



Policy for Child Protection to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children

Updated by	The Designated Safeguarding Lead for the Trust
Ratified by Trustees	
Date for Review	September 2022
Signed - Chair of Trustees	(Sue Trentini)
Signed - Chief Executive Officer	(Lee Hessey)

1. INTRODUCTION

Academies within the Forge Trust recognise their responsibilities for safeguarding children and protecting them from harm.

This Child Protection Policy will be reviewed by the Trustees.

Date of last review: September 2021

Date of next review: September 2022

Role	Name	Contact Details
Designated Trustee for Child Protection	Sue Trentini	sue.trentini@theforgetrust.co.uk
Academy Designated Safeguarding Lead	Kerry Chadburn	kerrychadburn@theparkgateacademy.co.uk
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The Forge Trust Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead	Mrs Jo Knapp	j.knapp@theforgetrust.co.uk 01636 680142
The Forge Trust Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead	Mrs S Bowler	01623 460274
LA Safeguarding Children in Education Officer LA Child Protection Contact/LADO	Cheryl Stollery Eva Callaghan or covering LADO	0115 8041047 0115 8041272
MASH (Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub)	Outside of office hours	0300 500 80 90
Emergency Duty Team	101	0300 456 4546
Police		Emergency 999

2. LEGISLATION AND STATUTORY GUIDANCE

This policy is based on the Department for Education's statutory guidance [Keeping Children Safe in Education \(2021\)](#) and [Working Together to Safeguard Children \(2018\)](#), and the [Governance Handbook](#). We comply with this guidance and the arrangements agreed and published by our 3 local safeguarding partners.

This policy is also based on the following legislation:

[The Academy Staffing \(England\) Regulations 2009](#), which set out what must be recorded on the single central record and the requirement for at least one person conducting an interview to be trained in safer recruitment techniques

Part 3 of the schedule to the [Education \(Independent Academy Standards\) Regulations 2014](#), which places a duty on academies and independent academies to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils at the academy

[The Children Act 1989](#) (and [2004 amendment](#)), which provides a framework for the care and protection of children

Section 5B(11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the [Serious Crime Act 2015](#), which places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18

[Statutory guidance on FGM](#), which sets out responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and supporting girls affected by FGM

[The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974](#), which outlines when people with criminal convictions can work with children

Schedule 4 of the [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#), which defines what 'regulated activity' is in relation to children

[Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty](#), which explains academies' duties under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 with respect to protecting people from the risk of radicalisation and extremism

The [Childcare \(Disqualification\) and Childcare \(Early Years Provision Free of Charge\) \(Extended Entitlement\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2018](#) (referred to in this policy as the "2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations") and [Childcare Act 2006](#), which set out who is disqualified from working with children

This policy also meets requirements relating to safeguarding and welfare in the [statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage](#)

This policy also complies with our funding agreement and articles of association.

KCSiE 2021 sets out what academies and colleges should and must do to safeguard children. The substantive changes from KCSiE 2012 are within KCSiE 2021 at Annex G, pages 161 to 166 of the guidance.

Note: all academies, colleges and education providers should read Annex G and ensure all revisions to KCSiE (statutory guidance) are included within their child protection

policy for 2021-2022 and reflect the 'safeguarding arrangements' in place within their setting from 1 September 2021.

Additional Guidance: DfE Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment in Academies and Colleges- Advice for governing bodies, proprietors, headteachers, principals, senior leadership teams and designated safeguarding leads September 2021. This is advice provided by the Department for Education (the department). Its focus is child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment at academies and colleges. The advice covers children of **all ages**, from primary through to secondary stage and into colleges and online. A child is anyone under the age of 18.

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

The advice sets out what sexual violence and sexual harassment is, how to minimise the risk of it occurring and what to do when it does occur or is alleged to have occurred. The advice highlights best practice and cross-references other advice, statutory guidance, and the legal framework. It is for individual academies and colleges to develop their own policies and procedures. It is important that policies and procedures are developed in line with their legal obligations, including the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equality Act 2010, especially the Public Sector Equality Duty, and their local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. It is important for academies and colleges to consider how to reflect sexual violence and sexual harassment in their whole academy or college approach to safeguarding and in their child protection policy. [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in academies and colleges \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

- **What to do if you're Worried a Child is Being Abused (2015)** [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#)
- The NSPCC's what you can do to report abuse dedicated helpline is available as an alternative route for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally or have concerns about the way a concern is being handled by their academy or college via <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/reporting-abuse/dedicated-helplines/whistleblowing-advice-line/> or by calling 0800 028 0285- line is available 8.00am to 8.00pm Monday to Friday and email: help@nspcc.org.uk

Local Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and Practice Guidance

Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP)

The NSCP is an independent safeguarding partnership which has responsibility for coordinating the work of agencies within Nottinghamshire to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and for ensuring the effectiveness of that work. The NSCP has six Designated Safeguarding Leads from county academies and academies on the membership of the NSCP Partnership Forum, alongside the Safeguarding Children in Education Officer (SCiEO), this acknowledges the pivotal role academies play in local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. The NSCP provides safeguarding procedures and guidance, delivers a programme of multi-agency training and monitors safeguarding practice through multi-agency audits, child safeguarding practice reviews and performance information.

The Safeguarding Partnership is key for agreeing how relevant organisations cooperate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and ensure the effectiveness of what they do. It also provides local practice guidance on child protection issues.

The Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP) revise their [Interagency Safeguarding Children Procedures](#) at least annually.

NSCP website link: <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscp>

Safeguarding Information for academies/colleges: is accessible via the Nottinghamshire County Council website and the safeguarding section of the Academy's Portal.

Some key safeguarding documents, guidance, policy templates and audit tool kits are also available via the NSCP website under Resources - Academics, for Independent academies, and alternative education providers to access. The Safeguarding Children in Education Officer, is also available for advice, guidance and information and contactable via email:

cheryl.stollery@nottscc.gov.uk or telephone: 0115 8041047

Early Help – Pathway to Provision version 9.1

The threshold for accessing support and service, the [Pathway to Provision Version 9.1](#) was updated in May 2021. The purpose of the Pathway to Provision handbook is to support practitioners to identify an individual child's, young person's and /or family's level of need and to enable the most appropriate referrals to access provision. Link:

<http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/care/childrens-social-care/nottinghamshire-childrens-trust/pathway-to-provision>

KCSiE 2021 - Developing and Embedding a Whole Academy Approach to Safeguarding for 2021-2022

KCSiE 2021 Part One Safeguarding Information for all staff (pages 6 to 22):

The guidance in KCSiE 2021 has been further strengthened to make clear the roles and responsibilities of all staff, but particularly those with Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) responsibilities, Principals and Governing bodies/ Trust Boards. The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead has a responsibility to ensure members of the senior leadership team, staff and governors read and understand the content of DfE KCSiE 2021 in full and ensure the academy's 'safeguarding arrangements' are compliant with all statutory requirements and all actions are taken to keep children safe.

It reinforces the duty on Principals and the Trust Board /Trust to ensure **all staff must read and understand** KCSiE 2021 Part One (teaching staff) and Annex A (support staff and volunteers) or both which contains important additional information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues and be conversant with Part Five Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment.

DfE KCSiE Part Two: The Management of Safeguarding -Safeguarding policies and procedures (pages 23 to 46) makes clear the responsibilities placed on Governing bodies, Trusts, and Principals para 78 to 81 informs:

*Governing bodies and proprietors have a strategic leadership responsibility for their academy's or colleges safeguarding arrangements and **must** ensure that they comply with their duties under legislation. They **must** have regard to the guidance in KCSiE 2021, ensuring policies procedures and training in their academies or colleges are always effective and comply with the law at all times*

3. THE FORGE TRUST

Our policy applies to all staff, Trustees and volunteers working in the Forge Trust and takes into account statutory guidance provided by the Department for Education and local guidance issued by the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership.

We will ensure that all parents/carers are made aware of our responsibilities with regard to child protection procedures and how we will safeguard and promote the welfare of their children through the publication of this Forge Trust Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

These duties and responsibilities, as set out within the Education Act 2002 sec 175 and 157, DfE Statutory Guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021 and HM Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 are incorporated into this policy.

4. CHILD PROTECTION STATEMENT

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

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff, volunteers and Trustees and are consistent with those of Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP).

Maintaining a child centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding:

Everyone who works at The Forge Trust understands they are an important part of the wider safeguarding system for children and accepts safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility and everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. To fulfil this responsibility effectively, all our staff, including supply staff and volunteers will ensure their approach is child-centre and will be supported to consider, always, what is in the best interests of the child.

We recognise no single practitioner can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, everyone who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information, and taking prompt action.

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Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children means:

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

Child protection is part of this definition and refers to activities undertaken to prevent children suffering, or being likely to suffer, significant harm.

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child and may involve inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Appendix 1 explains the different types of abuse.

Neglect is a form of abuse and is the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development. Appendix 1 defines neglect in more detail.

Sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery) is where children share nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams.

Children includes everyone under the age of 18.

The following 3 **safeguarding partners** are identified in Keeping Children Safe in Education (and defined in the Children Act 2004, as amended by chapter 2 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017). They will make arrangements to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children, including identifying and responding to their needs:

The local authority (LA)

A clinical commissioning group for an area within the LA

The chief officer of police for a police area in the LA area

Whole Academy approach to safeguarding:

- We understand the importance every member of our staff has through their contact with children in and outside of our academy environment and the particular importance of the roles and relationships they have which places them in a position to identify concerns early, provide help for children and promote children’s welfare and prevent concerns from escalating.
- As an academy we have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.
- We will make every effort to identify children who may benefit from early help and put in place support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child’s life.
- **Any staff member** who has **any** concerns about a child’s welfare should follow the processes set out in this child protection policy and raise concerns with the designated safeguarding lead or deputy without delay.

- All our staff should expect to support social workers and other agencies following any referral, especially if they were involved in being alert to or receiving a disclosure of risk, harm or abuse or harassment from a child.
- Our snr designated safeguarding lead will provide support to staff to carry out their safeguarding duties and who will liaise closely with other services such as children's social care, police, early help and health where required, as the designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) are most likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to advise on the response to safeguarding concerns.

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

- Pupils' health and safety and emotional well-being, and their mental and physical health or development.
- Meeting the needs of children with special educational needs and/or disabilities.
- The use of reasonable force.
- Meeting the needs of children with medical conditions.
- Providing first aid.
- Educational visits and off- site education.
- Intimate care and emotional wellbeing.
- On-line safety and associated issues.
- Appropriate arrangements to ensure academy security, taking into account the local context.
- Keeping children safe from risks, harm, exploitation and sexual violence and sexual harassment between children: KCSiE 2021 Annex A.

Safeguarding can involve a range of potential issues such as:

- Neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse.
- Contextualised also known as extra-familial abuse.
- Bullying, including online bullying (by text message, on social networking sites, and prejudice-based bullying).
- Going frequently missing/ going missing from care or home.
- Peer on Peer (child on child) abuse.
- Racist, disability- based, homophobic, bi-phobic, or transphobic abuse.
- Gender based violence/violence against women and girls.
- Risk of extremist behaviour and/or radicalisation.
- Child sexual exploitation, human trafficking, modern slavery, sexual or criminal exploitation.
- A young carer.
- Privately fostered
- The impact of new technologies, including 'sexting' and accessing pornography.
- Child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment (defined in KCSiE 2021 Part Five and DfE Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children, September 2021).
- Issues which may be specific to a local area or population, for example gang activity, knife crime, youth violence, criminal child exploitation (CCE) and County Lines.
- Is in family circumstances which present challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse/harm.

- Is at risk of or from serious violence and violent crime.
- Persistent absence from education, including persistent absence for part of the academy day.
- Particular issues affecting children including domestic abuse and violence, female genital mutilation and honour-based abuse and forced marriage.
- 'Upskirting'- The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as Up-skirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019. Upskirting is a criminal offence and reportable by all teachers (KCSiE 2021 and Annex A).

All our staff and volunteers are aware of the indicators of abuse and neglect and know what to look for is vital for the early identification so that support can be put in place. Our staff and volunteers are also aware of the specific safeguarding issues that indicate or inform of concerns or incidents linked to child criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation and know to report concerns directly to the designated safeguarding or a member of the senior leadership team should the designated safeguarding lead not be available for children who may be in need of help or protection.

All staff should **always** speak to the designated safeguarding lead, or deputy at the earliest opportunity.

As an academy we are 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 all staff should always be vigilant and always raise any concerns with the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the academy or college and/or can occur between children outside of our academy environment.

All our staff have received information and training regarding the risks that can take place outside their families. This is known as Extra-familial harms and these can 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, serious youth violence and county lines.

Our staff are aware that technology offers many opportunities but is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. 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.

All forms of abuse or harassment will be reported in accordance with national safeguarding guidance and we will take a 'zero tolerance' approach to harassment and abuse as informed in KCSiE 2021.

Should an incident or disclosure be made by a child our staff will always reassure the child (victim) that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.

5. EQUALITY STATEMENT

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

We give special consideration to children who:

- Have special educational needs (SEN) or disabilities or health conditions
- Are young carers
- May experience discrimination due to their race, ethnicity, religion, gender identification or sexuality
- Have English as an additional language
- Are known to be living in difficult situations – for example, temporary accommodation or where there are issues such as substance abuse or domestic violence
- Are at risk of FGM, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, or radicalisation
- Are asylum seekers
- Are at risk due to either their own or a family member's mental health needs
- Are looked after or previously looked after
- Are missing from education
- Whose parent/carer has expressed an intention to remove them from academy to be home educated

6. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Safeguarding and child protection is everyone's responsibility. This policy applies to all staff, volunteers and trustees in the academy and is consistent with the procedures of the 3 safeguarding partners. Our policy and procedures also apply to extended academy and off-site activities.

6.1 ALL STAFF

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone in our Trust who comes into contact with children and their families have a role to play in safeguarding children. All staff in our academy consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of children.

All staff within our academy are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help to children to prevent concerns from escalating. All staff contribute to providing a safe environment in which children can learn.

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

This includes being able to identify emerging problems to recognise children who may benefit from early help. Staff know in the first instance to discuss their concerns with the Designated

Safeguarding Lead and understand they may be required to support other agencies and professionals in assessments for early help.

All staff will read and understand part 1 and annex B of the Department for Education's statutory safeguarding guidance, [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#), and review this guidance at least annually.

All staff will sign a declaration at the beginning of each academic year to say that they have reviewed the guidance.

All staff will be aware of:

- Our systems which support safeguarding, including this child protection and safeguarding policy, the staff Code of Conduct, the role and identity of the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and deputies, the behaviour policy, the online safety policy and the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education
- The early help process (sometimes known as the common assessment framework) and their role in it, including identifying emerging problems, liaising with the DSL, and sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment
- The process for making referrals to local authority children's social care and for statutory assessments that may follow a referral, including the role they might be expected to play
- What to do if they identify a safeguarding issue or a child tells them they are being abused or neglected, including specific issues such as FGM, and how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality while liaising with relevant professionals
- The signs of different types of abuse and neglect, as well as specific safeguarding issues, such as peer-on-peer abuse, child sexual exploitation (CSE), child criminal exploitation (CCE), indicators of being at risk from or involved with serious violent crime, FGM and radicalization
- The importance of reassuring victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe

Section 16 and appendix 4 of this policy outline in more detail how staff are supported to do this.

The Parkgate Academy utilises an induction checklist when staff are inducted which includes the above, but also other policy and procedural information

All our staff receive safeguarding and child protection training which is updated every three years. In addition, to this training all staff members receive child protection and safeguarding updates termly.

All our staff are aware of the process for making referrals to children's social care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 and understand the role they may have in these assessments.

Staff responsibilities

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

To achieve this, they will:

- Establish and maintain an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk and are listened to.
- Ensure children know that there are adults in the academy who they can approach if they are worried or have concerns.
- Plan opportunities within the curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to assess and manage risk appropriately and keep themselves safe.
- Attend training in order to be aware of and alert to the signs of abuse.
- Maintain an attitude of "it could happen here" with regards to safeguarding.
- Record their concerns if they are worried that a child is being abused and report these to the DSL as soon as practical that day. If the DSL is not contactable immediately a Deputy DSL should be informed.
- Be prepared to refer directly to social care, and the police if appropriate, if there is a risk of significant harm and the DSL or their Deputy is not available.
- Follow the allegations procedures if the disclosure is an allegation against a member of staff.
- Follow the procedures set out by the NSCP and take account of guidance issued by the DfE KCSiE 2021.
- Support pupils in line with their child protection plan, child in need plan, LAC Care Plan.
- Treat information with confidentiality but never promising to "keep a secret".
- Notify the DSL or their Deputy of any child on a child protection plan or child in need plan who has unexplained absence.
- Have an understanding of early help and be prepared to identify and support children who may benefit from early help.
- Liaise with other agencies that support pupils and provide early help.
- Ensure they know who the DSL and Deputy DSLs are and know how to contact them.
- Have an awareness of the Child Protection Policy, the Behaviour Policy, the Staff Behaviour Policy (or Code of Conduct), procedures relating to the safeguarding response for children who go missing from education and the role of the DSL.

6.2 SENIOR LEADERSHIP/MANAGEMENT TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Contribute to inter-agency working in line with HM Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 guidance.
- Provide a co-ordinated offer of early help when additional needs of children are identified.
- Ensure all staff, supply staff and volunteers are alert to the definitions of abuse and indicators, and through access to regular training opportunities and updates.
- Ensure staff are alert to the various factors that can increase the need for early help.
- Working with Children's Social Care, support their assessment and planning processes including the academy's attendance at conference and core group meetings as appropriate.
- Carry out tasks delegated by the multi academy trust such as training of staff and volunteers, safer recruitment and maintaining of a single central register.
- Provide support and advice on all matters pertaining to safeguarding and child protection to all staff regardless of their position within the academy.
- Treat any information shared by staff or pupils with respect and follow agreed policies and procedures.

- Ensure that allegations or concerns against staff including low-level concerns are dealt with in accordance with guidance from Department for Education (DfE KCSiE 2021 Part Four 'Allegations made against/Concerns raised in relation teachers including supply teachers, other staff, volunteers and contractors in Sections One and Two.
- Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP) and Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC)**Teachers (including ECTs) and Principals – Professional Duty**

The Teachers Standards 2012 remind us that teachers, early career teachers and principals should safeguard children and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of our professional duties.

The Children and Social Work Act of 2017, places responsibilities for Designated Teacher to have responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.

6.3 THE PRINCIPAL

The principal is responsible for the implementation of this policy, including:

Ensuring that staff (including temporary staff) and volunteers:

- Are informed of our systems which support safeguarding, including this policy, as part of their induction
- Understand and follow the procedures included in this policy, particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect
- Communicating this policy to parents/carers when their child joins the academy and via the academy website
- Ensuring that the DSL has appropriate time, funding, training and resources, and that there is always adequate cover if the DSL is absent
- Ensuring that all staff undertake appropriate safeguarding and child protection training, and updating the content of the training regularly
- Acting as the 'case manager' in the event of an allegation of abuse made against another member of staff or volunteer, where appropriate (see appendix 3) Where there is an allegation made against a member of staff (either paid or unpaid) that meets the criteria for a referral to the LADO, then the principal will discuss the allegation immediately with the LADO (within 24 hours) and ensure that cases are managed as per Part Four: Allegations made against/Concerns raised in relation to teachers, including supply teachers, other staff, volunteers and contractors in KCSiE 2021. If the allegation is against the Headteacher/Principal, then the Chair of Trustees will manage the allegation
- Ensuring the relevant staffing ratios are met, where applicable
- Making sure each child in the Early Years Foundation Stage is assigned a key person

6.4 THE ROLE OF THE SENIOR AND DEPUTY FORGE TRUST SAFEGUARDING LEADS

The Forge Trust DSL is Mrs Joanne Knapp. The Forge Trust Deputy lead is Mrs Sally Bowler. The DSL takes lead responsibility for child protection and wider safeguarding across the Trust. Mrs

Joanne Knapp can be contacted on (01636 680142) or at j.knapp@theforgetrust.co.uk. Mrs Sally Bowler can be contacted on (01623 460274) or at s.bowler@westparkacademy.co.uk

The Trust lead and Deputy will

- Audit provision for Safeguarding using The Forge Trust Safeguarding Audit Document. Review this annually.
- Carry out monitoring visits of safeguarding provision in academies in the Trust.
- Identify trends in Safeguarding issues within the trust and plan training accordingly.
- Monitor the statutory training for staff and safeguarding Leads within the academies.
- Be available to support and give advice to Safeguarding Leads when required

6.5 THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD (DSL)

Designated Safeguarding Lead

We have a Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead who takes lead responsibility for safeguarding children and child protection who has received appropriate training and support for this role. The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead is a senior member of the academy leadership team and their responsibilities are explicit in their job description.

We also have a Deputy Safeguarding Lead, who will provide cover for the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead when they are not available. Our Deputy Safeguarding Lead has received the same training as our Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead. They will provide additional support to ensure the responsibilities for child protection and safeguarding children are fully embedded within the academy ethos and that specific duties are discharged. They will assist the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead in managing referrals, attending child protection conferences, reviews, core group meetings and other meetings of a safeguarding and protection nature to support the child/children.

We acknowledge the need for effective and appropriate communication between all members of staff in relation to safeguarding pupils. Our Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure there is a structured procedure within the academy, which will be followed by all of the members of the academy community in cases of suspected abuse.

The Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead is expected to:

Manage Referrals

- Refer cases of suspected abuse or allegations to the relevant investigating agencies.
- Support staff who make referrals to children's social care and other referral pathways.
- Refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child and the DBS as required.
- Ensure arrangements are in place year round for all staff and volunteers to seek advice, support and inform of safeguarding concerns, or incidents and disclosures that inform children are at risk of harm, or abuse, harm or bullying or sexual harm or harassment has occurred.
- Should children be subject of safeguarding concerns, the Snr DSL remains responsible for oversight of any child on placements or alternative education arrangements.

- From September 2021 Ofsted will inspect these arrangements as part of 'the child's journey' and form a judgement regarding the safeguards in place.
See KCSiE 2021 Annex C for clarity on the role and responsibilities of the DSL and team.

Work with others

- Liaise with the principal (where the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead role is not carried out by the principal) to inform him/her of any issues and ongoing investigations.
- As required, liaise with the 'case manager' (as per Part Four of KCSiE 2021) and the LADO where there are child protection concerns/allegations that relate to a member of staff.
- Liaise with the case manager and the LADO/LADO Allegation Officer where there are concerns about a staff member.
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and deciding when to make a referral by liaising with other agencies and acts as a source of support, advice and expertise for other staff.
- Take part in strategy discussions or attend inter-agency meetings and/or support other staff to do so and to contribute to the assessment of children.
- Liaise with the local authority and other agencies in line with HM Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and the local Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership procedures and practice guidance.
- The principal, designated safeguarding leads and trust are aware of the local arrangements put in place by Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP) and know how to access the NSCP website and training
- Refer suspected cases, as appropriate, to the relevant body (local authority children's social care, Channel programme, Disclosure and Barring Service, and/or police), and support staff who make such referrals directly.

Undertake training

- Formal Designated Safeguarding Lead training will be undertaken every two years. Informal training and updating of knowledge and skills will be at regular intervals, undertaken at least annually. The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for their own training and should obtain access to resources or any relevant refresher training.
- The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead is also responsible for ensuring all other staff with designated safeguarding responsibilities access up to date and timely safeguarding training and maintains a register or data base to evidence the training.

The training undertaken should enable the Designated Safeguarding Lead to:

- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention through the NSCP's Pathway to Provision Version 9.1, EHAF and the Early Help Unit.
- Have a working knowledge of how the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership operates, the conduct of a child protection conference, and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so.
- Ensure that each member of staff has access to the child protection policy and procedures.
- Be alert to the specific needs of children in need, including those with special educational needs and or disabilities and young carers.
- Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals.

- Understand the Prevent Duty and provide advice and support to staff on protecting and preventing children from the risk of radicalisation and being grooming into extremist behaviours and attitudes (KCSiE 2021 Annex A and B).
- Understand the reporting requirements for FGM.
- Understand and support children to keep safe when online and when they are learning at home (KCSiE 2021 Part Two and Annex D).
- Encourage a culture of protecting children; listening to children and their wishes and feelings.

Raise awareness

- Ensure that the child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately.
- Ensure that the child protection policy is reviewed annually in consultation with staff members, and procedures are updated and reviewed regularly and implemented, and that the trustee board is kept up to date and actively involved.
- Work strategically to ensure policies and procedures are up to date and drive and support development work within the academy.
- Ensure that the child protection policy is available to parents and carers and uploaded to the academy website and make parents/carers aware that referrals may be made about suspected abuse or neglect.
- Ensure all staff receive induction training covering child protection before working with children and can recognise and report any concerns immediately as they arise.

Child Protection file

- The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for ensuring that when a child leaves the academy their 'child protection', 'child in need' file or 'confidential' file is transferred to the new academy or college at the same time the child goes on roll of its new academy or education provision.
- A record of the number of children open and subject to CP, CiN and LAC concerns is maintained and shared with the trustee board annually.
- A record or data on the cohort of children having or have had a social worker and social care involvement will be maintained.
- Our academy will maintain, keep and storing records, where a concern about a child has been identified in accordance with statutory guidance. (KCSiE 2021 Part one paragraphs 71 to 73, Part two management of safeguarding paragraphs 112 to 113. Part Five SVSH, Annex A, Annex C pages 147 to 148 and 151).

The Snr DSL and DSL team ensure all concerns and incidents are reported, recorded, responded to via the CPOM's System. Transfer of information and individual case files should a child move academy or leave to go to either EHE, alternative education placement, college is via CPOMs of the handing over of files. This is either done in person or by recorded mail. A receipt is obtained to say the file has been received. On the CPOMs system a final entry is recorded about where the child is going and who the information has been passed onto.

Availability

The Parkgate Academy Lead DSL is Mrs Kerry Chadburn. The DSL takes lead responsibility for child protection and wider safeguarding in the academy. During term time DSL will be available during academy hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Mrs Kerry Chadburn can be contacted on (01636 860584) or at kerrychadburn@theparkgateacademy.co.uk When the DSL is absent, the deputies – Mrs Borrill, Mrs Clifford, Miss Eyre, Miss Stead or Mrs Leivers – will act as cover. A DSL/ deputy will always be on call during out-of-hours/out-of-term activities. (DfE KCSiE 2021 Part Two and Annex C.)

6.6 THE TRUSTEE BOARD

We recognise our trust has a strategic leadership responsibility for our academy's safeguarding arrangements and must ensure they comply with their duties under legislation and must have regarding to KCSiE 2021, ensuring policies, procedures and training in our academy are effective and comply with the law at all times.

The trust will be collectively responsible for ensuring that safeguarding arrangements are fully embedded within the academy's ethos and reflected in the academy's day to day safeguarding practices by:

- Ensuring there is an individual member of the trustee board to take leadership responsibility for safeguarding and champion child protection issues in the academy.
- Ensuring that the academy has effective policies and procedures in line with statutory guidance (Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018) as well as with local NSCP guidance and monitors the academy's compliance with them.
- Ensuring that safeguarding policies and procedures are in place for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to promote a child's welfare.
- Recognising the importance of information sharing between agencies through the statutory guidance provided within KCSiE 2021 from paragraph 105, the additional clarification about GDPR and withholding information.
- Ensuring cooperation with the local authority and other safeguarding partners.
- Appointing a Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead from the leadership team to take lead responsibility for child protection/safeguarding and that a Designated Teacher for Looked After Children is appointed and appropriately trained.
- Ensuring that all staff, supply teachers and trustees read and fully understand at least KCSiE 2021 Part One and or Annex A as a minimum, and ensure that there are mechanisms in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as required within the guidance.
- Ensuring that the trustee board understands it is collectively responsible for the academy's safeguarding arrangements, even though a trustee will be nominated as the 'Safeguarding Trustee' and person who will champion all safeguarding requirements'.
- All members of the trustee board will undertake training about child protection to ensure they have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities, order to discharge their responsibilities and act as the academy's 'critical friend'.
- The Chair of Trustees and named Safeguarding Trustee will access role specific training to enable them to comply and discharge their child protection/ safeguarding responsibilities.

- The Trustee Board will collectively ensure there is a training strategy in place for all staff, including the principal, so that child protection training is undertaken with refreshed in line with KCSiE 2021 and NSCP guidance.
- Ensuring that staff undergo safeguarding child protection training at induction and that there are arrangements in place for staff to be regularly updated to ensure that safeguarding remains a priority.
- Ensuring that temporary staff and volunteers who work with children are made aware of the academy's arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities
- Ensuring there are procedures in place to manage allegations against staff and exercise disciplinary functions in respect of dealing with a complaint KCSiE 2021 Part Four Section one.
- Ensuring that arrangements/procedures are in place to manage 'low level' concerns which should be referred to within the Academy Staff Code of Conduct.
- (allegations and concerns about a staff member that after initial consideration by the 'case manager' do not meet the criteria for a referral to LADO).
- Ensuring a response if there is an allegation against the principal by liaising with the LADO or other appropriate officers within the local authority.
- Ensuring appropriate responses to children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse, including child sexual exploitation and going missing in future.
- Be aware of the issues involving the complexity of serious violence and sexual violence and sexual harassment between children and ensure the academy has policy, procedures and staff are trained (including the DSL and Senior Leadership) to recognise and respond to incidents and resources to manage actions and support for those involved.
- Be alert to the growing concerns involving knife crime and ensure the academy works closely with the police and safeguarding partners to raise awareness of the impact of such crime and adopt proactive practice to address concerns locally and within the community.
- Ensuring appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place to protect children online and children are taught about keeping safe online through the curriculum.
- Giving staff the opportunities to contribute and shape safeguarding arrangements and child protection policy.
- Prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children by adhering to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children, making decisions about additional checks and ensuring volunteers are supervised as required.
- Ensure at least one person on an interview panel has completed safer recruitment training.
- Recognising that certain children are more vulnerable than others, such as looked after children and children with special educational needs and disabilities.
- Be open to accepting that child abuse and incidents can happen within the academy and be available to act decisively upon them.

6.7 LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN – THE ROLE OF DESIGNATED TEACHER AND THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD

- A teacher is appointed who has responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children who are looked after. They have the appropriate training. The Designated Teacher will work with the Virtual Academy to ensure that the progress of the child is supported.

- The Designated Safeguarding Lead will also have details of the child's social worker and the name of the Assistant Principal of the Virtual Academy. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will work closely with the Designated Teacher, as we recognise that children may have been abused or neglected before becoming looked after. We will ensure their ongoing safety and wellbeing as well as supporting their education, through linking with their social worker, carers and parents where appropriate.
- We also recognise those children who were previously Looked-After potentially remain vulnerable and all staff will be informed of the importance of maintaining support for them through our academy pastoral system. As an academy we will continue to recognise the importance of working with agencies and take prompt actions where necessary to safeguard these children, who may remain vulnerable.

7. CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

We recognise that children with special educational needs (SEN) and or disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. Children with SEN and or disabilities are especially vulnerable when identifying concerns due to their impaired capacity to resist or avoid abuse. They may have speech, language and communication needs which may make it difficult to tell others what is happening.

All staff are aware that additional barrier can exist when recognising abuse and neglect for children with SEND and be more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other children. They may not always show outward signs and may have communications barriers and difficulties in reporting challenges, especially involving exploitation or incidents involving peer on peer/child on child harm, abuse, or harassment and particularly where that harassment or harm is of a sexual nature. Our staff's vigilance will be a supporting factor to keeping all children safe.

Our policy reflects the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children which include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming their ability to disclose incidents or the risk of harm they feel subject to;
- addressing individual behaviour concerns and incidents considering the child's SEN and disabilities.

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

Where there is a child protection concern it will be passed immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and/or to children's social care. When a child is in immediate danger children's social care/the police will be contacted.

Timely information sharing is essential to effective safeguarding

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

The Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe

If staff need to share 'special category personal data', the DPA 2018 contains 'safeguarding of children and individuals at risk' as a processing condition that allows practitioners to share information without consent if it is not possible to gain consent, it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent, or if to gain consent would place a child at risk

Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may not be in the child's best interests

The government's [information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners](#) includes 7 'golden rules' for sharing information, and will support staff who have to make decisions about sharing information

If staff are in any doubt about sharing information, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy)

Confidentiality is also addressed in this policy with respect to record-keeping and allegations of abuse against staff in appendix 3

We acknowledge further guidance can be found by visiting Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership website: <https://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscp>

Information Sharing

Effective sharing of information between practitioners and local organisations and agencies is essential for early identification of need, assessment and service provision to keep children safe. Serious Case Reviews (SCR's) and Rapid Reviews (R.R's) have highlighted that missed opportunities to record and thereby understand the significance of sharing information in a timely manner can have severe consequences for the safety and welfare of children (Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 para 23).

We will adopt the information sharing principles detailed in statutory safeguarding guidance contained within:

- *DfE KCSiE 2021 paragraphs 105 to 113 and Annex C has been updated to further clarify about GDPR and withholding information and additional information added which makes clear about the powers to hold and use information when promoting children's welfare.*
- *HM Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 Para 23 to 27 and on pages 20 and 21.*
- *HM Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (which has been updated to reflect the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018.*
- *Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP) Policy and Practice Guidance.*

Staff and trust members have completed GDPR Information Sharing training.

9. RECOGNISING ABUSE AND TAKING ACTION

Staff, volunteers and trustees must follow the procedures set out below in the event of a safeguarding issue.

Please note – in this and subsequent sections, you should take any references to the DSL to mean “the DSL (or deputy DSL)”.

9.1 IF A CHILD IS SUFFERING OR LIKELY TO SUFFER HARM, OR IN IMMEDIATE DANGER

Our staff recognise the difference between concerns about a child and a child in immediate danger.

If staff have concerns about a child, they will need to decide what action to take.

A discussion should take place with the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead to agree a course of action.

If a child is in immediate danger or risk of harm a referral will be made immediately to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub and/or the police immediately by the member of staff if required, with the Designated Safeguarding Lead being informed of the referral.

Staff should never attempt to carry out an investigation of suspected child abuse by interviewing the child or any others involved. The only people who should investigate child abuse and harm are Social Care, Police or the NSPCC.

9.2 IDENTIFYING CONCERNS

All members of staff, volunteers and trustees will know how to identify pupils who may be being harmed and then how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse, or where others raise concerns about them. Our staff will be familiar with procedures to be followed.

Staff understand that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition, and that in most cases multiple issues will overlap with each other.

Staff who regularly come into contact with children are aware of the DfE guidance [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#)

Some of the following signs might be indicators of abuse or neglect:

- Children whose behaviour changes – they may become aggressive, challenging, disruptive, withdrawn or clingy, or they might have difficulty sleeping or start wetting the bed;
- Children with clothes which are ill-fitting and/or dirty;
- Children with consistently poor hygiene;
- Children who make strong efforts to avoid specific family members or friends, without an obvious reason;
- Children who don't want to change clothes in front of others or participate in physical activities;
- Children who are having problems at academy, for example, a sudden lack of concentration and learning or they appear to be tired and hungry;
- Children who talk about being left home alone, with inappropriate carers or with strangers;

- Children who reach developmental milestones, such as learning to speak or walk, late, with no medical reason;
- Children who are regularly missing from the academy or education;
- Children who are reluctant to go home after the academy day ends;
- Children with poor academy attendance and punctuality, or who are consistently late being picked up;
- Parents who are dismissive and non-responsive to practitioners' concerns;
- Parents who collect their children from the academy when drunk, or under the influence of drugs;
- Children who drink alcohol regularly from an early age;
- Children who are concerned for younger siblings without explaining why;
- Children who talk about running away; and
- Children who shy away from being touched or flinch at sudden movements.

9.3 IF A CHILD MAKES A DISCLOSURE TO YOU

If a child discloses a safeguarding issue to you, you should:

Listen to and believe them. Allow them time to talk freely and do not ask leading questions

Stay calm and do not show that you are shocked or upset

Tell the child they have done the right thing in telling you. Do not tell them they should have told you sooner

Explain what will happen next and that you will have to pass this information on. Do not promise to keep it a secret

Write up your conversation as soon as possible in the child's own words. Stick to the facts, and do not put your own judgement on it

Sign and date the write-up and pass it on to the DSL. Alternatively, if appropriate, make a referral to children's social care and/or the police directly, and tell the DSL as soon as possible that you have done so. Aside from these people, do not disclose the information to anyone else unless told to do so by a relevant authority involved in the safeguarding process

9.4 IF YOU DISCOVER THAT FGM HAS TAKEN PLACE OR A PUPIL IS AT RISK OF FGM

Keeping Children Safe in Education explains that FGM comprises "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs".

FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting, harmful consequences. It is also known as 'female genital cutting', 'circumcision' or 'initiation'.

Possible indicators that a pupil has already been subjected to FGM, and factors that suggest a pupil may be at risk, are set out in appendix 4 of this policy.

Any teacher who either:

- Is informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her; or
- Observes physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 and they have no reason to believe that the act was necessary for the girl's physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth

Must immediately report this to the police, personally. This is a mandatory statutory duty, and teachers will face disciplinary sanctions for failing to meet it.

Unless they have been specifically told not to disclose, they should also discuss the case with the DSL and involve children's social care as appropriate.

Any other member of staff who discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a **pupil under 18** must speak to the DSL and follow our local safeguarding procedures.

The duty for teachers mentioned above does not apply in cases where a pupil is *at risk* of FGM or FGM is suspected but is not known to have been carried out. Staff should not examine pupils.

Any member of staff who suspects a pupil is *at risk* of FGM or suspects that FGM has been carried out must speak to the DSL and follow our local safeguarding procedures.

9.5 IF YOU HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD (AS OPPOSED TO BELIEVING A CHILD IS SUFFERING OR LIKELY TO SUFFER FROM HARM, OR IS IN IMMEDIATE DANGER)

Figure 1 below, illustrates the procedure to follow if you have any concerns about a child's welfare. Where possible, speak to the DSL first to agree a course of action.

If in exceptional circumstances the DSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or take advice from local authority children's social care. You can also seek advice at any time from the NSPCC helpline on 0808 800 5000. Share details of any actions you take with the DSL as soon as practically possible. Make a referral to local authority children's social care directly, if appropriate (see 'Referral' below). Share any action taken with the DSL as soon as possible.

9.6 EARLY HELP

If early help is appropriate, the DSL will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner. The DSL will keep the case under constant review and the academy will consider a referral to local authority children's social care if the situation does not seem to be improving. Timelines of interventions will be monitored and reviewed.

9.7 REFERRAL

If it is appropriate to refer the case to local authority children's social care or the police, the DSL will make the referral or support you to do so.

If you make a referral directly, you must tell the DSL as soon as possible.

The local authority will make a decision within 1 working day of a referral about what course of action to take and will let the person who made the referral know the outcome. The DSL or person who made the referral must follow up with the local authority if this information is not made available, and ensure outcomes are properly recorded.

If the child's situation does not seem to be improving after the referral, the DSL or person who made the referral must follow local escalation procedures to ensure their concerns have been addressed and that the child's situation improves.

We will apply the NSCP escalation procedures if there are any concerns about the actions or inaction of social care staff or staff from other agencies.

9.8 IF YOU HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT EXTREMISM

If a child is not suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger, where possible speak to the DSL first to agree a course of action.

If in exceptional circumstances the DSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or seek advice from local

authority children's social care. Make a referral to local authority children's social care directly, if appropriate (see 'Referral' above). Inform the DSL or deputy as soon as practically possible after the referral.

Where there is a concern, the DSL will consider the level of risk and decide which agency to make a referral to. This could include [Channel](#), the government's programme for identifying and supporting individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism, or the local authority children's social care team.

The Department for Education also has a dedicated telephone helpline, 020 7340 7264, which academy staff and trustees can call to raise concerns about extremism with respect to a pupil. You can also email counter.extremism@education.gov.uk. Note that this is not for use in emergency situations.

In an emergency, call 999 or the confidential anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321 if you:
Think someone is in immediate danger

Think someone may be planning to travel to join an extremist group

See or hear something that may be terrorist-related

9.9 IF YOU HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH CONCERN

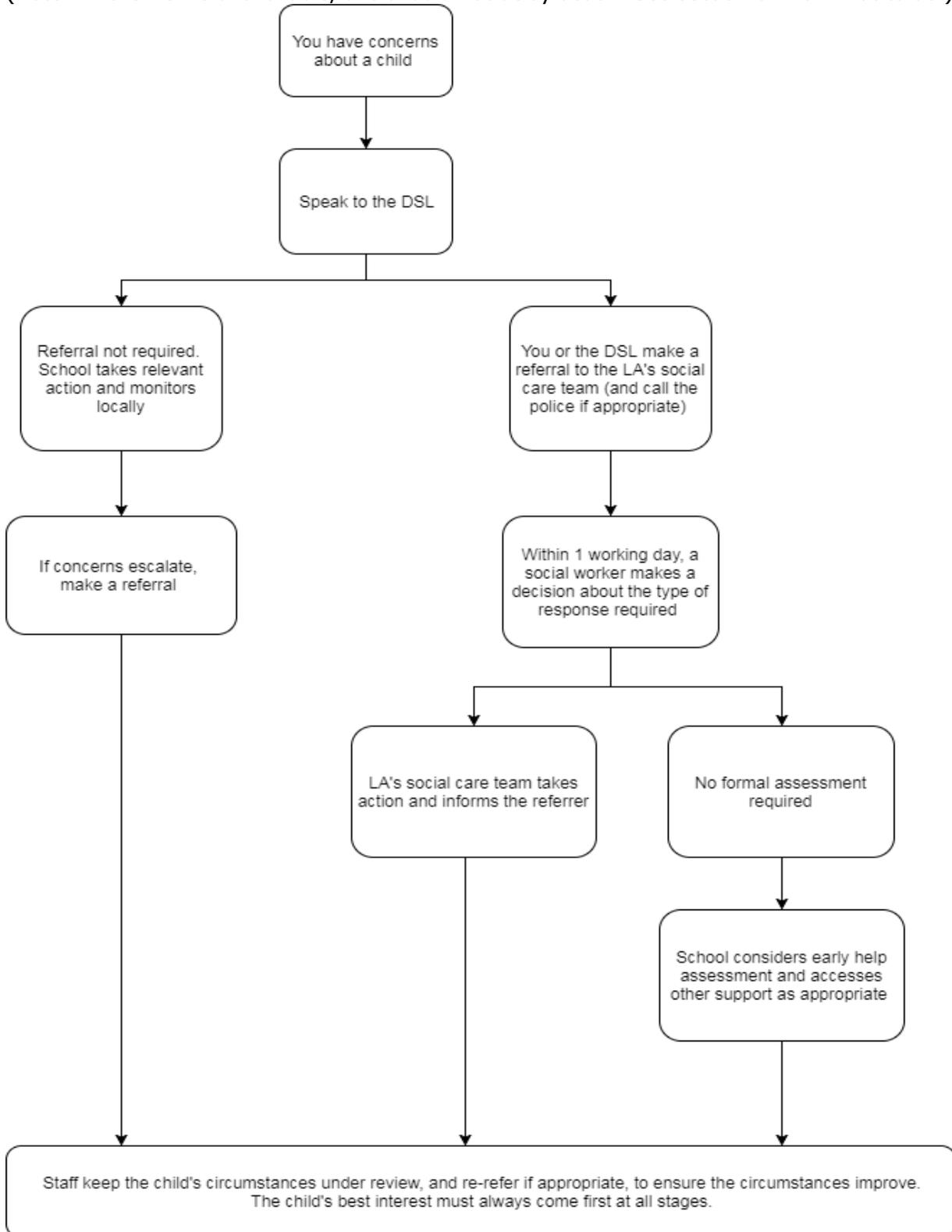
Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

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

If you have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, take immediate action. If you have a mental health concern that is **not** also a safeguarding concern, speak to the DSL to agree a course of action.

Figure 1: procedure if you have concerns about a child's welfare (as opposed to believing a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger)

(Note – if the DSL is unavailable, this should not delay action. See section 8.4 for what to do.)



9.10 CONCERNS ABOUT A STAFF MEMBER, SUPPLY TEACHER, VOLUNTEER OR CONTRACTOR

If you have concerns about a member of staff (including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor), or an allegation is made about a member of staff (including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor) posing a risk of harm to children, speak to the principal as soon as possible. If the concerns/allegations are about the principal/ member of the Forge Trust leadership team, speak to the chair of trustees. (Mrs Sue Trentini)

The principal/chair of trustees will then follow the procedures set out in appendix 3, if appropriate. Where you believe there is a conflict of interest in reporting a concern or allegation about a member of staff (including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor) to the principal, report it directly to the local authority designated officer (LADO).

9.11 ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE MADE AGAINST OTHER PUPILS

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

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

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

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

See appendix 4 for more information about peer-on-peer abuse.

9.12 PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH ALLEGATIONS OF PEER-ON-PEER ABUSE

If a pupil makes an allegation of abuse against another pupil:

- You must record the allegation and tell the DSL, but do not investigate it
- The DSL will contact the local authority children’s social care team and follow its advice, as well as the police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence
- The DSL will put a risk assessment and support plan into place for all children involved (including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected) with a named person they can talk to if needed
- The DSL will contact the children and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), if appropriate

9.13 ACTION FOLLOWING A REPORT OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND/OR SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Following an incident, we will consider

- The wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- The nature of the alleged incident(s), including: whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour;
- The ages of the children involved;
- The developmental stages of the children involved;
- Any power imbalance between the children. For example, is the alleged perpetrator significantly older, more mature or more confident? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?
- If the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse;
- Are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or academy or college staff; and other related issues and wider context?

9.14 FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

Children sharing a classroom:

Whilst the academy establishes the facts of the case and starts the process of liaising with children's social care and the police:

- The perpetrator will be removed from any classes they share with the victim.
- We will consider how best to keep the victim and alleged perpetrator a reasonable distance apart on academy or college premises and on transport to and from the academy

These actions are in the best interests of both children and should not be perceived to be a judgment on the guilt of the alleged perpetrator.

9.15 OPTIONS TO MANAGE THE REPORT

Manage internally

1. In some cases of sexual harassment, for example, one-off incidents, we may decide that the children concerned are not in need of early help or statutory intervention and that it would be appropriate to handle the incident internally, perhaps through utilising the behaviour and bullying policies and by providing pastoral support.

This decision will be made based on the principle that sexual violence and sexual harassment is never acceptable and will not be tolerated. All decisions, and discussions around making these decisions will be recorded and stored on CPOMS by the Safeguarding Lead and/or Principal.

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

3. Where a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm, or is in immediate danger, we will make a referral to the MASH following locally agreed protocols. Where statutory assessments are appropriate, the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy will be working alongside, and cooperating with, the relevant lead social worker. Collaborative working will help ensure the best possible package of coordinated support is implemented for the victim and, where appropriate, the alleged perpetrator and any other children that require support.

9.16 REPORTING TO THE POLICE

Any report to the police will generally be made through the MASH as above. The designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) will follow local processes for referrals.

9.17 CREATING A SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT IN ACADEMY AND MINIMISING THE RISK OF PEER-ON-PEER ABUSE

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

To achieve this, we will:

Challenge any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between peers, including requesting or sending sexual images

Be vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys

Ensure our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent

Ensure pupils are able to easily and confidently report abuse using our reporting systems

Ensure staff reassure victims that they are being taken seriously

Ensure staff are trained to understand:

- How to recognise the indicators and signs of peer-on-peer abuse, and know how to identify it and respond to reports
- That even if there are no reports of peer-on-peer abuse in academy, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an attitude of “it could happen here”
- That if they have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told, and that victims may not always make a direct report. For example:
 - Children can show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to

- A friend may make a report
- A member of staff may overhear a conversation
- A child's behaviour might indicate that something is wrong
- That certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation
- That a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy
- The important role they have to play in preventing peer-on-peer abuse and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it
- That they should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns

9.18 SHARING OF NUDES AND SEMI-NUDES ('SEXTING')

This approach is based on [guidance from the UK Council for Internet Safety](#) for [all staff](#) and for [DSLs and senior leaders](#).

Your responsibilities when responding to an incident

If you are made aware of an incident involving the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude or semi-nude images/videos (also known as 'sexting' or 'youth produced sexual imagery'), you must report it to the DSL immediately.

You must **not**:

View, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a pupil to share or download it (if you have already viewed the imagery by accident, you must report this to the DSL)

Delete the imagery or ask the pupil to delete it

Ask the pupil(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL's responsibility)

Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the pupil(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers

Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved

You should explain that you need to report the incident and reassure the pupil(s) that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

Initial review meeting

Following a report of an incident, the DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate academy staff – this may include the staff member who reported the incident and the safeguarding or leadership team that deals with safeguarding concerns. This meeting will consider the initial evidence and aim to determine:

Whether there is an immediate risk to pupil(s)

If a referral needs to be made to the police and/or children's social care

If it is necessary to view the image(s) in order to safeguard the young person (in most cases, images or videos should not be viewed)

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 (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 pupils involved which would influence risk assessment

If there is a need to contact another academy, setting or individual

Whether to contact parents or carers of the pupils involved (in most cases parents/carers should be involved)

The DSL will make an immediate referral to police and/or children's social care if:
The incident involves an adult

There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example owing to special educational needs)

What the DSL knows about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage, or are violent

The imagery involves sexual acts and any pupil in the images or videos is under 13

The DSL has reason to believe a pupil is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming)

If none of the above apply then the DSL, in consultation with the Principal and other members of staff as appropriate, may decide to respond to the incident without involving the police or children's social care. The decision will be made and recorded in line with the procedures set out in this policy.

Further review by the DSL

If at the initial review stage a decision has been made not to refer to police and/or children's social care, the DSL will conduct a further review to establish the facts and assess the risks.

They will hold interviews with the pupils involved (if appropriate).

If at any point in the process there is a concern that a pupil has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.

Informing parents/carers

The DSL will inform parents/carers at an early stage and keep them involved in the process, unless there is a good reason to believe that involving them would put the pupil at risk of harm.

Referring to the police

If it is necessary to refer an incident to the police, this will be done through the local neighbourhood police by dialling 101].

Recording incidents

All incidents of sharing of nudes and semi-nudes, and the decisions made in responding to them, will be recorded. The record-keeping arrangements set out in section 14 of this policy also apply to recording these incidents.

Curriculum coverage

Pupils are taught about the issues surrounding the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes as part of our relationships and sex education and computing programmes. Teaching covers the following in relation to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes:

What it is

How it is most likely to be encountered

The consequences of requesting, forwarding or providing such images, including when it is and is not abusive and when it may be deemed as online sexual harassment

Issues of legality

The risk of damage to people's feelings and reputation

Pupils also learn the strategies and skills needed to manage:

Specific requests or pressure to provide (or forward) such images

The receipt of such images

This policy on the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes is also shared with pupils so they are aware of the processes the academy will follow in the event of an incident.

9.19 REPORTING SYSTEMS FOR OUR PUPILS

Where there is a safeguarding concern, we will take the child's wishes and feelings into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide.

We recognise the importance of ensuring pupils feel safe and comfortable to come forward and report any concerns and/or allegations.

To achieve this, we will:

Put systems in place for pupils to confidently report abuse

Ensure our reporting systems are well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for pupils

Make it clear to pupils that their concerns will be taken seriously, and that they can safely express their views and give feedback

10. ONLINE SAFETY AND THE USE OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY

KCSIE says that your policies on online safety and the use of mobile and smart technology should be reflected in our child protection and safeguarding policy.

We recognise the importance of safeguarding children from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material, and we understand that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues.

To address this, our academy aims to:

Have robust processes in place to ensure the online safety of pupils, staff, volunteers and governors

Protect and educate the whole academy community in its safe and responsible use of technology, including mobile and smart technology (which we refer to as 'mobile phones')

Set clear guidelines for the use of mobile phones for the whole academy community

Establish clear mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate any incidents or concerns, where appropriate

The 4 key categories of risk

Our approach to online safety is based on addressing the following categories of risk:

Content – being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, such as pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism

Contact – being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users, such as peer-to-peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes

Conduct – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, such as making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography), sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and

Commerce – risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams

To meet our aims and address the risks above we will:

Educate pupils about online safety as part of our curriculum. For example:

- The safe use of social media, the internet and technology
- Keeping personal information private
- How to recognise unacceptable behaviour online
- How to report any incidents of cyber-bullying, ensuring pupils are encouraged to do so, including where they are a witness rather than a victim

Train staff, as part of their induction, on safe internet use and online safeguarding issues including cyber-bullying and the risks of online radicalisation. All staff members will receive refresher training at least once each academic year

Educate parents/carers about online safety via our website, communications sent directly to them and during parents' evenings. We will also share clear procedures with them so they know how to raise concerns about online safety

Make sure staff are aware of any restrictions placed on them with regards to the use of their mobile phone and cameras, for example that:

- Staff are allowed to bring their personal phones to academy for their own use, but will limit such use to non-contact time when pupils are not present
- Staff will not take pictures or recordings of pupils on their personal phones or cameras

Make all pupils, parents/carers, staff, volunteers and trustees aware that they are expected to sign an agreement regarding the acceptable use of the internet in academy, use of the academy's ICT systems and use of their mobile and smart technology

Explain the sanctions we will use if a pupil is in breach of our policies on the acceptable use of the internet and mobile phones

Make sure all staff, pupils and parents/carers are aware that staff have the power to search pupils' phones, as set out in the [DfE's guidance on searching, screening and confiscation](#)

Put in place robust filtering and monitoring systems to limit children's exposure to the 4 key categories of risk (described above) from the academy's IT systems

Carry out an annual review of our approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by our academy community

Thinkuknow is the National Crime Agency/CEOPs education programme with age specific resources
UK Safer Internet Centre developed guidance and resources that can help with the teaching of the online safety component of the Computing Curriculum.

11. NOTIFYING PARENTS OR CARERS

Where appropriate, we will discuss any concerns about a child with the child's parents or carers. The DSL will normally do this in the event of a suspicion or disclosure.

Other staff will only talk to parents or carers about any such concerns following consultation with the DSL.

If we believe that notifying the parents or carers would increase the risk to the child, we will discuss this with the local authority children's social care team before doing so.

In the case of allegations of abuse made against other children, we will normally notify the parents or carers of all the children involved.

12. PUPILS WITH A SOCIAL WORKER

Pupils may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. We recognise that a child's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm as well as potentially creating barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health.

The DSL and all members of staff will work with and support social workers to help protect vulnerable children.

Where we are aware that a pupil has a social worker, the DSL will always consider this fact to ensure any decisions are made in the best interests of the pupil's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. For example, it will inform decisions about:

Responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks

The provision of pastoral and/or academic support

13. COMPLAINTS AND CONCERNS ABOUT ACADEMY SAFEGUARDING POLICIES

13.1 COMPLAINTS AGAINST STAFF

Complaints against staff that are likely to require a child protection investigation will be handled in accordance with our procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against staff (see appendix 3).

13.2 WHISTLE-BLOWING

Separate to the obligations under this policy, all employees have a duty to report concerns about the safety and welfare of pupils/students. Concerns about any of the following should be reported to the academy's Designated Senior Lead for Child Protection (DSL):

- physical abuse of a pupil/student
- sexual abuse of a pupil/student
- emotional abuse of a pupil/student
- neglect of a pupil/student
- an intimate or improper relationship between an adult and a pupil/student

The reason for the concern may be the actions of a colleague (including a more senior colleague), a trustee member, another pupil/student or someone outside the trust. Whatever the reason, concerns must be reported. Failure to report a Child Protection related allegation will be in itself, a disciplinary matter.

14. RECORD-KEEPING

We will hold records in line with our records retention schedule.

All safeguarding concerns, discussions, decisions made and the reasons for those decisions, must be recorded in writing. If you are in any doubt about whether to record something, discuss it with the DSL.

Records will include:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern
- Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved
- A note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- Concerns and referrals will be kept in a separate child protection file for each child.
- Any non-confidential records will be readily accessible and available. Confidential information and records will be held securely and only available to those who have a right or professional need to see them.
- Safeguarding records which contain information about allegations of sexual abuse will be retained for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the inquiry.

The Snr DSL and DSL team ensure all concerns and incidents are reported, recorded, responded to via the CPOM's System. Transfer of information and individual case files should a child move academy or leave to go to either EHE, alternative education placement, college is via CPOMs of the handing over of files. This is either done in person or by recorded mail. A receipt is obtained to say the file has been received. On the CPOMs system a final entry is recorded about where the child is going and who the information has been passed onto.

14.1 CPOMs

All academies in our Trust Use the CPOMS electronic recording system.

Any concerns about a child will be recorded in writing within 24 hours. All records will provide a factual and evidence-based account and there will be accurate recording of any actions. Concerns will be recorded using the online record keeping system CPOMS which is put in place asap when an academy joins the trust (if not in place already). On induction, staff will be trained on how to use this system and record concerns accurately. Academies that do not yet have CPOMS in place should use the templates in the appendices to record concerns. Where an opinion or professional judgement is recorded this should be clearly stated as such.

At no time should an individual teacher/member of staff or academy be asked to or consider taking photographic evidence of any injuries or marks to a child's person, this type of behaviour could lead to the staff member being taken into managing allegations procedures. The body map below or the body map on CPOMS should be used in accordance with recording guidance.

Any concerns should be reported and recorded without delay to the appropriate safeguarding services, e.g. MASH or the child's social worker if already an open case to social care.

14.2 WHY RECORDING IS IMPORTANT

Our staff will be encouraged to understand why it is important that recording is comprehensive and accurate and what the messages are from serious case reviews are in terms of recording and sharing information. It is often when a chronology of information is pieced together that the level of concern escalates or the whole or wider picture becomes known.

We acknowledge without information being recorded it can be lost. This could be crucial information, the importance of which is not always necessarily apparent at the time. On occasions, this information could be crucial evidence to safeguard a child or be evidence in future criminal prosecutions.

A chronology will be recorded on CPOMS prior to the commencement of a Child Protection (CP), Child in Need (CiN) or Confidential file. Staff, particularly pastoral staff, will record any minor concerns on CPOMS and will take responsibility for alerting the Designated Safeguarding Lead should the number of concerns rise or, in their professional judgement, become significant.

The establishment of a 'CP, CiN or Confidential' file, which is separate from the child's main academy file, is an important principle in terms of storing and collating information about children which relates to either a child protection or safeguarding concern or an accumulation of concerns about a child's welfare which are outside of the usual range of concerns which relate to ordinary life events. It should be borne in mind that what constitutes a 'concern' for one child may not be a 'concern' for another and the particular child's circumstances and needs will differ i.e. a child subject to a child protection plan, looked after child, CiN may be looked at differently to a child recently bereaved, parental health issues, etc. Professional judgement will therefore be an important factor when making this decision and will need clear links between pastoral staff and Designated Safeguarding Leads in academy (named designated person).

At the point at which a Child Protection (CP), Child in Need (CiN) or Confidential file is commenced then the CPOMS chronology can be printed and placed in the confidential file. At this point a written (key points) chronology will also be started in the concern file. The more detailed chronology on CPOMS will be printed off termly and placed in the concern file.

When a confidential file is commenced, then the main pupil file should have a **red dot** in the top right hand corner to denote a separate file exists.

Files will be available for external scrutiny for example by a regulatory agency or because of a serious case review or audit.

An electronic CPOM's 'child protection' or 'confidential' file should be commenced in the event of:

- A referral to MASH/Children's Social Care
- A number of minor concerns on the child's main academy file
- Any child open to social care

The academy will keep electronic records of concerns about children even where there is no need to refer the matter to MASH/Children's Social Care (or similar) immediately on CPOMS. These are only accessed by staff authorised to do so which is decided by the academy Safeguarding Lead. Records will be kept up to date and reviewed regularly by the Designated Safeguarding Lead to evidence and support actions taken by staff in discharging their safeguarding arrangements. Original notes will be retained (but clearly identified as such) as this is a contemporaneous account; they may be important in any criminal proceedings arising from current or historical allegations of abuse or neglect.

The 'confidential' file can be active or closed in terms of monitoring

Where children leave the academy, we will ensure their confidential/child protection file is transferred to the new academy or college as soon as possible (this should be within five days). This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained. It would good practice, wherever possible, for the file to be hand-delivered to the receiving designated safeguarding lead with a discussion taking place. There should be a smooth and safe transition for the child.

Those academies and colleges that use electronic case record management systems should continue to have good dialogue between the Snr Designated Safeguarding Leads to ensure children subject to child protection and safeguarding concerns are well supported. and any transition arrangements or change of academy and or education provision should be seamless.

14.3 RECORDING PRACTICE

Timely and accurate recording will take place when there are any issues regarding a child. A recording of each and every episode/incident/concern/activity regarding that child, including telephone calls to other professionals, needs to be recorded on CPOMS and printed off termly and kept within the confidential file for that child. This will include any contact from other agencies who may wish to discuss concerns relating to a child. Actions will be agreed, and roles and responsibility of each agency will be clarified, and outcomes recorded.

The written chronology will be brief and log activity; the full recording will be on the record of concern. (Template in appendices)

More detailed recording on the record of concern will be recorded electronically on CPOMS and include an analysis, taking account of the holistic needs of the child, and any historical information held on the child's file. Support and advice will be sought from social care, or early help whenever necessary. In this way a picture can emerge, and this will assist in promoting an evidence-based assessment and determining any action(s) that needs to be taken.

This may include no further action, whether an EHAF should be undertaken, or whether a referral should be made to MASH/Children's Social Care in line with the NCC Pathway to Provision Version 9.1 document.

Such robust practice across child protection and in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children will assist the academy in the early identification of any concerns which may prevent future harm.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will have a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm (through the concern file and through an ongoing dialogue with pastoral staff). They will ensure that we contribute to assessments of need and support multi-agency plans for those children.

In addition:

Appendix 2 sets out our policy on record-keeping specifically with respect to recruitment and pre-appointment checks

Appendix 3 sets out our policy on record-keeping with respect to allegations of abuse made against staff

15 EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE – OPPORTUNITIES TO TEACH SAFEGUARDING (KCSiE 2021 paragraphs 121, Annex A & Annex C Online Safety page 117 to 118).

As an academy we will teach children in an age appropriate way about youth produced imagery, on-line risks associated with social networking to prevent harm by providing them with the skills, attributes and knowledge to help them navigate risks, including covering online safety, remote learning, filters and monitoring, information security, cyber-crime, reviewing online safety platforms and use of mobile technology.

This approach to tackling sensitive issues promotes a whole academy approach to safeguarding giving children the space to explore key issues and the confidence to seek the support of adults should they encounter problems. This issue will be taught as part of a wider RHE programme, as RHE is mandatory in all academies.

RHE is taught in a cross-curricular approach, alongside the science curriculum, PSHE, ICT, RE, assemblies, academy values and golden threads.

Relationship education focuses on teaching the fundamental building blocks and characteristics of positive relationships including:

- Families and people who care for me
- Caring friendships
- Respectful relationships
- Online relationships
- Being safe

Across all Key Stages, pupils will be supported with developing the following skills:

- Communication, including how to manage changing relationships and emotions;
- Recognising and assessing potential risks;
- Assertiveness;
- Seeking help and support when required;
- Informed decision-making;
- Self-respect and empathy for others;
- Recognising and maximising a healthy lifestyle;
- Managing conflict;
- Discussion and group work.

In Forge Trust academies, we follow some of the Christopher Winter Project scheme of work (Teaching SRE with Confidence in Primary Academies), which has been awarded the Pamela Sheridan Award for Excellence in recognition of their pioneering professional development programme in RHE. It has also been awarded the quality mark by the PSHE Association.

Across the Trust, we teach children in an age-appropriate way about online safety. This includes youth produced imagery to prevent harm by providing them with the skills, attributes and knowledge to help them navigate risks.

This approach to tackling sensitive issues promotes a whole academy approach to safeguarding giving children the space to explore key issues and the confidence to seek the support of adults should they encounter problems.

This issue will be taught as part of a wider PSHE, RHE programme and through IT curriculum work to underpin a specific message such as 'sexting'.

The work that we do therefore will include issues such as:

- communication
- understanding healthy relationships, including trust
- understanding and respecting the concept of genuine consent
- understanding our rights (especially our collective right to *be* safe and to *feel* safe)
- recognising abusive and coercive language and behaviours

Children and parents are made aware of on-line safety in order to minimise the safeguarding risks technology can pose and where they can seek advice, help and support.

Helplines and reporting

- Children can talk to a ChildLine counsellor 24 hours a day about anything that is worrying them by ringing 0800 11 11 or in an online chat at <http://www.childline.org.uk/Talk/Chat/Pages/OnlineChat.aspx>.
- If parents or carers are concerned that their child is being contacted by adults as a result of having sharing sexual imagery they should report to NCA-CEOP at www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre
- ChildLine and the Internet Watch Foundation have partnered to help children get sexual or naked images removed from the internet. A young person can get their photo removed by talking to a ChildLine counsellor. More information is available at <http://www.childline.org.uk/explore/onlinesafety/pages/sexting.aspx>
- If parents and carers are concerned about their child, they can contact the NSPCC Helpline by ringing 0808 800 5000, by emailing help@nspcc.org.uk , or by texting 88858. They can also ring the Online Safety Helpline by ringing 0808 800 5002.

Advice and information for parents

- The NSPCC has information and advice about sexting available on its website: [NSPCC Sexting](#)
- The National Crime Agency/CEOP has produced a film resource for parents and carers to help them prevent their children coming to harm through sharing sexual imagery: [THINKUKNOW Nude-selfies-a-parents-guide](#)
- Childnet have information and advice about sexting available on its website: <http://www.childnet.com/young-people/secondary/hot-topics/sexting>
- Parent Info (<http://parentinfo.org/>) provides information and advice to parents from expert organisations on topics ranging from sex and relationships, mental health and online safety including sexting.

Resources parents could highlight to their children

- There is information on the ChildLine website for young people about sexting: [Childline information for young people](#)
- The Safer Internet Centre has produced resources called '[Childnet So you got naked online](#) which helps young people to handle incidents of sexting.
- The NSPCC adults helpline: 0808 800 5002 The NSPCC has partnered with O2 to offer direct support to parents and other adults on issues relating to online safety.

16. COVID 19

In the event of a further lockdown, or individual children being quarantined, each academy will adopt their remote learning policy. At The Parkgate Academy the following plans are in place;

- For children in their class and also work for the children they will be working with in the setting when they are in the academy
- This work needs to be set by the Monday of the up-coming week. There will be a timetable of the week at the front, followed by a set of weekly resources.
- The work should be set and uploaded on Teams, Class DoJo, Tapestry (Pre-Academy and Foundation) and/or sent to parents directly who are communicating through the year group email

- Where children do not have access to the internet or an electronic device, efforts should be made to provide them with an electronic device or paper-based work. This could be delivered (following safeguarding and social distancing guidelines and a risk assessment) or posted.

17. TRAINING

17.1 ALL STAFF

All staff members will undertake safeguarding and child protection training at induction, including on whistle-blowing procedures and online safety, to ensure they understand the academy's safeguarding systems and their responsibilities, and can identify signs of possible abuse or neglect.

This training will be regularly updated and will:

Be integrated, aligned and considered as part of the whole-academy safeguarding approach and wider staff training, and curriculum planning

Be in line with advice from the 3 safeguarding partners

Have regard to the Teachers' Standards to support the expectation that all teachers:

- Manage behaviour effectively to ensure a good and safe environment
- Have a clear understanding of the needs of all pupils

All staff will have training on the government's anti-radicalisation strategy, Prevent, to enable them to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas.

Staff will also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates, including on online safety, as required but at least annually (through emails, e-bulletins and staff meetings).

Contractors who are provided through a private finance initiative (PFI) or similar contract will also receive safeguarding training.

Volunteers will receive appropriate training, if applicable.

17.2 THE DSL AND DEPUTIES

The DSL and deputies will undertake child protection and safeguarding training at least every 2 years.

In addition, they will update their knowledge and skills at regular intervals and at least annually (for example, through e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments).

They will also undertake Prevent awareness training.

17.3 TRUSTEES

All trustees receive training about safeguarding, to make sure they have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities.

As the chair of trustees may be required to act as the 'case manager' in the event that an allegation of abuse is made against the principal, they receive training in managing allegations for this purpose.

18 RECRUITMENT – INTERVIEW PANELS

At least one person conducting any interview for any post at the academy will have undertaken safer recruitment training. This will cover, as a minimum, the contents of Keeping Children Safe in Education, and will be in line with local safeguarding procedures.
See appendix 2 of this policy for more information about our safer recruitment procedures.

19 STAFF WHO HAVE CONTACT WITH PUPILS AND FAMILIES

All staff who have contact with children and families will have supervisions which will provide them with support, coaching and training, promote the interests of children and allow for confidential discussions of sensitive issues.

20. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

This policy will be reviewed **annually** by Mrs Joanne Knapp. At every review, it will be approved by the full trustee board.

21. LINKS WITH OTHER POLICIES

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

- Accessibility Plan.
- Anti-Bullying revised for 2021-2022 (LA template policy in the process of being revised).
- Attendance Policy.
- Behaviour Principles Written Statement.
- Equality.
- Central Record of Recruitment and Vetting Checks.
- Complaints' Procedure Statement.
- Cyber-bullying.
- E-Safety Policy.
- Freedom of Information.
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Guidance
- Radicalisation – Prevent Duty- (Academy's should have a Prevent Action Plan)
- Health and Safety Disability Equality Action Plan.
- Home-academy Agreement Document.
- Peer on Peer Abuse- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in academies and colleges, and response to 'upskirting'.
- Physical intervention/positive handling.
- Register of Pupil Attendance.
- Academy Access Policy.
- Academy Behaviour.
- Knife Crime Guidance 2019 (cross authority and in the process of being revised for September 2021).
- New: Relationships, Sex and Health Education (KCSiE 2020 Paragraph 94).
- New: Mental and Physical Health (KCSiE Part One paragraph 4 paragraphs 34 to 40 and paragraphs 113 to 116).
- Special Educational Needs.
- CRB - Use of Reasonable Force Policy/ Guidance.
- Staff Behaviour (Code of Conduct policy).
- Staff Discipline Conduct and Grievance (procedures for addressing).
- Academy information published on a website.

- Visitors and VIP Policy.
- Whistle Blowing Policy.
- Guidance for NSPCC helpline and usage (KCSiE 2021 paragraph 77; when to call the police guidance from the NSPCC).

These appendices are based on the Department for Education's statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education.

APPENDIX 1: TYPES OF ABUSE

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

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

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

Emotional abuse may involve:

Conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person

Not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate

Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction

Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another

Serious bullying (including cyber-bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve:

Physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing

Non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet)

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy 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)

Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

APPENDIX 2: SAFER RECRUITMENT AND DBS CHECKS – POLICY AND PROCEDURES

Recruitment and selection process

The recruitment steps outlined below are based on part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

To make sure we recruit suitable people, we will ensure that those involved in the recruitment and employment of staff to work with children have received appropriate safer recruitment training. We have put the following steps in place during our recruitment and selection process to ensure we are committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

Advertising

When advertising roles, we will make clear:

Our academy's commitment to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children

That safeguarding checks will be undertaken

The safeguarding requirements and responsibilities of the role, such as the extent to which the role will involve contact with children

Whether or not the role is exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and the amendments to the Exceptions Order 1975, 2013 and 2020. If the role is exempt, certain spent convictions and cautions are 'protected', so they do not need to be disclosed, and if they are disclosed, we cannot take them into account

Application forms

Our application forms will:

Include a statement saying that it is an offence to apply for the role if an applicant is barred from engaging in regulated activity relevant to children (where the role involves this type of regulated activity)

Include a copy of, or link to, our child protection and safeguarding policy and our policy on the employment of ex-offenders

Shortlisting

Our shortlisting process will involve at least 2 people and will:

Consider any inconsistencies and look for gaps in employment and reasons given for them

Explore all potential concerns

Once we have shortlisted candidates, we will ask shortlisted candidates to:

Complete a self-declaration of their criminal record or any information that would make them unsuitable to work with children, so that they have the opportunity to share relevant information and discuss it at interview stage. The information we will ask for includes:

- If they have a criminal history
- Whether they are included on the barred list
- Whether they are prohibited from teaching
- Information about any criminal offences committed in any country in line with the law as applicable in England and Wales
- Any relevant overseas information

Sign a declaration confirming the information they have provided is true

Seeking references and checking employment history

We will obtain references before interview. Any concerns raised will be explored further with referees and taken up with the candidate at interview.

When seeking references we will:

Not accept open references

Liaise directly with referees and verify any information contained within references with the referees

Ensure any references are from the candidate's current employer and completed by a senior person. Where the referee is academy based, we will ask for the reference to be confirmed by the principal as accurate in respect to disciplinary investigations

Obtain verification of the candidate's most recent relevant period of employment if they are not currently employed

Secure a reference from the relevant employer from the last time the candidate worked with children if they are not currently working with children

Compare the information on the application form with that in the reference and take up any inconsistencies with the candidate

Resolve any concerns before any appointment is confirmed

Interview and selection

When interviewing candidates, we will:

Probe any gaps in employment, or where the candidate has changed employment or location frequently, and ask candidates to explain this

Explore any potential areas of concern to determine the candidate's suitability to work with children

Record all information considered and decisions made

Pre-appointment vetting checks

We will record all information on the checks carried out in the academy's single central record (SCR). Copies of these checks, where appropriate, will be held in individuals' personnel files. We follow requirements and best practice in retaining copies of these checks, as set out below.

New staff

All offers of appointment will be conditional until satisfactory completion of the necessary pre-employment checks. When appointing new staff, we will:

Verify their identity

Obtain (via the applicant) an enhanced DBS certificate, including barred list information for those who will be engaging in regulated activity (see definition below). We will obtain the certificate before, or as soon as practicable after, appointment, including when using the DBS update service.

We will not keep a copy of the certificate for longer than 6 months, but when the copy is destroyed we may still keep a record of the fact that vetting took place, the result of the check and recruitment decision taken

Obtain a separate barred list check if they will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available

Verify their mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities

Verify their right to work in the UK. We will keep a copy of this verification for the duration of the member of staff's employment and for 2 years afterwards

Verify their professional qualifications, as appropriate

Ensure they are not subject to a prohibition order if they are employed to be a teacher

Carry out further additional checks, as appropriate, on candidates who have lived or worked outside of the UK. Where available, these will include:

- For all staff, including teaching positions: [criminal records checks for overseas applicants](#)
- For teaching positions: obtaining a letter of professional standing from the professional regulating authority in the country where the applicant has worked

Check that candidates taking up a management position* are not subject to a prohibition from management (section 128) direction made by the secretary of state

* Management positions are most likely to include, but are not limited to, principals and vice/assistant principals.

We will ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we take a decision that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment on the individual's personnel file. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought.

Regulated activity means a person who will be:

Responsible, on a regular basis in a academy or college, for teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children; or

Carrying out paid, or unsupervised unpaid, work regularly in an academy or college where that work provides an opportunity for contact with children; or

Engaging in intimate or personal care or overnight activity, even if this happens only once and regardless of whether they are supervised or not

Existing staff

In certain circumstances we will carry out all the relevant checks on existing staff as if the individual was a new member of staff. These circumstances are when:

There are concerns about an existing member of staff's suitability to work with children; or

An individual moves from a post that is not regulated activity to one that is; or

There has been a break in service of 12 weeks or more

We will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child or vulnerable adult where:

We believe the individual has engaged in [relevant conduct](#); or

We believe the individual has received a caution or conviction for a relevant (automatic barring either with or without the right to make representations) offence, under the [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 \(Prescribed Criteria and Miscellaneous Provisions\) Regulations 2009](#); or

We believe the 'harm test' is satisfied in respect of the individual (i.e. they may harm a child or vulnerable adult or put them at risk of harm); and

The individual has been removed from working in regulated activity (paid or unpaid) or would have been removed if they had not left

Agency and third-party staff

We will obtain written notification from any agency or third-party organisation that it has carried out the necessary safer recruitment checks that we would otherwise perform. We will also check that the person presenting themselves for work is the same person on whom the checks have been made.

Contractors

We will ensure that any contractor, or any employee of the contractor, who is to work at the academy has had the appropriate level of DBS check (this includes contractors who are provided through a PFI or similar contract). This will be:

An enhanced DBS check with barred list information for contractors engaging in regulated activity

An enhanced DBS check, not including barred list information, for all other contractors who are not in regulated activity but whose work provides them with an opportunity for regular contact with children

We will obtain the DBS check for self-employed contractors.

We will not keep copies of such checks for longer than 6 months.

Contractors who have not had any checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or engage in regulated activity under any circumstances.

We will check the identity of all contractors and their staff on arrival at the academy.

For self-employed contractors such as music teachers or sports coaches, we will ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we decide that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought.

Trainee/student teachers

Where applicants for initial teacher training are salaried by us, we will ensure that all necessary checks are carried out.

Where trainee teachers are fee-funded, we will obtain written confirmation from the training provider that necessary checks have been carried out and that the trainee has been judged by the provider to be suitable to work with children.

In both cases, this includes checks to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006.

Volunteers

We will:

Never leave an unchecked volunteer unsupervised or allow them to work in regulated activity

Obtain an enhanced DBS check with barred list information for all volunteers who are new to working in regulated activity

Carry out a risk assessment when deciding whether to seek an enhanced DBS check without barred list information for any volunteers not engaging in regulated activity. We will retain a record of this risk assessment

Ensure that appropriate checks are carried out to ensure that individuals are not disqualified under the 2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations and Childcare Act 2006. Where we decide that an individual falls outside of the scope of these regulations and we do not carry out such checks, we will retain a record of our assessment. This will include our evaluation of any risks and control measures put in place, and any advice sought

All trustees will have an enhanced DBS check without barred list information.

They will have an enhanced DBS check with barred list information if working in regulated activity.

The chair of the board will have their DBS check countersigned by the secretary of state.

All proprietors, trustees, and members will also have the following checks:

A section 128 check (to check prohibition on participation in management under [section 128 of the Education and Skills Act 2008](#)).

Identity

Right to work in the UK

Other checks deemed necessary if they have lived or worked outside the UK

The chair of the trust will have their DBS check countersigned by the secretary of state.

All trustees will also have the following checks:

Identity

Right to work in the UK

Other checks deemed necessary if they have lived or worked outside the UK

Staff working in alternative provision settings

Where we place a pupil with an alternative provision provider, we obtain written confirmation from the provider that they have carried out the appropriate safeguarding checks on individuals working there that we would otherwise perform.

Adults who supervise pupils on work experience

When organising work experience, we will ensure that policies and procedures are in place to protect children from harm.

We will also consider whether it is necessary for barred list checks to be carried out on the individuals who supervise a pupil under 16 on work experience. This will depend on the specific circumstances of the work experience, including the nature of the supervision, the frequency of the activity being supervised, and whether the work is regulated activity.

APPENDIX 3: ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE MADE AGAINST STAFF

Section 1: allegations that may meet the harms threshold

This section is based on 'Section 1: Allegations that may meet the harms threshold' in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

This section applies to all cases in which it is alleged that a current member of staff, including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor, has:

Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, and/or

Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, and/or

Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children, and/or

Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children – this includes behaviour taking place both inside and outside of academy

We will deal with any allegation of abuse quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective child protection while also supporting the individual who is the subject of the allegation.

A 'case manager' will lead any investigation. This will be the principal, or the chair of trustees if the principal is the subject of the allegation. The case manager will be identified at the earliest opportunity.

Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement.

Suspension of the accused until the case is resolved

Suspension of the accused will not be the default position and will only be considered in cases where there is reason to suspect that a child or other children is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that there might be grounds for dismissal. In such cases, we will only suspend an individual if we have considered all other options available and there is no reasonable alternative.

Based on an assessment of risk, we will consider alternatives such as:

Redeployment within the academy so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned

Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children

Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the academy so that they do not have unsupervised access to children

Moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents/carers have been consulted

Temporarily redeploying the individual to another role in a different location, for example to an alternative academy or other work for the academy trust

If in doubt, the case manager will seek views from the academy's personnel adviser and the designated officer at the local authority, as well as the police and children's social care where they have been involved.

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations

Substantiated: there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation

Malicious: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive, or to cause harm to the subject of the allegation

False: there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation

Unsubstantiated: there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)

Unfounded: to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

Procedure for dealing with allegations

In the event of an allegation that meets the criteria above, the case manager will take the following steps:

Conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation before carrying on with the steps below

Discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the local authority. This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed, and whether it is necessary to involve the police and/or children's social care services. (The case manager may, on occasion, consider it necessary to involve the police *before* consulting the designated officer – for example, if the accused individual is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. In such cases, the case manager will notify the designated officer as soon as practicably possible after contacting the police)

Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer (and the police or children's social care services, where necessary). Where the police and/or children's social care services are involved, the case manager will only share such information with the individual as has been agreed with those agencies

Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the academy is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer, police and/or children's social care services, as appropriate

Where the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the individual's family, they will discuss these concerns with the DSL and make a risk assessment of the situation. If necessary, the DSL may make a referral to children's social care

If immediate suspension is considered necessary, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the academy and their contact details

If it is decided that no further action is to be taken in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be put in writing to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation

If it is decided that further action is needed, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in academy and/or liaise with the police and/or children's social care services as appropriate

Provide effective support for the individual facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate.

Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children's social care services and/or the police, if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice

Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case (only in relation to their child – no information will be shared regarding the staff member)

Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

We will inform Ofsted of any allegations of serious harm or abuse by any person living, working, or looking after children at the premises (whether the allegations relate to harm or abuse committed on the premises or elsewhere), and any action taken in respect of the allegations. This notification will be made as soon as reasonably possible and always within 14 days of the allegations being made.

If the academy is made aware that the secretary of state has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual, we will immediately suspend that individual from teaching, pending the findings of the investigation by the Teaching Regulation Agency.

Where the police are involved, wherever possible the academy will ask the police at the start of the investigation to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the academy's disciplinary process, should this be required at a later point.

Additional considerations for supply teachers and all contracted staff

If there are concerns or an allegation is made against someone not directly employed by the academy, such as a supply teacher or contracted staff member provided by an agency, we will take the actions below in addition to our standard procedures.

We will not decide to stop using an individual due to safeguarding concerns without finding out the facts and liaising with our LADO to determine a suitable outcome

The trustee board will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the individual, or redeploy them to another part of the academy, while the academy carries out the investigation

We will involve the agency fully, but the academy will take the lead in collecting the necessary information and providing it to the LADO as required

We will address issues such as information sharing, to ensure any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account (we will do this, for example, as part of the allegations management meeting or by liaising directly with the agency where necessary)

When using an agency, we will inform them of our process for managing allegations, and keep them updated about our policies as necessary, and will invite the agency's HR manager or equivalent to meetings as appropriate.

Timescales

We will deal with all allegations as quickly and effectively as possible and will endeavour to comply with the following timescales, where reasonably practicable:

Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious should be resolved within 1 week

If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, appropriate action should be taken within 3 working days

If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, this should be held within 15 working days

However, these are objectives only and where they are not met, we will endeavour to take the required action as soon as possible thereafter.

Specific actions

Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution

The case manager will discuss with the local authority's designated officer whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed, taking into account information provided by the police and/or children's social care services.

Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the academy ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the academy will make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required. If the individual concerned is a member of teaching staff, the academy will consider whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

Individuals returning to work after suspension

If it is decided on the conclusion of a case that an individual who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate this.

The case manager will also consider how best to manage the individual's contact with the child or children who made the allegation, if they are still attending the academy.

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious reports

If a report is:

Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the DSL will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate

Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the academy will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious allegations

If an allegation is:

Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the LADO and case manager will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate

Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the academy will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Confidentiality and information sharing

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

The case manager will take advice from the LADO, police and children's social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

- Who needs to know about the allegation and what information can be shared
- How to manage speculation, leaks and gossip, including how to make parents or carers of a child/children involved aware of their obligations with respect to confidentiality
- What, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation
- How to manage press interest if, and when, it arises

Record-keeping

The case manager will maintain clear records about any case where the allegation or concern meets the criteria above and store them on the individual's confidential personnel file for the duration of the case.

The records of any allegation that, following an investigation, is found to be malicious or false will be deleted from the individual's personnel file (unless the individual consents for the records to be retained on the file).

For all other allegations (which are not found to be malicious or false), the following information will be kept on the file of the individual concerned:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation
- Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved
- Notes of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- A declaration on whether the information will be referred to in any future reference

In these cases, the academy will provide a copy to the individual, in agreement with children's social care or the police as appropriate.

Where records contain information about allegations of sexual abuse, we will preserve these for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the inquiry. We will retain all other records at least until the individual has reached normal pension age, or for 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

References

When providing employer references, we will:

Not refer to any allegation that has been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any repeated allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious

Include substantiated allegations, provided that the information is factual and does not include opinions

Learning lessons

After any cases where the allegations are *substantiated*, the case manager will review the circumstances of the case with the local authority's designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements that we can make to the academy's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

- Issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff
- The duration of the suspension
- Whether or not the suspension was justified
- The use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. We will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual

For all other cases, the case manager will consider the facts and determine whether any improvements can be made.

Non-recent allegations

Abuse can be reported, no matter how long ago it happened.

We will report any non-recent allegations made by a child to the LADO in line with our local authority's procedures for dealing with non-recent allegations.

Where an adult makes an allegation to the academy that they were abused as a child, we will advise the individual to report the allegation to the police.

Section 2: concerns that do not meet the harm threshold

The section is based on 'Section 2: Concerns that do not meet the harm threshold' in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education.

This section applies to all concerns (including allegations) about members of staff, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors, which do not meet the harm threshold set out in section 1 above.

Concerns may arise through, for example:

Suspicion

Complaint

Disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside the academy

Pre-employment vetting checks

We recognise the importance of responding to and dealing with any concerns in a timely manner to safeguard the welfare of children.

Definition of low-level concerns

The term 'low-level' concern is any concern – no matter how small – that an adult working in or on behalf of the academy may have acted in a way that:

Is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work,
and

Does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the designated officer at the local authority

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

Being overly friendly with children

Having favourites

Taking photographs of children on their mobile phone

Engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door

Using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language

Sharing low-level concerns

We recognise the importance of creating a culture of openness, trust and transparency to encourage all staff to share low-level concerns so that they can be addressed appropriately.

We will create this culture by:

Ensuring staff are clear about what appropriate behaviour is, and are confident in distinguishing expected and appropriate behaviour from concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, in themselves and others

Empowering staff to share any low-level concerns as per section 7.7 of this policy

Empowering staff to self-refer

Addressing unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage

Providing a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised

Helping to identify any weakness in the academy's safeguarding system

Responding to low-level concerns

If the concern is raised via a third party, the Principal will collect evidence where necessary by speaking:

Directly to the person who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously

To the individual involved and any witnesses

The principal will use the information collected to categorise the type of behaviour and determine any further action, in line with the academy's staff code of conduct.

[Keeping Children Safe in Education also links to this report for more information [Developing and implementing a low-level concerns policy: A guide for organisations which work with children](#)

Record keeping

All low-level concerns will be recorded in writing. In addition to details of the concern raised, records will include the context in which the concern arose, any action taken and the rationale for decisions and action taken.

Records will be:

Kept confidential, held securely and comply with the DPA 2018 and UK GDPR

Reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, we will decide on a course of action, either through our disciplinary procedures or, where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harms threshold as described in section 1 of this appendix, we will refer it to the designated officer at the local authority

Retained at least until the individual leaves employment at the academy

Where a low-level concern relates to a supply teacher or contractor, we will notify the individual's employer, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

References

We will not include low-level concerns in references unless:

The concern (or group of concerns) has met the threshold for referral to the designated officer at the local authority and is found to be substantiated; and/or

The concern (or group of concerns) relates to issues which would ordinarily be included in a reference, such as misconduct or poor performance

APPENDIX 4: SPECIFIC SAFEGUARDING ISSUES

This appendix is mostly based on the advice in Keeping Children Safe in Education, in particular annex B – you'll need to adapt it to reflect your context and any locally agreed procedures.

Annex B also includes information on further issues to be aware of, including child abduction and community safety incidents, children's involvement in the court system, children with family members in prison, county lines, modern slavery and cybercrime. If you wish to cover these in the policy, consider including:

Children missing from education

A child going missing from education, particularly repeatedly, can be a warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues. This might include abuse or neglect, such as sexual abuse or exploitation or child criminal exploitation, or issues such as mental health problems, substance abuse, radicalisation, FGM or forced marriage.

There are many circumstances where a child may become missing from education, but some children are particularly at risk. These include children who:

- Are at risk of harm or neglect
- Are at risk of forced marriage or FGM
- Come from Gypsy, Roma, or Traveller families
- Come from the families of service personnel
- Go missing or run away from home or care
- Are supervised by the youth justice system
- Cease to attend a academy
- Come from new migrant families

We will follow our procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of going missing in future. This includes informing the local authority if a child leaves the academy without a new academy being named, and adhering to requirements with respect to sharing information with the local authority, when applicable, when removing a child's name from the admission register at non-standard transition points.

Staff will be trained in signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns which may be related to being missing, such as travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.

If a staff member suspects that a child is suffering from harm or neglect, we will follow local child protection procedures, including with respect to making reasonable enquiries. We will make an immediate referral to the local authority children's social care team, and the police, if the child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger.

Child criminal exploitation

Child criminal exploitation (CCE) is a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into criminal activity, in

exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.

The abuse can be perpetrated by males or females, and children or adults. It can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.

The victim can be exploited even when the activity appears to be consensual. It does not always involve physical contact and can happen online. For example, young people may be forced to work in cannabis factories, coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.

Indicators of CCE can include a child:

Appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions

Associating with other young people involved in exploitation

Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing

Misusing drugs and alcohol

Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late

Regularly missing academy or education

Not taking part in education

If a member of staff suspects CCE, they will discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority's children's social care team and the police, if appropriate.

Child sexual exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. It may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

The abuse can be perpetrated by males or females, and children or adults. It can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse.

The victim can be exploited even when the activity appears to be consensual. Children or young people who are being sexually exploited may not understand that they are being abused. They often trust their abuser and may be tricked into believing they are in a loving, consensual relationship.

CSE can include both physical contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity. It can also happen online. For example, young people may be persuaded or forced to share sexually explicit images of themselves, have sexual conversations by text, or take part in sexual activities using a webcam. CSE may also occur without the victim's immediate knowledge, for example through others copying videos or images.

In addition to the CCE indicators above, indicators of CSE can include a child:

Having an older boyfriend or girlfriend

Suffering from sexually transmitted infections or becoming pregnant

If a member of staff suspects CSE, they will discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority's children's social care team and the police, if appropriate.

Domestic abuse

Children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse and/or violence at home where it occurs between family members. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Types of domestic abuse include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse and child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse. Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, sexuality or background, and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home.

Older children may also experience domestic abuse and/or violence in their own personal relationships.

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long-lasting emotional and psychological impact on children.

If police are called to an incident of domestic abuse and any children in the household have experienced the incident, the police will inform the key adult in academy (usually the designated safeguarding lead) before the child or children arrive at academy the following day. This is the procedure where police forces are part of [Operation Encompass](#).

The DSL will provide support according to the child's needs and update records about their circumstances.

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare.

The DSL and deputies will be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the local housing authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity (where appropriate and in accordance with local procedures).

Where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, the DSL will also make a referral to children's social care.

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (including FGM and forced marriage)

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community, including FGM, forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.

Abuse committed in this context often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators.

All forms of HBA are abuse and will be handled and escalated as such. All staff will be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA or already having suffered it. If staff have a concern, they will speak to the DSL, who will activate local safeguarding procedures.

FGM

The DSL will make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to be alert to children affected by FGM or at risk of FGM.

Section 7.3 of this policy sets out the procedures to be followed if a staff member discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out or suspects that a pupil is at risk of FGM.

Indicators that FGM has already occurred include:

A pupil confiding in a professional that FGM has taken place

A mother/family member disclosing that FGM has been carried out

A family/pupil already being known to social services in relation to other safeguarding issues

A girl:

- Having difficulty walking, sitting or standing, or looking uncomfortable
- Finding it hard to sit still for long periods of time (where this was not a problem previously)
- Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating
- Having frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems
- Avoiding physical exercise or missing PE
- Being repeatedly absent from academy, or absent for a prolonged period
- Demonstrating increased emotional and psychological needs – for example, withdrawal or depression, or significant change in behaviour
- Being reluctant to undergo any medical examinations
- Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem
- Talking about pain or discomfort between her legs

Potential signs that a pupil may be at risk of FGM include:

The girl's family having a history of practising FGM (this is the biggest risk factor to consider)

FGM being known to be practised in the girl's community or country of origin

A parent or family member expressing concern that FGM may be carried out

A family not engaging with professionals (health, education or other) or already being known to social care in relation to other safeguarding issues

A girl:

- Having a mother, older sibling or cousin who has undergone FGM
- Having limited level of integration within UK society
- Confiding to a professional that she is to have a "special procedure" or to attend a special occasion to "become a woman"
- Talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent, or parents/carers stating that they or a relative will take the girl out of the country for a prolonged period
- Requesting help from a teacher or another adult because she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk of FGM

- Talking about FGM in conversation – for example, a girl may tell other children about it (although it is important to take into account the context of the discussion)
- Being unexpectedly absent from the academy
- Having sections missing from her 'red book' (child health record) and/or attending a travel clinic or equivalent for vaccinations/anti-malarial medication

The above indicators and risk factors are not intended to be exhaustive.

Forced marriage

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

Staff will receive training around forced marriage and the presenting symptoms. We are aware of the 'one chance' rule, i.e. we may only have one chance to speak to the potential victim and only one chance to save them.

If a member of staff suspects that a pupil is being forced into marriage, they will speak to the pupil about their concerns in a secure and private place. They will then report this to the DSL.

The DSL will:

Speak to the pupil about the concerns in a secure and private place

Activate the local safeguarding procedures and refer the case to the local authority's designated officer

Seek advice from the Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0151 or fm@fco.gov.uk

Refer the pupil to an education welfare officer, pastoral tutor, learning mentor, or academy counsellor, as appropriate

Preventing radicalisation

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

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

Terrorism is an action that:

- Endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people;
- Causes serious damage to property; or
- Seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system

The use or threat of terrorism 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. Academics have a duty to prevent children from being drawn into terrorism. The DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training and make sure that staff have access to appropriate training to equip them to identify children at risk.

We will assess the risk of children in our academy being drawn into terrorism. This assessment will be based on an understanding of the potential risk in our local area, in collaboration with our local safeguarding partners and local police force.

We will ensure that suitable internet filtering is in place, and equip our pupils to stay safe online at the academy and at home.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Radicalisation can occur quickly or over a long period.

Staff will be alert to changes in pupils' behaviour.

The government website [Educate Against Hate](#) and charity [NSPCC](#) say that signs that a pupil is being radicalised can include:

- Refusal to engage with, or becoming abusive to, peers who are different from themselves

- Becoming susceptible to conspiracy theories and feelings of persecution

- Changes in friendship groups and appearance

- Rejecting activities they used to enjoy

- Converting to a new religion

- Isolating themselves from family and friends

- Talking as if from a scripted speech

- An unwillingness or inability to discuss their views

- A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others

- Increased levels of anger

- Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use

- Expressions of sympathy for extremist ideologies and groups, or justification of their actions

- Accessing extremist material online, including on Facebook or Twitter

- Possessing extremist literature

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters and joining, or seeking to join, extremist organisations

Children who are at risk of radicalisation may have low self-esteem, or be victims of bullying or discrimination. It is important to note that these signs can also be part of normal teenage behaviour – staff should have confidence in their instincts and seek advice if something feels wrong.

If staff are concerned about a pupil, they will follow our procedures set out in section 7.5 of this policy, including discussing their concerns with the DSL.

Staff should **always** take action if they are worried.

Peer-on-peer abuse

Peer-on-peer abuse is when children abuse other children. This type of abuse can take place inside and outside of academy and online.

Peer-on-peer abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

Bullying (including cyber-bullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)

Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers

Physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)

Sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence)

Sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse

Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party

Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi nudes images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)

Upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm

Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element)

Where children abuse their peers online, this can take the form of, for example, 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 don't want to receive such content.

If staff have any concerns about peer-on-peer abuse, or a child makes a report to them, they will follow the procedures set out in section 7 of this policy, as appropriate. In particular, section 7.8 and 7.9 set out more detail about our academy's approach to this type of abuse.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in academies

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur:

Between 2 children of any age and sex

Through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children

Online and face to face (both physically and verbally)

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap.

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 academy.

If a victim reports an incident, it is essential that staff make sure they 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.

Some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows that girls, children with SEN and/or disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) children are at greater risk.

Staff should be 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

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

If staff have any concerns about sexual violence or sexual harassment, or a child makes a report to them, they will follow the procedures set out in section 7 of this policy, as appropriate. In particular, section 7.8 and 7.9 set out more detail about our academy's approach to this type of abuse.

Serious violence

Indicators which may signal that a child is at risk from, or involved with, serious violent crime may include:

Increased absence from academy

Change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups

Significant decline in performance

Signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing

Signs of assault or unexplained injuries

Unexplained gifts or new possessions (this could indicate that the child has been approached by, or is involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation (see above))

Risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence include:

Being male

Having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from academy

Having experienced child maltreatment

Having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery

Staff will be aware of these indicators and risk factors. If a member of staff has a concern about a pupil being involved in, or at risk of, serious violence, they will report this to the DSL.

Checking the identity and suitability of visitors

All visitors will be required to verify their identity to the satisfaction of staff and

If the visitor is unknown to the setting, we will check their credentials and reason for visiting before allowing them to enter the setting. Visitors should be ready to produce identification.

Visitors are expected to sign in on the SIGN IN APP and wear a red visitor's lanyard. These visitors will be accompanied at all times.

Visitors to the academy who are visiting for a professional purpose, such as educational psychologists and academy improvement officers, will be asked to show photo ID and:

Will be asked to show their DBS certificate, which will be checked alongside their photo ID;
or

The organisation sending the professional, such as the LA or educational psychology service, will provide prior written confirmation that an appropriate level of DBS check has been carried out

These visitors will be given a green lanyard and may be unaccompanied.

All other visitors, including visiting speakers, will be accompanied by a member of staff at all times. We will not invite into the academy any speaker who is known to disseminate extremist views, and will carry out appropriate checks to ensure that any individual or organisation using academy facilities is not seeking to disseminate extremist views or radicalise pupils or staff.

Non-collection of children

If a child is not collected at the end of the session/day, we will:

- Call the people on the contact list
- Put the child into after academy club
- If not collected/ no contact can be made- the police will be called.

Missing pupils

Our procedures are designed to ensure that a missing child is found and returned to effective supervision as soon as possible. If a child goes missing, see flow chart.

Appendix

Name of Academy/Academy Child Protection/ Safeguarding Flow Chart 'What to do if you are worried a child is being abused, at risk of harm or neglect'

Member of staff, volunteer has concerns about a child's welfare

- Be alert to signs of abuse and question unusual behaviour

Where a child discloses abuse, neglect, sexual violence or sexual harassment

- Listen to what they say, keep calm, reassure they are right to tell, and you will take action to help keep them safe.
- Inform them you need to share the information and what you are going to do next
- Do not promise confidentiality, you will need to share/ report the information to appropriate services.
- **DO NOT DELAY, take any immediate necessary action to protect the child and ensure the Designated Safeguarding Lead is informed or member of SLT in the DSL's absence.**

Discuss concerns with the Snr Designated/ Named Safeguarding Lead

- The Safeguarding Lead will consider further actions including consultation with Children's Social Care/ MASH if a new concern)
- Concerns and discussion, decisions and reasons for decision should be recorded in writing and a 'confidential concerns' or 'child protection' file should be opened, stored in line with the academy child protection policy
- At all stages the child's circumstances should be kept under review and re-refer if appropriate, to ensure the child's circumstances improve – **the child's best interests must come first**

Still have concerns? Refer to MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub) Social Care
Have child/ families personal details to hand and be clear about concern/ allegations

Safeguarding concern resolved/no longer held

Support has been agreed, record decision, any follow up actions

Children's Social Care During Office Hour, Monday to Friday Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

Tel:- 0300 500 80 90 If the child is at immediate risk dial 101 and ask for assistance Record all decisions and actions, working to agreed outcomes and within timescales. Escalate any emerging threats/concerns by adopting Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board procedures –

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscb

Out of hours
Contact:-
Emergency Duty Team
(5.00pm – 8.30m)
Tel: 0300 456 4546
NSPCC Whistle blowing Tel:
0800 028 0285

Unmet needs identified
Decide what actions are needed to support the

Consult with child young person, family and relevant agencies:
Agree support, refer to NCC LA guidance 'Pathway to Provision' Version 8

Contacts: For any allegations/concerns regarding an adult who works with (in either paid/ voluntarily) employment with children contact the LA Designated Officer (LADO)
Tel:- 0115 8041272.

Cheryl Stollery – LA Safeguarding Children in Education Officer Tel:- 0115 8041047

This flow chart is intended as a brief guide. Please refer to our Child Protection Policy



Name:		
DOB:		Form:
Date	Information/Details of concerns or contact	Print Name and Signature



Record of Concern Form (If CPOMS is not in place)

Name Of Child:			
Class:		Date & Time:	
Record the following factually: Who? What (if recording a verbal disclosure by a child use their words)? Where? When (date and time of incident)? Any witnesses? Professional opinion where relevant (how and why might this have happened). Distinguish between fact and opinion.			
People Involved:			
Action Taken:			
Signed:		Your Role:	

Logging concerns/information shared by others (If CPOMS is not in place)
(Appendix 5)

Name Of Child:			
Class:		Date & Time:	
Name and role of caller/provider of information:			
Name of member of staff receiving the information:			
Information Received:			
Actions/recommendations for academy			
Outcome			
Signed:		Your Role:	

Meeting Record

(Academy
Logo)

Date –

Name of Child-

People present at meeting –

Title/Type of meeting –

Main points discussed in the meeting

Action plan

Date/time of next meeting -

Signed -

Details of person reporting the safeguarding concern:			
Name of person who is reporting the safeguarding concern:	Job title:		
Address	Organisation:		
Postcode:	Telephone (including mobiles)		
Fax:	Email:		
Are the child's parent(s) / carer(s) aware that you are reporting your concern?	YES	NO	(delete as appropriate)
Has the child's parent(s) / carer(s) consent been obtained?	YES	NO	(delete as appropriate)
Has consent been given for information sharing?	YES	NO	(delete as appropriate)
If not, please explain why:			
Is this form a follow-up to a telephone referral?	YES	NO	(delete as appropriate)
Details about the concern: Please explain the concern you have about the child/ren. Please explain how you think the concern meets the threshold for Children's Social Care; consider the child's needs, parent / carer's capacity, social and environmental factors (See guidelines in the 'Pathway to Provision' handbook). What are the arrangements to keep the child/ren safe? Where is/are the child/ren at present?			
Are you aware of any risks to children's social care staff visiting the child/ren at home?			
Date and time of report:			

Name of child/ren and details of their family and significant others(add extra pages if required)

Child/ren who you are concerned about:

Name:	Name:
Known as:	Known as:
Address:	Address:
Postcode:	Postcode:
Gender:	Gender:
Date of Birth:	Date of Birth:
Disability:	Disability:
Religion:	Religion:
Ethnicity	Ethnicity

Communication needs (including language) and access needs:

Any information regarding legal status / immigration status:

Details of parents, carers, or other adults living in the child's household or in close contact with the family

Name:	Known as:
Address:	Date of Birth:
Postcode:	Gender:
Telephone number:	Email address:

Ethnicity:	Relationship with child/ren:
Parental responsibility?	Religion:
Communication needs (including language) and access needs:	
Any information regarding legal status / immigration status:	
Name:	Known as:
Address:	Date of Birth:
Postcode:	Gender:
Telephone number:	Email address:
Ethnicity:	Relationship with child/ren:
Parental responsibility?	Religion:
Communication needs (including language) and access needs:	
Any information regarding legal status / immigration status:	

Additional information – if known	
Professionals who are already involved with the child/ren	
Name:	Title:
Organisation:	Telephone:
Address:	Email:

Postcode:	Name of the child the professional is working with:
Name:	Title:
Organisation:	Telephone:
Address:	Email:
Postcode:	Name of the child the professional is working with:
Has a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) been undertaken with the family? If so, please send a copy with this form.	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Health – details of child’s doctor	
NHS Number/s:	Role of referrer from Health:
Patient Name:	Doctor’s name:
Address:	Postcode:
	Telephone:
Education – details of child’s nursery/academy/college	
Nursery/academy/college name:	
Address:	Telephone:
	Designated teacher:
	Additional contact:
Police - details of police involvement	
Investigating officer:	
Station:	Location of incident:

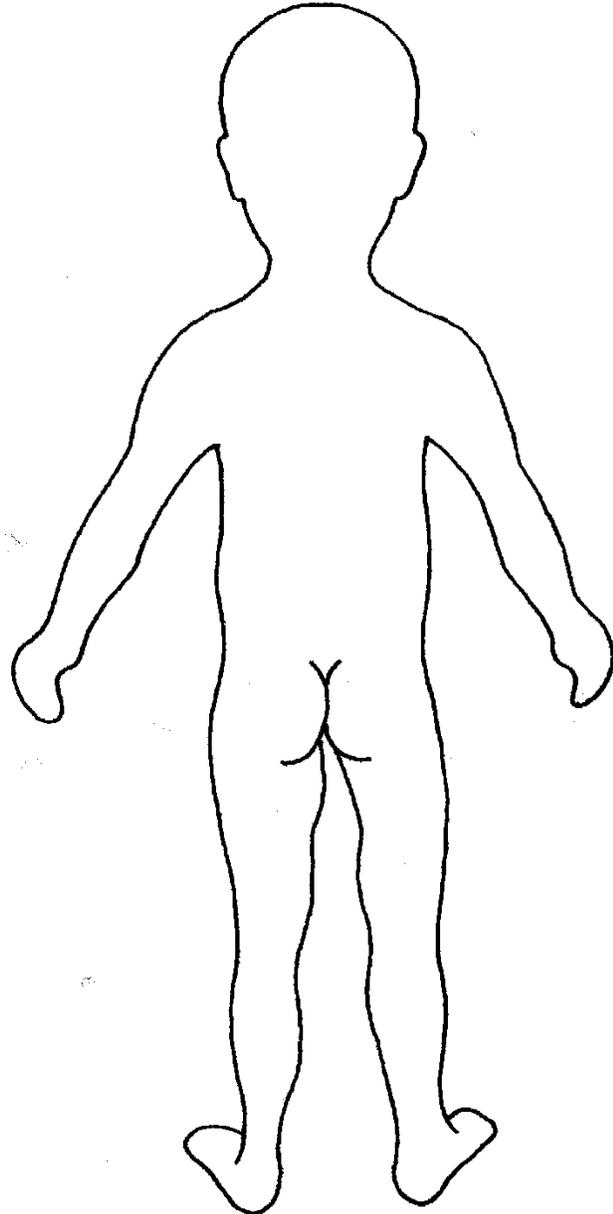
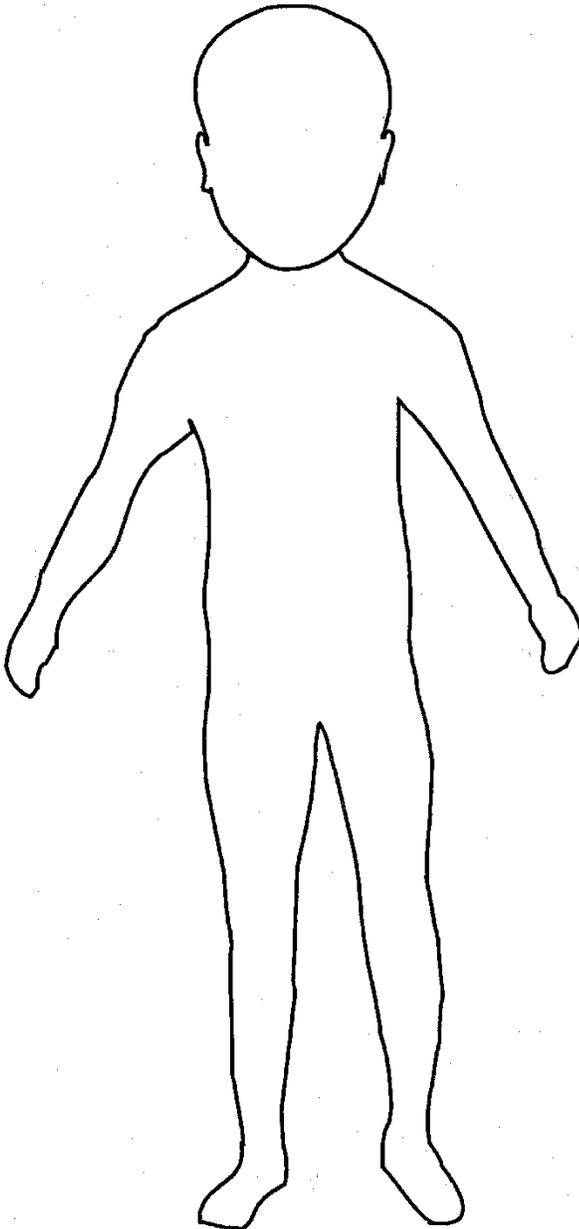
BODYMAP

(This must be completed at time of observation)

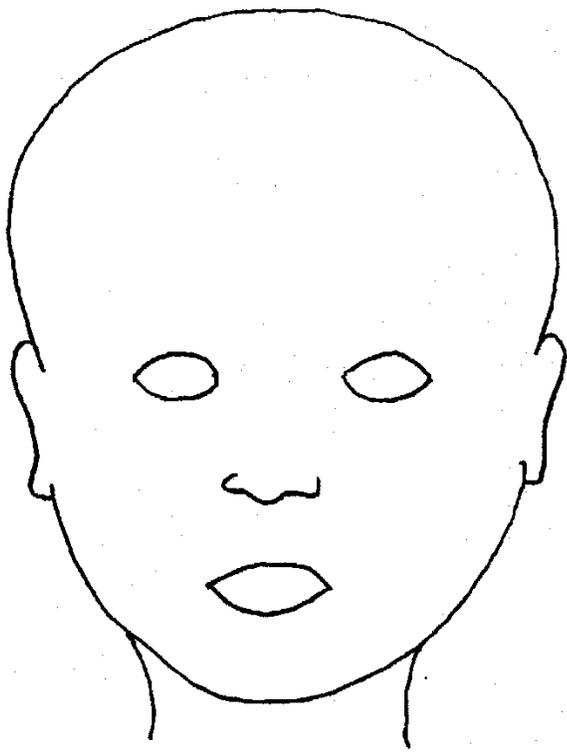
Names for Child: _____ Date of Birth: _____

Name of Worker: _____ Agency: _____

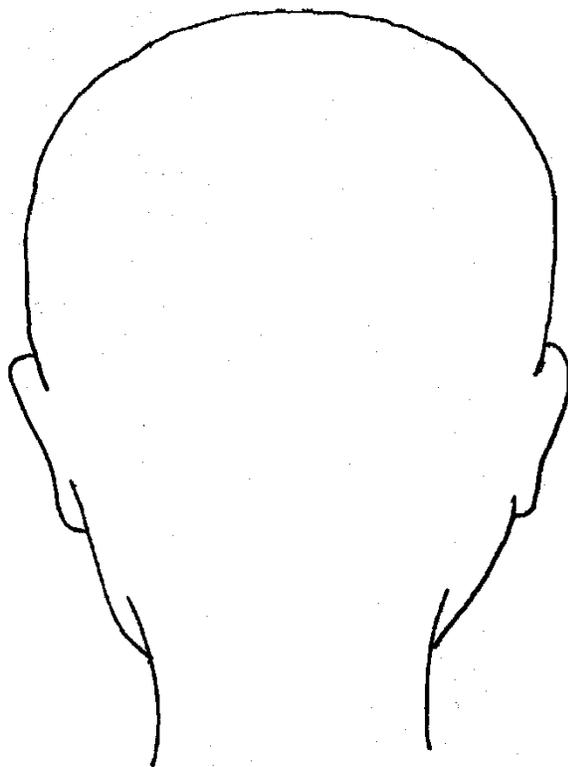
Date and time of observation: _____



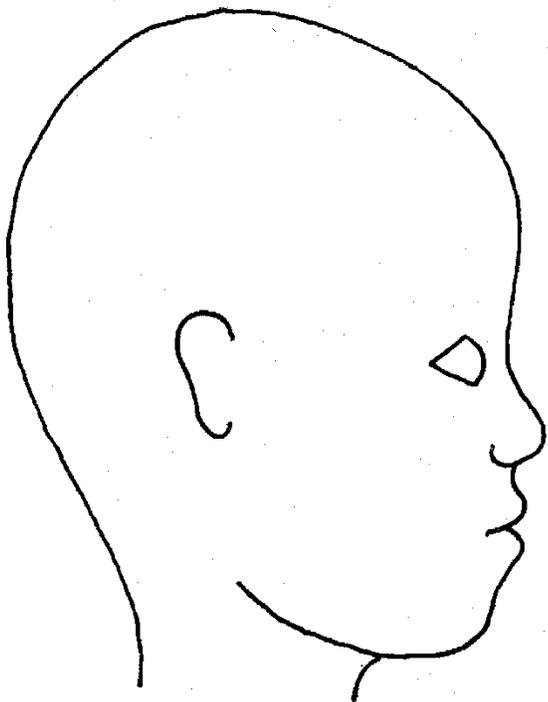
Name of Child: _____ Date of observation: _____



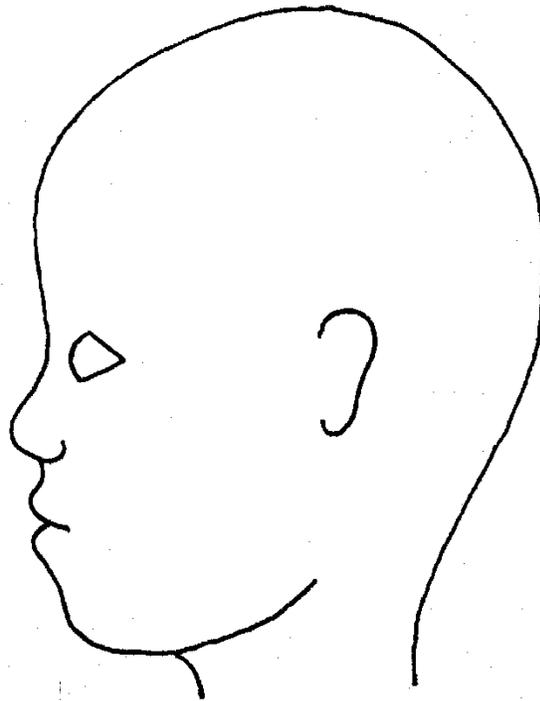
FRONT



BACK

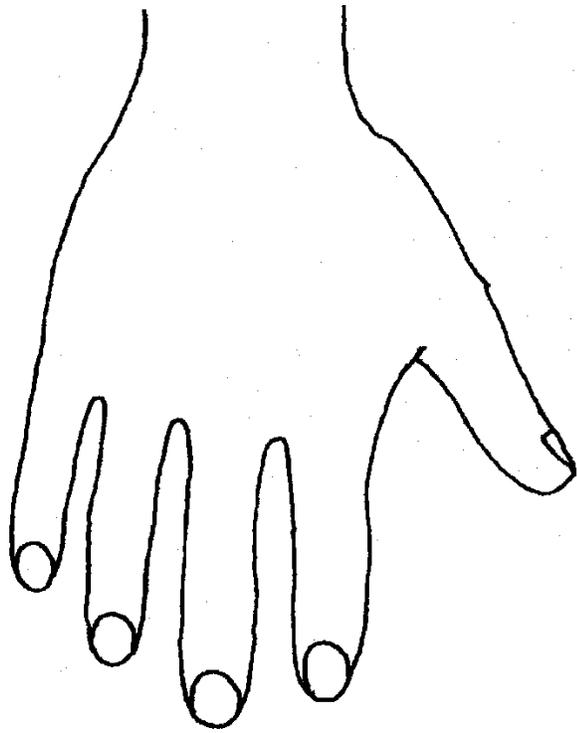


RIGHT

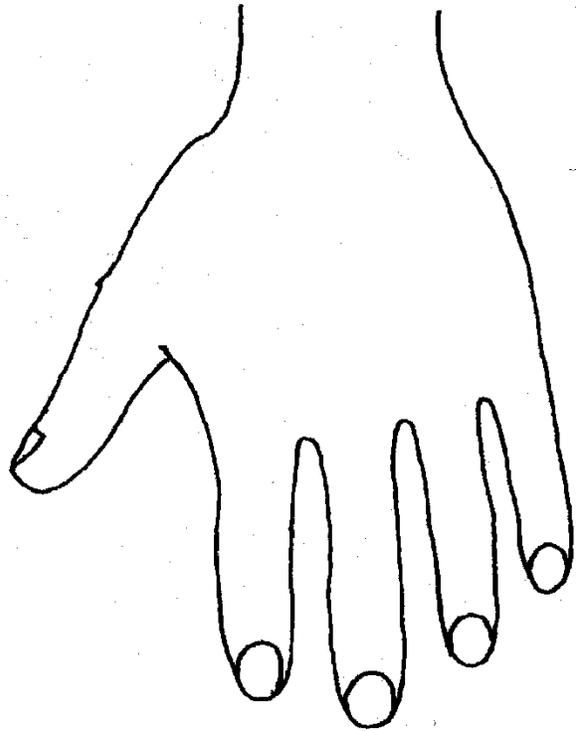


LEFT

Name of Child: _____ Date of observation: _____



R

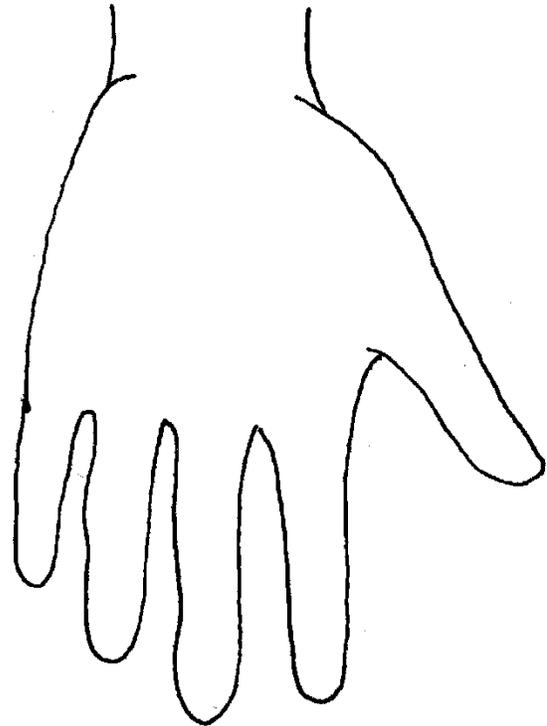


L

BACK



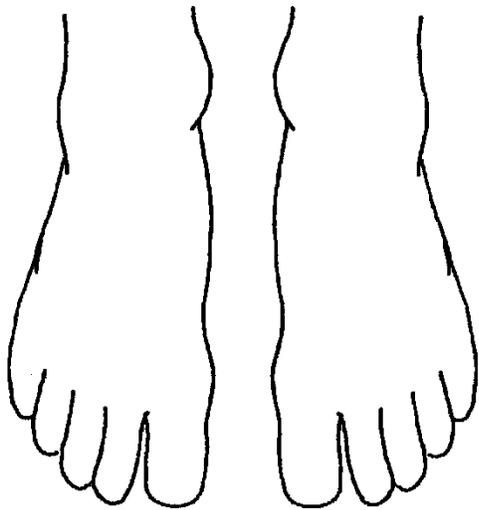
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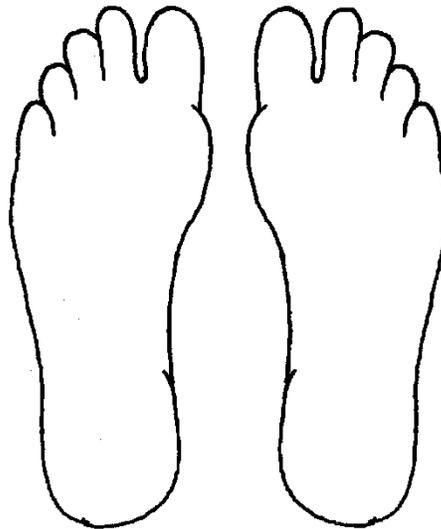
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PALM

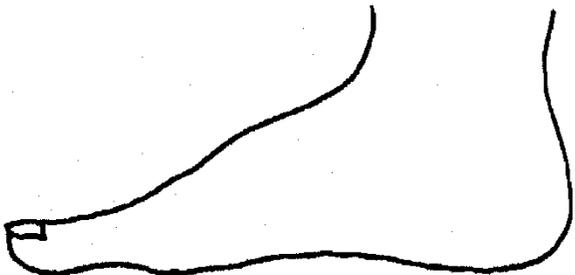
Name of Child: _____ Date of observation: _____



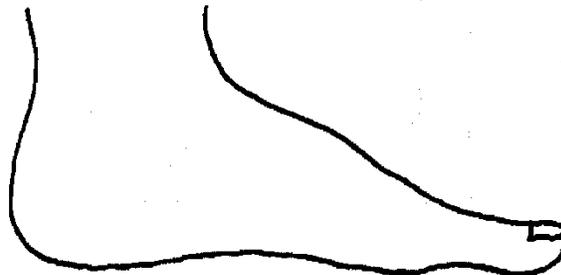
R TOP L



R BOTTOM L



R



L

INNER



R



L

OUTER

Printed Name and
Signature of worker:

.....

Date:

Time:

.....

Role of Worker

.....

Other information:

.....

Agency report to Initial / Review Child Protection Conferences (Appendix 9)

Name of Agency		Date of Conference	
Your Name		Job Title	

Confidentiality statement:

The contents of this report are confidential and provided for the purpose of the above meeting only. Any wider dissemination of the information contained within the report will be agreed at the conference. Copies of the report must not be taken away from the conference without the permission of the author/organisation

The report should be discussed with the child, if appropriate and the family prior to the conference unless there are specified reasons for not doing so.

Child(ren) subject of conference								
Name of child	DOB	NHS No.	Ethnic Origin	Disability	1 st Language	Religion	Address	Academy/ Nursery/ Children's Centre

Name of Parents/Carers/Significant Others								
Name and relationship to child	DOB	Ethnic Origin	Disability	1 st Language	Religion	Address	Parental Responsibility	

<p>1. Reason for, and Summary of Agency involvement:</p>
<p>2. Please comment on Child(ren)'s developmental needs / Parenting Capacity / Family & Environmental factors.</p>
<p>3. What are the protective factors in relation to the child?</p>
<p>4. Views, wishes and feelings of the child <i>(from observation of child if child is unable to communicate verbally)</i></p>
<p>5. Views of parents/carers <i>(about current situation/concerns)</i></p>
<p>6. Analysis of risk and any impact on the child/ren <i>What is your view about the identified risk bearing in mind the threshold criteria for a child protection plan?</i></p>

Signed:

Date:

Appendix 10

Auditing of Pupil Records

The Named Trustee for child protection and safeguarding, on behalf of the Trustee body, has confirmed that the academy's record keeping in relation to children of concern is appropriate, by conducting an audit of a sample of pupil files every year.

Auditing your academy's record keeping.

Good record keeping is not bureaucracy it is safeguarding!

Background: Recent serious case reviews and domestic homicide reviews in Nottinghamshire have repeatedly identified poor record keeping by academies as a problem. Trustees need to be confident that academies keep careful records in relation to children of concern. One way to do this is for academy to conduct an audit of a sample of pupil files each year. The audit could be undertaken by the Principal, deputy Principal, designated safeguarding lead or their deputy, lead governor for safeguarding or any combination of these people.

Purpose: The aim of such an audit is to learn how effective academy record keeping is in relation to children of concern – potentially the most vulnerable pupils in the academy. Lessons from the audit can then be fed back to all staff to improve future practice.

Sample: Clearly the more files that you examine, the fuller the picture you will have of processes in your academy. However, this needs to be balanced against the time demands of an audit. In smaller primary academies looking at one file from each year group might give sufficient information, while in larger primary academies two from each year group might seem more appropriate. In a secondary academy the audit may need to look at as many as three or four files from each year group. It is also reasonable to take a proportionate approach; if audits regularly show widespread good practice then fewer files may need to be examined in future. If, however, the audit reveals poor practice this will indicate the need not only for training and guidance but also more careful monitoring of this issue.

Confidentiality: Material in pupil files is often of a very sensitive nature and the highest standards of confidentiality are required by anyone reading these files.

Checklist:

To guide an audit of 'concern files' this checklist will help to identify key issues.

	Yes/No	Follow up action/further information
Does the child's main pupil record have a clear marker on it to indicate that a concern file is also held? (We recommend that a clear red C is written on the top right hand corner of the main file. This alerts any member of staff to the existence of a separate concern file.)		
Was all confidential information transferred from the main pupil file to the concern file when it was opened? (Check there are no confidential documents still sitting in the main file.)		
Does the concern file have an up-to-date and accurate 'Front Sheet' giving basic factual information about the child and family?		
Does the file have a brief running chronology of events/concerns? This chronology would normally be begun in the child's main pupil file and then transferred when the threshold for concern is reached and a 'concern file' is opened.		
Is every entry in the file timed, dated and have the name and signature of the person who wrote the entry?		
Have staff made use of the 'logging a concern' template or a similar academy template to help them record issues?		
Where applicable, have any original contemporaneous notes been kept, in addition to later more formal records.		
Have telephone calls and discussions with other agencies (police, health, social care) been recorded and is it clear from these notes what action is to be taken and by whom?		
Is there evidence that the academy's Designated Safeguarding Lead has reviewed the file and discussed the child with relevant staff?		
Is there evidence that academy staff have weighed up the information they have about a child of concern, discussed it appropriately		

<p>with others and then taken appropriate action such as sharing information with another agency, completing an EHAF or referral to another agency. Have these actions been followed through?</p>		
<p>If meetings relating to the child and their family have been called did academy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) send a report if requested ii) send a representative iii) receive minutes of the meeting iv) complete any actions they were assigned by the meeting v) ensure that other key people in academy were aware of any important issues. 		
<p>If injuries to the child have been noted by academy, did staff use the body map recording form and were the records clear?</p>		
<p>Moving between academies can be a time of risk as children may be leaving a academy where they and their family are known well, to attend one where they may not be known. It would be wise to include in the audit a consideration of a child who has 'moved in' recently and one who has 'moved out'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) If the pupil concerned has transferred in from another academy is there evidence that the designated safeguarding leads from this academy and previous academy discussed the pupil at transfer and that a note was made of that discussion. ii) For a pupil of concern who moved out recently did the designated safeguarding lead make contact with the new designated safeguarding lead at the new academy? Is there a note to that effect? Was the pupil's concern file delivered to the new academy? Is there evidence that the file was received? 		

Learning from the audit

An audit such as this is not intended to be a 'box ticking exercise'. The purpose is to understand how well staff fulfil their duties in relation to safeguarding in terms of how well records are maintained. Following the audit there should be a discussion about any strengths and weaknesses identified. The intention is not to criticise any individual member of staff but to see what lessons the academy community, as a whole, needs to learn. The lessons from the audit can be fed back to all staff using the academy's normal staff training or briefing routes.

Induction of Staff - Checklist for Safeguarding

Name of Employee:

Name of Academy: **Post:**

Start Date of Employment:/...../20....

Name of line manager responsible for induction:

Name of Principal / Head of Academy:

This safeguarding checklist should be used to supplement the general arrangements academies have in place for the induction of all academy employees, volunteers and all trustees.

Induction of Staff – Checklist for Safeguarding	Date	Check
1. Employee informed that the senior designated safeguarding lead in academy is.....		<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Inform staff of the procedure in academy for reporting safeguarding concerns, including the procedure if the Principal and designated safeguarding lead are absent. Staff member to be given a copy of the academy safeguarding handbook and Prevent Duty Handbook.		<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Advised of and discuss the following academy policies, covering the agreed procedures and expectations of staff under each one: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employee Code of Conduct (including the mandatory duty for reporting Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and the Prevent Duty - Whistleblowing and Confidential Reporting Policy - Anti-bullying - Anti-racism - Homophobic and Transphobic - Physical intervention - Academy IT Policy, Internet safety (including Academy Media and Internet Usage Policy) - Child protection policy including appendix templates - Allegations of abuse made against teachers and other staff – academy/LA policies Included in the Academy Disciplinary Procedure) - Guidance on Visitors, to academies - Any other relevant policy as determined by the Trustees Principal, Trustee Body or DfE: 		<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Advised of and discuss all statutory guidance for academies and the responsibility of staff within them. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Keeping Children Safe in Education" (latest edition) (Senior designated lead officer will ensure all staff read and are provided with a copy of at least part one of latest edition "Keeping Children Safe in Education) - Working Together to Safeguard Children (latest edition) - Dealing with Allegations of Abuse made against Teachers and other Staff. (Part 4 of the latest edition of KCSiE) - DBS process 		<input type="checkbox"/>

<p>- Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2009 – explanation of ongoing responsibility to self-report to principal where circumstances change, including “by association”.</p>		
<p>5. Advised and discussed the Nottinghamshire/Nottingham City/Lincolnshire Safeguarding Children Boards’ Safeguarding Children’s Procedures and how they can be accessed at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscb</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>6. Advised of and discuss the relevant paragraphs regarding safeguarding under the teacher standards (if appropriate). (See part 2 of the standards, 3rd bullet point)</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>7. Arranged safeguarding training as detailed in Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) and the latest NSCB Training programme found at www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscb</p> <p>a) To Include Whole Academy Safeguarding training for all academy staff and for any governor responsible for leading on safeguarding</p> <p>b) Prevent Duty training for all academy staff (on-line 20 minutes https://www.elearning.prevent.homeoffice.gov.uk/edu/screen2.html)</p> <p>c) Specific training for Designated Person for Safeguarding</p> <p>d) Recruitment and Selection training for staff, as required. (At least one member of any interview panel should have received appropriate training on safer recruitment).</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>8. a) For Teachers – Explanation of the statutory induction and appraisal process/ link with pay</p> <p>b) For Support Staff – Explanation of the probation arrangements for new employees and the support and supervision / appraisal arrangements.</p>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Date Checklist fully completed Principal / line manager’s signature: Date: Employee’s signature: Date:</p>		



Safeguarding knowledge and compliance (Induction) Appendix 12

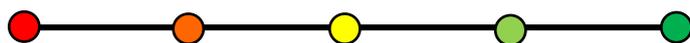
Please complete this audit as honestly as possible.

This will help to present a true reflection of your current knowledge and areas for development. Please return your completed audit to The Safeguarding Lead

Name	Role in academy	Date
Have you read part 1 of the Department for Education's 'Keeping Children Safe in Education'? Please tick: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
List the name(s) of your designated safeguarding lead(s):		

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Strongly agree
1. I believe child abuse could happen to children who attend our academy	<input type="radio"/>				
2. I am able to confidently recognise the behavioural and physical signs of abuse	<input type="radio"/>				
3. I know what to do if a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm	<input type="radio"/>				
4. I know the correct procedures for reporting concerns about a child	<input type="radio"/>				
5. I would always report a concern, no matter how small	<input type="radio"/>				
6. I would feel confident to pursue a referral if no action was taken and the child's situation didn't improve	<input type="radio"/>				

7. I know what our academy policies say about safeguarding and child protection



8. I have an awareness of all the different types of specific safeguarding issues (there are over 20)



9. I am confident that I know the differences between 'safe' and 'unsafe' staff conduct



10. I understand the policy and procedure for whistleblowing



11. I know the key legislation and guidance that underpins safeguarding and child protection



12. I am aware of serious case reviews and the lessons that can be learnt from these



13. I am confident that I know how to deal with a disclosure, including the types of questions I can ask



14. I know where to record and what details to include when recording a concern



Appendix 13

SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS TRAFFIC LIGHT TOOL



Behaviours: age 5 to 9

All green, amber and red behaviours require some form of attention and response. It is the level of intervention that will vary.

What is a green behaviour?

Green behaviours reflect safe and healthy sexual development. They are:

- displayed between children or young people of similar age or developmental ability
- reflective of natural curiosity, experimentation, consensual activities and positive choices

What can you do?

Green behaviours provide opportunities to give positive feedback and additional information.

Green behaviours

- feeling and touching own genitals
- curiosity about other children's genitals
- curiosity about sex and relationships, e.g. differences between boys and girls, how sex happens, where babies come from, same-sex relationships
- sense of privacy about bodies
- telling stories or asking questions using swear and slang words for parts of the body

What is an amber behaviour?

Amber behaviours have the potential to be outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be:

- of potential concern due to age, or developmental differences
- of potential concern due to activity type, frequency, duration or context in which they occur

What can you do?

Amber behaviours signal the need to take notice and gather information to assess the appropriate action.

Amber behaviours

- questions about sexual activity which persist or are repeated frequently, despite an answer having been given
- sexual bullying face to face or through texts or online messaging
- engaging in mutual masturbation
- persistent sexual images and ideas in talk, play and art
- use of adult slang language to discuss sex

What is a red behaviour?

Red behaviours are outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be:

- excessive, secretive, compulsive, coercive, degrading or threatening
- involving significant age, developmental, or power differences
- of concern due to the activity type, frequency, duration or the context in which they occur

What can you do?

Red behaviours indicate a need for immediate intervention and action.

Red behaviours

- frequent masturbation in front of others
- sexual behaviour engaging significantly younger or less able children
- forcing other children to take part in sexual activities
- simulation of oral or penetrative sex
- sourcing pornographic material online

Behaviours: age 9 to 13

All green, amber and red behaviours require some form of attention and response. It is the level of intervention that will vary.

What is a green behaviour?

Green behaviours reflect safe and healthy sexual development. They are:

- displayed between children or young people of similar age or developmental ability
- reflective of natural curiosity, experimentation, consensual activities and positive choices

What can you do?

Green behaviours provide opportunities to give positive feedback and additional information.

Green behaviours

- solitary masturbation
- use of sexual language including swear and slang words
- having girl/boyfriends who are of the same, opposite or any gender
- interest in popular culture, e.g. fashion, music, media, online games, chatting online
- need for privacy
- consensual kissing, hugging, holding hands with peers

What is an amber behaviour?

Amber behaviours have the potential to be outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be:

- of potential concern due to age, or developmental differences
- of potential concern due to activity type, frequency, duration or context in which they occur

What can you do?

Amber behaviours signal the need to take notice and gather information to assess the appropriate action.

Amber behaviours

- uncharacteristic and risk-related behaviour, e.g. sudden and/or provocative changes in dress, withdrawal from friends, mixing with new or older people, having more or less money than usual, going missing
- verbal, physical or cyber/virtual sexual bullying involving sexual aggression
- LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender) targeted bullying
- exhibitionism, e.g. flashing or mooning
- giving out contact details online
- viewing pornographic material
- worrying about being pregnant or having STIs

What is a red behaviour?

Red behaviours are outside of safe and healthy behaviour. They may be:

- excessive, secretive, compulsive, coercive, degrading or threatening
- involving significant age, developmental, or power differences
- of concern due to the activity type, frequency, duration or the context in which they occur

What can you do?

Red behaviours indicate a need for immediate intervention and action.

Red behaviours

- exposing genitals or masturbating in public
- distributing naked or sexually provocative images of self or others
- sexually explicit talk with younger children
- sexual harassment
- arranging to meet with an online acquaintance in secret
- genital injury to self or others
- forcing other children of same age, younger or less able to take part in sexual activities
- sexual activity e.g. oral sex or intercourse
- presence of sexually transmitted infection (STI)
- evidence of pregnancy

Appendix 14 – Child Missing in Education (CME) Flow Chart.

GUIDANCE FOR HEAD TEACHERS AND BUSINESS MANAGERS WHERE CHILDREN ARE AT RISK OF MISSING EDUCATION

Child / young person is on roll but not attending	Child moving out of county	Family indicate they are moving abroad	School Allocations Intake or In-year admissions rounds
School/Academy to attempt to make contact with parent/carers no later than day 3 , best practice day 1 . Follow your internal school attendance procedures.	Request from the family their new address and details of new School/Academy. If obtained please share with: admissions.ed@nottscc.gov.uk	School must request and record details of the new family address and school . You can't remove from roll without this. If obtained please share with: admissions.ed@nottscc.gov.uk http://www.languageshop.org/ (translation support)	If allocated and there is not an acceptance/agreed start date best practice is for school to make attempts to engage (telephone, text, e-mail, welcome letter, home visit (where appropriate)).
Days 0-10 , School/Academy should continue to make efforts to engage the family; recording their contact: telephone conversations, texts, e-mails, letters, home visits. Liaising with professionals who may be involved. School/Academy should consider what action to take if attendance is 10% unauthorised.	Hopefully the new school will make contact with you, if not, make contact with them to confirm on roll.	If school does not receive the above a referral should be made to: Children Missing Officer (CMO)	If a child/young person has been allocated a place at your school/academy and they do not arrive you must inform the CMO within 10 days evidencing efforts to engage.
Whereabouts confirmed to be known but not attending education or engaging with School/Academy.	If without a new school within 10 days , a referral should be made to: Children Missing Officer (CMO) providing the families new address, contact details and a summary of efforts made by school to engage the family.	Looked After Children (LAC)	If an application to transfer school during the year (outside of the normal intake process), the leaving school should keep them on roll until it has been confirmed by the new school that they have arrived and have been taken on roll.
Whereabouts unknown evidencing reasonable efforts to locate/make contact with the family.	Child is of statutory school age but not applied or on roll of a School/Academy	If a LAC is moving placement and no longer attending, school should liaise with the Virtual School and the child's Social Worker. DO NOT remove from roll.	Places must be taken up by the start of the next half term after the place has been allocated. For places allocated in the summer term 2018, the place must be taken up before the end of the summer term. <i>For children admitted through first admissions round please refer to your summer born guidance.</i>
Child and family meet the threshold for Early Help through the Family Service (level 3 Pathway to Provision). Make a referral to the Early Help Unit via an EHAF <u>evidencing</u> the actions you have taken.	Referral is made to: Children Missing Officer (CMO) No later than day 10 when there is no explanation for absence and above checks have been completed. Details of how to refer are		A child should be placed on roll at the point of acceptance by parent or arriving on the first day.

Absence meets the threshold for enforcement action as outlined in the Nottinghamshire Code of Conduct, make a referral to the Early Help Unit via an EHAF Child stays on roll.	on page 2, please clearly state any safeguarding concerns you may have. DO NOT remove from your roll until CMO has completed initial checks and confirmed that they can be removed.	Direct referral to: Children Missing Education (CMO) Providing child's name / DOB / address and details of parent / carers.	Independent / Residential Schools The same procedures should be followed as those in School's / Academies	If allocated children do not arrive PLEASE FOLLOW UP. DO NOT ASSUME they will have gone elsewhere or remained at their previous School/Academy!!
Parent/Carers indicate they wish to Home Educate (EHE)	Child permanently excluded	LA to be notified on the day of exclusion via e-mail.	Gypsy/Roma/Traveller If a Traveller family indicate they are to travel for work purposes School/Academy should request details of where they will be travelling and when they aim to return. If they do not return within 4 weeks of the expected return date please follow attendance procedures.	Own admission authorities must inform the admissions team of any enquiry/application and outcome. This helps identify any vulnerable child requiring a place and avoids a child being out of education for an undue length of time. All academies must notify the local authority via admissions.ed@nottscc.gov.uk within five days of adding a pupil's name to the admission register.
Request must be made in writing, following a conversation between school and parent/carer's, with a copy of the letter placed in the pupil file and a copy of the letter forwarded securely to EHE .	The LA will respond and continue to work with you through the process. DO NOT remove from your roll until advised.	Truancy – School/Academy to inform parent/carers that their child/young person is not in school. School/Academy risk assess before considering a Police response. (prior checks to be completed and evidenced upon calling the police, unless immediate risk evident). Please be mindful of missing and hidden missing where young people's whereabouts are not known to parent/carers. This can be discussed with the CMO.	Family indicate they are returning home for family, cultural or health reasons	School/Academy need to consider the circumstances of the absence in deciding which code to use. Parents should provide school with a return date. If the family do not return on this date attendance procedures should be followed.
School/Academy to return the EHE 1A and 1B forms to the EHE Administrator.				
Remove the learner from your roll. DO NOT remove from your roll if stated without confirmation from the LA. School file to be sent to EHE at County Hall via secure mail.				
Child not in full receipt of education (25hrs)				
Information should be shared with the Fair Access Team . Levels of provision will be closely monitored and scrutinised.				

SAFEGUARDING - Every child should be accounted for, their whereabouts should be known or a referral made to the appropriate service. Please be mindful that the MASH is for level 4 safeguarding concerns with children believed to be at risk of or actual harm . The Early Help Unit will support with early intervention/attendance. It is important that concerns are risk assessed by school. All referrals should indicate the level of concern and previous actions taken. A referral made to the correct service will help for support to be in place in a timely fashion. If unsure please seek guidance prior to referring.	should be followed.
Useful links: http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/schoolsportal/local-authority/attendance (Nottinghamshire Schools Portal) http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/care/childrens-social-care/nottinghamshire-childrens-trust/pathway-to-provision (P2P) http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/media/109754/factsheet-summer-born-final-2.pdf (Summer Born) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550416/Children_Missing_Education_-_statutory_guidance.pdf (CME) http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/care/childrens-social-care/nottinghamshire-childrens-trust/pathway-to-provision/early-help-assessment-form (EHAF)	Health Related Education If a child has been out of school for 15 days or more due to illness please liaise with the School Nurse and then a referral can be made to: Health Related Education Team (please contact the Health Related Education Team to discuss a request for their involvement)

GUIDANCE FOR REMOVING A CHILD FROM THE SCHOOL ROLL

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE A CHILD FROM YOUR ROLL UNLESS YOU HAVE RECORDED AND SHARED THE FOLLOWING WITH THE LA:

- the full name of the pupil,
- the full name and address of any parent with whom the pupil normally resides,
- at least one telephone number of the parent,
- the pupil's future address and destination school, if applicable, and
- **the ground in regulation 8 under which the pupil's name is to be removed from the admission register (see Annex A).** This will need to be clearly recorded when updating your systems as you will need to inform the LA.

All other deletions breach statutory guidance