



Safeguarding (Child Protection) Policy

Policy Owner	DSL
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This Document sets out the Safeguarding Policy and Procedures for Bancroft's. Details of important contacts (including the Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies) are set out at the front of the document, and guidance on receiving a disclosure and reporting concerns are set out in Appendix 2.

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Key school contacts

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) (Senior School) Elizabeth Channer	Email: efc@bancrofts.org Telephone number (term time): 020 8505 4821 Out of hours / Out of term email schooloffice@bancrofts.org
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) (Prep School) Lisa Life	Email: lrl@bancrofts.org Telephone number (term time): 020 8506 6751
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSL) (Senior School) Antonia Fryer-Green and James Barr	Email: afg@bancrofts.org or jtb@bancrofts.org Telephone (term time): 020 8505 4821 Antonia Fryer-Green: 020 8505 4821 (Ext. 8111) or James Barr: 020 8505 4821 (Ext. 8132)
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSL) (Prep School) Joe Layburn and Laura Dalton	Email: jl@bancrofts.org or ld@bancrofts.org Telephone (term time): 020 8506 6751 (Joe Layburn) or 020 8506 6751 (Laura Dalton) Mobile numbers (term time): 07961 132 858 Out of hours / out of term contact numbers: 020 8506 6751 or email prepoffice@bancrofts.org
Head (Bancroft's School) Alex Frazer	Email: head@bancrofts.org Telephone number: 0208 505 4821
Chair of Governors	Email: chairman@bancrofts.org Telephone number: 0208 505 4821
Nominated Safeguarding Governor Whole School: Nicola Dawson	Email: NHD@bancrofts.org Telephone number: 07793750910

Key external contacts

Designated Officer(s) of the local authority	Helen Curtis Lynton House, 4 th floor, 255-259, High Road, Ilford, Essex, IG1 1NY Telephone numbers: 020 87085350 or 07741 164 765 Email: Helen.Curtis@redbridge.gov.uk or helen.curtis@redbridge.cjsm.net
Redbridge children's social care department	Redbridge Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Lynton House, 255-259 High Road, Ilford, Essex, IG1 1NY; Telephone number: 020 8708 3885 (09.00 to 17.00) Email: cpat.referrals@redbridge.gov.uk Out of hours emergency telephone number: 020 8708 5897 (after 17.00) Duty team telephone number: 020 8708 5897
Redbridge Safeguarding Children Partnership	https://www.redbridgescp.org.uk/
Waltham Forest Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)	Telephone number: 020 8496 2310 Out of hours telephone number: 020 8496 3000 Email: MASHrequests@walthamforest.gov.uk
Tower Hamlets Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)	Telephone number: 020 7364 5006 (Option 3) Out of hours telephone number: 020 7364 5006
Hackney First Access and Screening Team (FAST)	Telephone number: 020 8356 5500 Out of hours telephone number: 020 8356 2710 Email: fast@hackney.gov.uk
Barking and Dagenham Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)	Telephone number: 020 8227 3811 Out of hours telephone number: 020 8594 8356 Email: childrensservices2@lbbd.gov.uk
Newham Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)	Telephone number: 020 3373 4600 Out of hours telephone number: 020 8430 2000 Email: ChildrensTriage@newham.gcsx.gov.uk
FGM reporting - non-emergency police contact number	101
School's Police liaison officer	Safer Schools Team Telephone number: 020 8345 3429
Prevent partners and advice about extremism	Redbridge Prevent Coordinator Neil Lemon Telephone number: 020 8708 5971 Email: neil.lemon@redbridge.gov.uk Email (secure): neil.lemon@redbridge.gcsx.gov.uk Community Safety Partnership Team

	London Borough of Redbridge 10th Floor Rear Lynton House 255-250 High Road Ilford prevent@redbridge.gov.uk or 020 8708 5971 Police Anti-Terrorist Hotline 0800 789 321 Non-emergency DfE advice 020 7340 7264 counter-extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk
UK Safer Internet Centre	0344 381 4772 helpline@saferinternet.org.uk
NSPCC whistleblowing helpline	Weston House 42 Curtain Road London EC2A 3NH Telephone: 0800 028 0285 Email: help@nspcc.org.uk https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-is-child-abuse/types-of-abuse/
Reporting serious wrongdoing to the Charity Commission	For further guidance see: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/report-serious-wrongdoing-at-a-charity-as-a-worker-or-volunteer whistleblowing@charitycommission.gsi.gov.uk
Report Abuse in Education helpline	A dedicated helpline for children and young people who have experienced abuse at school, and for worried adults and professionals that need support and guidance, including for non-recent abuse. 0800 136 663 or email help@nspcc.org.uk

1 Aims

1.1 This is the safeguarding policy and procedures of Bancroft's School **(School)**.

1.2 **The aims of this policy are as follows:**

- a) to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, staff and others who come into contact with the School and to protect them from harm;
- b) to have clear procedures in place for dealing with and referring concerns about the welfare of any individual and / or allegations of abuse, neglect and / or exploitation;
- c) to raise staff awareness about the School's safeguarding expectations;
- e) to raise awareness about how to report concerns and how they will be investigated, whether they are current or historic in nature;
- f) to ensure staff are competent to carry out their safeguarding responsibilities and feel supported in this role;
- g) to ensure consistent good safeguarding practice throughout the School, to include the promotion of a zero tolerance approach to child on child sexual violence and harassment in which pupils are confident to report it and staff are confident to identify and respond to it;
- h) to actively promote the wellbeing of pupils; and
- i) to create a whole school culture of safety, equality and protection.

1.3 Every pupil should feel safe and protected from any form of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

1.4 All staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that often overlap and can put children at risk of harm (including but not limited to those listed below). The following behaviours and indicators can be signs that children are at risk:

- drug taking and/or alcohol misuse
- unexplainable and/or persistent absences from education
- serious violence, criminal exploitation (including that linked to county lines), radicalisation, and
- consensual and non-consensual making or sharing of nudes or semi-nudes.

Additional information on these safeguarding issues and information on other safeguarding issues is included in Appendix 1.

1.5 Members of the School community (to include alumni) should also feel able to raise any safeguarding concerns, whether current or non-recent, safe in the knowledge that they will be supported, the matter will be handled sensitively and appropriate action taken.

1.6 Anyone about whom a concern is raised should feel confident that they will be supported and the matter will be handled sensitively and that appropriate action will be taken.

1.7 This policy forms part of the School's whole school approach to promoting child safeguarding and wellbeing, which seeks to involve everyone at the School to ensure that the best interests of pupils underpins and is at the heart of all decisions, systems, processes and policies.

- 1.8 Although this policy is necessarily detailed, it is important to the School that our safeguarding policies and procedures are transparent, clear and easy to understand for staff, pupils, parents and carers. The School welcomes feedback on how we can continue to improve our policies.

2 Scope and Application

- 2.1 This policy applies to the whole School.
- 2.2 This policy applies at all times including where pupils or staff are away from the School, whether they are on school- arranged activities or otherwise, and whether or not the School is open. It will therefore apply out of School hours and in the holidays.
- 2.3 This policy applies to core School activities and to out of hours and commercial activities.
- 2.4 This policy is designed to address:
- 2.4.1 the specific statutory obligations on the School to safeguard and promote the welfare of children
 - 2.4.2 the School's charity law safeguarding duty to:
 - a) provide a safe and trusted environment which safeguards anyone who comes into contact with it, including beneficiaries, staff and volunteers;
 - b) set an organisational culture that prioritises safeguarding, so that it is safe for those affected to report incidents and concerns with the assurance they will be handled sensitively and properly;
 - c) have adequate safeguarding policies, procedures and measures to protect people;
 - d) provide clarity as to how incidents and allegations will be handled should they arise, including reporting to the relevant authorities, such as the police, local authority and Charity Commission.

3 Regulatory Framework

- 3.1 This policy has been prepared to meet the School's responsibilities under the following legislation:
- 3.1.1 Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014;
 - 3.1.2 Education and Skills Act 2008;
 - 3.1.3 Children Act 1989;
 - 3.1.4 Children Act 2004;
 - 3.1.5 Childcare Act 2006;
 - 3.1.6 Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006;
 - 3.1.7 Children and Social Work Act 2017;
 - 3.1.8 Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR);
 - 3.1.9 Equality Act 2010;
 - 3.1.10 Human Rights Act 1998; and
 - 3.1.11 Charities Act 2011.

3.2 This policy has regard to the following guidance and advice:

- 3.2.1 Keeping children safe in education (KCSIE);
- 3.2.2 Working together to safeguard children (WTSC);
- 3.2.3 Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 (DfE, 31 August 2018);
- 3.2.4 Revised Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales (HM Government, April 2021 updated March 2024);
- 3.2.5 Educate Against Hate (HM Government 2018);
- 3.2.6 Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation (HM Government, July 2020);
- 3.2.7 What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: advice for practitioners (HM Government, March 2015);
- 3.2.8 Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (HM Government, July 2018);
- 3.2.9 Behaviour in schools: advice for headteachers and school staff (DfE, July 2022);
- 3.2.10 Working together to improve school attendance (DfE, September 2022);
- 3.2.11 Children missing education (DfE, September 2016);
- 3.2.12 Child sexual exploitation: definition and a guide for practitioners local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from child sexual exploitation (DfE, February 2017);
- 3.2.13 Virginity testing and hymenoplasty: multi-agency guidance (DHSC, July 2022);
- 3.2.14 Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools (DfE, September 2022);
- 3.2.15 How to report a serious incident in your charity (Charity Commission, June 2019);
- 3.2.16 Reporting a serious incident in your charity when it involves a partner (Charity Commission, December 2019);
- 3.2.17 Report serious wrongdoing at a charity as a worker or volunteer (Charity Commission, June 2019);
- 3.2.18 Guidance on reporting safeguarding concerns in a charity (Office for Civil Society, March 2022);
- 3.2.19 Safeguarding and protecting people for charities and trustees (Charity Commission, June 2022);
- 3.2.20 Relationships education, relationships and sex education and health education guidance (DfE, September 2021 updated July 2025);
- 3.2.21 Redbridge Safeguarding Partners referral / threshold procedures / guidance;
- 3.2.22 Channel duty guidance: protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism (HM Government, February 2021);
- 3.2.23 Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people (DCMS and UKCIS, December 2020 updated March 2024)

3.2.24 Teaching online safety in schools (DfE, June 2019);

3.2.25 Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes (DfE, February 2021);

3.2.26 Equality Act 2010: advice for schools (DfE, June 2018); and

3.2.27 PACE Code C 2019.

3.2.28 Crime and Policing Act 2026

3.3 The following School policies, procedures and resource materials are relevant to this policy:

3.3.1 staff code of conduct;

3.3.2 staff acceptable use and social media policy;

3.3.3 whistleblowing policy;

3.3.4 safer recruitment policy;

3.3.5 on line safety policy;

3.3.6 behaviour, rewards and sanctions policy;

3.3.7 anti-bullying policy;

3.3.8 Pupil acceptable use of IT and Digital Technologies policy;

3.3.9 safeguarding guidelines for contractors and visitors;

3.3.10 risk assessment policy;

3.3.11 missing pupil policy

3.3.12 learning support (SEND) policy;

3.3.13 health and safety policy;

3.3.14 relationships and sex education policy; and

3.3.15 attendance policy;

4 Publication and Availability

4.1 This policy is published on the School website.

4.2 This policy is available in hard copy on request.

4.3 A copy of the policy is available for inspection from the Head's PA or the School Office during the School day.

4.4 This policy can be made available in large print or other accessible format if required.

4.5 This policy and all policies referred to in it are also available to staff.

5 Definitions

5.1.1 Where the following words or phrases are used in this policy:

5.1.2 In this policy reference to the **Governors** means the Proprietor for the purpose of the relevant regulations;

- 5.1.3 References to **working days** mean Monday to Friday, when the School is open during term time. The dates of terms are published on the School's website. If referrals to an external agency are required outside term time, references to **working days** are to the days on which the relevant external agency is working;
- 5.1.4 **Safeguarding** is the protection of people from harm.
- 5.1.5 **Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children** is defined in WTSC and KCSIE as:
- Providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge
 - protecting children from maltreatment. Whether that is within or outside the home, including online
 - preventing 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.
- 5.1.6 **CSC** means Children's Social Care and includes, depending on the context, the team based in the local authority where the School is located and, where appropriate, the team based in the local authority where the child is resident.
- 5.1.7 **DSL** means the School's Designated Safeguarding Lead. References to the DSL include the Deputy DSL (**DDSL**) where the DSL is unavailable.
- 5.1.8 **Designated Officer** means designated officer at the local authority (often referred to as LADO). The designated officer(s) has overall responsibility for oversight of the procedures for dealing with allegations, for resolving any inter-agency issues, and for liaison with the three safeguarding partners.
- 5.1.9 **Local Safeguarding Partners** means the three safeguarding partners (local authority, Integrated Care Systems' (ICSs) and the chief officer of police for an area any part of which falls within the local authority area) who make arrangements to work together with appropriate relevant agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children, including identifying and responding to their needs. The local arrangements relevant to the school can be found in Appendix 6.
- 5.1.10 Reference to **staff** includes all those who work for or on behalf of the School, regardless of their employment status, including contractors, supply staff, volunteers and Governors unless otherwise indicated.
- 5.1.11 References to **harmful sexual behaviour** in this policy refer to problematic, abusive and violent sexual behaviours expressed by children and young people under the age of 18 years old that are developmentally inappropriate and may cause developmental damage, may be harmful towards self or others, or abusive towards another child, young person or adult.

6 Responsibility Statement and Allocation of Tasks

- 6.1 The Governors have overall responsibility for all matters which are the subject of this policy and has specific responsibilities as described in Part 2 of KCSIE., including
- 6.1.1 legal responsibility to ensure that arrangements are made to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils at the school, having regard to relevant guidance issued by the Secretary of State;
 - 6.1.2 strategic leadership responsibility for the School's safeguarding arrangements. Contact details are set out in the School contacts list at the front of this policy.; and
 - 6.1.3 specific responsibilities to facilitate a whole school approach to safeguarding, set out in more detail in Part 2 of KCSIE.
- 6.2 The Governors:
- 6.2.1 appoint a Board level lead on safeguarding matters, whose contact details are set out in the School contacts list at the front of this policy;
 - 6.2.2 ensure that all members of the governing body receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training, both on induction and thereafter regularly updated. Training should be consistent with KCSIE and Local Safeguarding Partner guidance;
 - 6.2.3 the governing body will ensure the school has appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place and ensure that a review of their effectiveness is carried out at least once every academic year. Reviews will be carried out by the DSL responsible for filtering and monitoring with the support of the school's Head of IT. The report will include checks that filtering is working appropriately on all internet-connected devices in all relevant locations, and a record will be kept of these checks. They should ensure that the leadership team and relevant staff have an awareness and understanding of the provisions in place and manage them effectively and know how to escalate concerns when identified.
 - 6.2.4 ensure they discharge their legal responsibilities under the Human Rights Act 1998 and the Equality Act 2010, having regard for the implications for safeguarding that such responsibilities can have;
 - 6.2.5 ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place for the whole Board to discharge their function, including appropriate consideration of safeguarding matters at Board meetings and a holistic annual review of safeguarding; and
 - 6.2.6 establish appropriate delegation arrangements at School level, led by the Head and DSL, to enable the School to discharge its safeguarding duties effectively
- 6.3 To ensure the efficient discharge of its responsibilities under this policy, the Governors have allocated the following tasks:

Task	Allocated to	When / frequency of review
Keeping the policy up to date and compliant with the law and best practice	Elizabeth Channer, DSL in conjunction with Katie Shapiro, Senior Deputy Head and / or Kevin Campbell, Compliance Officer	As required, and at least termly

Task	Allocated to	When / frequency of review
Monitoring the implementation of the policy, relevant risk assessments and any action taken in response and evaluating effectiveness	Elizabeth Channer, DSL in conjunction with Katie Shapiro, Senior Deputy Head and / or Kevin Campbell, Compliance Officer	As required, and at least termly
Seeking input from interested groups (such as pupils, staff, parents) to consider improvements to the School's processes under the policy	Elizabeth Channer, DSL in conjunction with Katie Shapiro, Senior Deputy Head and / or Kevin Campbell, Compliance Officer	As required, and at least annually
Formal annual review of the School's safeguarding policies and procedures and their implementation.	Governing Body	At least annually
Assessing the adequacy of safeguarding arrangements for those who use or hire premises	The Governors	Before commencement of arrangement and thereafter at least annually

6.4 Head

- 6.4.1 The Head is responsible for the overall management of the School and for the management of concerns and allegations about staff.
- 6.4.2 The Head ensures that the School's policies and procedures, adopted by the Governors as proprietor (particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse, neglect and exploitation) are understood, and followed by all staff.

6.5 Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

- 6.5.1 The DSL is a senior member of staff of the School's leadership team with the necessary status and authority to take lead responsibility for all aspects of safeguarding and child protection (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place) throughout the School.
- 6.5.2 The DSL has appropriate status and authority within the School to carry out the duties of the post, and the time, funding, training, resources and support to enable him / her to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings (and / or to support other staff to do so) and to contribute to the assessment of children. The name and contact details of the DSL are set out in the School contacts list at the front of this policy. The main responsibilities of the DSL are set out in Annex B of KCSIE.
- 6.5.3 The DSL will also liaise with the Head to inform them of issues relating to any police investigations and the statutory requirements for children to have an appropriate adult. The role of the appropriate adult is to safeguard the rights, entitlements and welfare of juveniles to whom the provisions of PACE code C and any other code of practice apply.

- 6.5.4 If the DSL is unavailable the activities of the DSL will be carried out by the Deputy DSL. The Deputy DSL's details are also set out in the School contacts list at the front of this policy. For out of hours/out of term activities an email or telephone call to schooloffice@bancrofts.org should be made which will be passed to a Senior Leader.
- 6.5.5 The DSL will take lead responsibility for pupils who are looked after children.
- 6.5.6 The Senior Deputy Head will undertake the role of senior mental health lead and is responsible for developing a holistic approach to promoting and supporting the mental wellbeing of pupils and staff.

7 Specific Safeguarding Duties in Relation to Children

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

7.1.1 The School will:

- a) understand its role in the three safeguarding partner arrangements and operate safeguarding procedures in line with locally agreed multi-agency safeguarding arrangements put in place by the Redbridge Safeguarding Partners;
- b) be alert to signs of abuse whether in School, within the child's family or outside, and take steps to protect individuals from any form of abuse, whether from an adult or another child;
- c) include opportunities within the curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to recognise, and stay safe from abuse;
- d) deal appropriately with every suspicion or complaint of abuse and support children who have been abused in accordance with appropriate education, child protection and / or welfare plans;
- e) promote the systems in place for children to confidentially report abuse, ensuring they know their concerns will be treated seriously, they can safely express their views and give feedback;
- f) take active steps to promote school attendance;
- g) allow staff to determine how best to build trusted relationships with pupils which facilitate communication;
- h) design and operate procedures which, so far as possible, ensure that staff and others who are innocent are not prejudiced by malicious, false, unsubstantiated or unfounded allegations;
- i) prepare staff to identify children who may benefit from early help or targeted early help services through Family Help and encourage them to be particularly alert to the potential need for early help or Family Help for children with the indicators listed in KCSIE or Working together to safeguard children (WTSC);
- j) be alert to children who are at potentially greater risk of harm including children who need a social worker and children requiring mental health support;
- k) be alert to the needs of pupils with physical or mental health conditions, special educational needs or disabilities, which could be an indicator that a child has

suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation and where additional barriers can exist when detecting abuse or neglect;

- l) encourage a culture of listening to pupils and victims of abuse and taking account of their wishes and feelings in any measure put in place and actions taken by the School to protect them; numerous people within the School community are available and advertised to the pupils, verbally, in the Digest and on posters around the site as a potential listening ear: a member of staff, peer, prefect, member of the pastoral or safeguarding team, one of the School counsellors, the School Nurse or the Chaplain. Concerns boxes are situated around the School site and can be used to voice concerns. Pupil surveys and feedback on a variety of matters are used to inform whole school decisions and pupil-led groups such as School Congress have been influential in shaping school policy and events.
- m) operate robust and sensible health and safety procedures and operate clear and supportive policies on drugs, alcohol and substance misuse;
- n) assess the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, based on an understanding of the potential risk in the local area;
- o) identify pupils who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified; and
- p) consider and develop procedures to deal with any other safeguarding issues which may be specific to individual pupils in the School or in the local area. See Appendix 6 - Local arrangements for more detail.

7.2 Staff may follow the School's whistleblowing policy to raise concerns about poor or unsafe safeguarding practices at the School or potential failures by the School or its staff to properly fulfil its safeguarding responsibilities. Such concerns will be taken seriously. The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns about child protection failures internally (see the front of this policy for the relevant contact details). Staff may also report concerns direct to the School's Local Authority or to the Charity Commission if they consider that the School has failed to deal with concerns appropriately.

8 Reporting Obligations of Staff in Relation to Safeguarding

8.1 Reporting obligations generally

- 8.1.1 Staff members should maintain an attitude of "**it could happen here**" where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a pupil, staff members should always act in the **best** interests of the pupil.
- 8.1.2 Staff should be aware that pupils may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited, or neglected, and/or they may not recognise their experiences as harmful e.g. a child may feel embarrassed, humiliated, or being threatened due to their vulnerability, disability and/or sexual orientation or language barrier. Exercising professional curiosity and knowing what to look for is vital for the early identification of abuse, neglect and exploitation so that staff are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.

8.2 All staff have a duty to:

- a) report any concerns they may have about the safety and / or wellbeing of pupils;
- b) report any concerns they may have about the safety and / or wellbeing of other persons associated with the School;
- c) report any safeguarding concerns about staff or anyone else associated with the School; and
- d) follow up on any such reports to ensure that appropriate action is or has been taken.
- e) The procedures for doing so are set out below. If staff are unsure about the appropriate process to use, they should not hesitate to exercise professional curiosity and speak to the DSL, senior leadership team or directly to children's social care (whether the School's local authority or the child's home address) or police in their absence for guidance.

8.3 What to do if Staff have a Concern about a Pupil

8.3.1 If staff have **any concerns about a pupil's welfare**, they should follow the procedures in this policy and report their concern to the DSL (or the DDSLs in the DSL's absence) **immediately**.

- a) the contact details of the DSL and DDSLs are set out in the contacts list at the front of this policy;
- b) see below and Appendix 2, for guidance about what to do when receiving a disclosure and recording concern.

8.3.2 A concern about a child is not defined and should be interpreted broadly. It may relate to a recognition that a child would benefit from extra support, to an emerging problem or to a potentially unmet need or may reflect a concern that a child may be deemed to be "in need" or at "immediate risk of harm" as defined by the Children Act 1989.

8.3.3 Teachers must report known cases of female genital mutilation (**FGM**) to the police. See Appendix 1 for further information about FGM and this reporting duty. All other staff should refer FGM concerns to the DSL.

8.3.4 If the concern involves an **allegation or concern against a member of staff**, supply staff, contractors or volunteers this must be reported in accordance with the procedures set out in Appendix 4 and Parts 1 and 4 of KCSIE.

8.4 What if the DSL is unavailable?

8.4.1 the DSL or the DDSLs should always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns and may be contacted on their mobile phones in relation to any safeguarding concerns out of School hours;

8.4.2 if in exceptional circumstances the DSL and DDSLs are unavailable, staff must not delay taking action. Staff should speak to their line manager or a member of the senior leadership team and / or advice should be taken from children's social care. Their contact details are set out at the front of this policy;

8.4.3 where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, a referral to children's social care and / or police should be made immediately. Staff should be aware of the

process of making referrals direct to children's social care and / or the police in these circumstances. See section 9 below for further details on making a referral;

- 8.4.4 any action taken by a member of staff pursuant to this requirement should then be shared with the DSL or DDSs, or a member of the senior leadership team, as soon as is practically possible.

8.5 Action by the DSL

- 8.5.1 On receipt of a report of a concern, the DSL will consider the appropriate course of action in accordance with the Redbridge Local Safeguarding Partners procedures and referral threshold document. Such action may include:

- 8.5.2 managing any support for the pupil internally via the School's own pastoral support processes, seeking advice from children's social care where required (see 9 below);

Obtaining the family's consent to receive support through Family Help; or

- 8.5.3 undertaking an early help assessment (see 11 below); or

- 8.5.4 making a referral for statutory services (see 12 below)

- 8.5.5 The views of the child will be taken into account when considering the appropriate course of action, but will not be determinative.

- 8.5.6 Where the concern relates to the welfare of a pupil who is aged 18 or over, the DSL will consider whether it is necessary to refer such concerns to the Safeguarding Adults Board rather than, or in addition to, children's social care.

- 8.5.7 If it is decided that a referral is not required, the DSL will keep the matter under review and give ongoing consideration to a referral if the pupil's situation does not appear to be improving.

9 Managing Support for Pupils Internally

- 9.1 The School will ensure that appropriate advice and consultation is sought about the management of safeguarding issues, including advice from CSC where necessary.

- 9.2 The School has a framework for the identification, assessment, management and review of risk to pupil welfare, so that appropriate action can be taken to reduce the risks identified. See the School's risk assessment policy.

- 9.3 The pastoral support processes implemented by the School include: the tutor and House system, access to school counsellors and support from the School's Learning Support department and School Nurse where appropriate. In addition to this the School has created safe spaces for pupils and there is a flexible approach to accommodating individual pupils' needs in consultation with parents and the pupil where this is appropriate.

10 Family Help

- 10.1 Targeted early help services delivered through Family Help, are coordinated by a local authority and/or their partners to address specific concerns within a family. Examples of these include parenting support, mental health support, domestic abuse services, youth services, youth offending teams and housing and employment services. Targeted early help should be provided for children and families who have multiple and/or complex needs, or whose circumstances might make them more vulnerable. This could include where a child is living with wider family members under a kinship arrangement. Targeted early help might also be appropriate to support a pregnant pupil to provide safe and effective care for their unborn child.
- 10.2 Family Help is a voluntary approach, requiring the family's consent to receive support and services.

11 Early Help including Family Help assessments

- 11.1 Early help, also known as early intervention, is support given to a family when a problem first emerges. It can be provided at any stage of a child or young person's life to parents, children or whole families, and is generally supported by CSC in consultation with the family.
- 11.2 The School understands that providing early help or targeted early help delivered through Family Help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later. The School's safeguarding training includes guidance about the early help process and prepares all staff to identify children who may benefit from early help. Staff are mindful of specific safeguarding issues and those pupils who may face additional safeguarding challenges. Staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:
- 11.2.1 is disabled or has certain health conditions and has specific additional needs;
 - 11.2.2 has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
 - 11.2.3 has a mental health need;
 - 11.2.4 is a young carer;
 - 11.2.5 is pregnant and/or is a parent themselves
 - 11.2.6 has exhibited early signs of abusive, violent and/or harmful behaviours
 - 11.2.7 is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines;
 - 11.2.8 is frequently missing / goes missing from education, home or care;
 - 11.2.9 has been repeatedly removed from the classroom, experienced multiple suspensions, is on a part-time timetable, is at risk of being permanently excluded from schools, colleges and in Alternative Provision or a Pupil Referral Unit is at risk of exploitation, modern slavery, trafficking, including criminal or sexual exploitation;
 - 11.2.10 is at risk of being radicalised into terrorism;

- 11.2.11 is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health issues or domestic abuse;
- 11.2.12 has a family member in custody, or is affected by parental offending;
- 11.2.13 is misusing alcohol or other drugs themselves;
- 11.2.14 is a privately fostered child;
- 11.2.15 is at risk of 'honour' or faith-based abuse such as Female Genital Mutilation or Forced Marriage;
- 11.3 A member of staff who considers that a pupil may benefit from early help or Family Help should keep a written record of their concerns and in the first instance discuss this with the DSL (see paragraph 23 below and Appendix 2 for further guidance). The DSL will consider the appropriate action to take in accordance with the Redbridge Safeguarding Children Partners menu of early help and Family Help services and their referral threshold document and will support staff in liaising with parents and other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate.
- 11.4 If early help or Family help is appropriate, staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment and will be supported by the DSL in carrying out this role. In some cases School staff may be required to take a lead role.
- 11.5 The matter will be kept under review and consideration given to a referral to children's social care for assessment for statutory services if the pupil's situation appears to be getting worse, or does not appear to be improving.

12 Making a Referral

12.1 Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, a referral to children's social care (and if appropriate the police) should be made immediately.

- 11.1.1 "Harm" is the "ill treatment or impairment of the health or development of a child." Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another person is also a form of harm. It can be determined "significant" by "comparing a child's health and development with what might be reasonably expected of a similar child."
- 11.1.2 The contact details for the School's CSC team are set out at the front of this policy.
- 11.1.3 Anyone can contact the CSC to discuss concerns before a referral is made. This includes professional as well as a child themselves, family members and members of the public. The child's local safeguarding partnership will have a threshold of need framework and guidance which will provide more information which can support decision making in relation to contacting CSC.

12.2 Statutory assessments

- 12.2.1 Children's social care may undertake a statutory assessment under the *Children Act 1989* into the needs of the child. It is likely that the person making the referral will be asked to contribute to this process. Statutory assessments include:
 - a) **Children in need:** *A child in need is a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled.* Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989.

- b) **Children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm:** Local authorities have a duty to make enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 if they have reasonable cause to suspect that *a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm*.
 - c) All those involved in such allegations will be treated as being at risk and in need of support and the safeguarding procedures in accordance with this policy will be followed. Appropriate support will be provided to all pupils involved, including support from external services as necessary.
- 12.3 Anybody can make a referral. Staff required to make a direct referral may find helpful the flowchart set out on page 27 of KCSIE and the flowcharts set out in Chapter 1 of WTSC for information about the likely actions and decisions required.
- 12.4 Parental consent is not required for referrals to statutory agencies but staff will need to have access to certain information about the child and the safeguarding concern in order to make the referral. In general terms, this information will comprise:
- 12.4.1 personal details of the child including the child's developmental needs;
 - 12.4.2 detailed information about the concern;
 - 12.4.3 information about the child's family and siblings including the capacity of the child's parents or carers to meet the child's developmental needs and any external factors that may be undermining their capacity to parent.
- 12.5 If the referral is made by telephone, this should be followed up in writing.
- 12.6 If the referral is made by someone other than the DSL, the DSL should be informed of the referral as soon as possible.
- 12.7 Confirmation of the referral and details of the decision as to what course of action will be taken should be received from the local authority within one working day. If this is not received, the DSL (or the person that made the referral) should contact children's social care again.
- 12.8 Following a referral, if the child's situation does not appear to be improving, the local escalation procedures should be followed to ensure that the concerns have been addressed and that the child's situation improves (See Appendix 6).

13 Allegations Against Pupils - Child on Child Abuse

- 13.1 Allegations against pupils should be reported in accordance with the procedures set out in Appendix 3. If harmful sexual behaviour is alleged to have occurred, the DSL will have regard to Part 5 KCSIE of KCSIE and take into account the local response of the police and children's social care to these issues. The views of the alleged victim will be taken into account but will not be determinative.
- 13.2 All those involved in such allegations will be treated as being at risk and in need of support and the safeguarding procedures in accordance with this policy will be followed. Appropriate support will be provided to all pupils involved, including support from external services as necessary.

14 Extra-familial harm

- 14.1 Safeguarding incidents and / or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the School and / or can occur between children outside the School, inside and outside of the home and online.
- 14.2 All staff, including the DSL, should consider the context within which such incidents and / or behaviours occur, for example where wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that may be a threat to their safety and / or welfare and should record these appropriately.
- 14.3 Children's social care should be informed of all such information to allow any assessment process to consider all available evidence and the full context of any abuse.
- 14.4 Extra-familial harm: all staff, but especially the DSL (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual abuse (including harassment and exploitation), domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse – including physical, sexual, emotional abuse, and stalking), criminal exploitation (including financial exploitation), serious youth violence, county lines and radicalisation.

15 Risk Assessment

- 15.1 Where a concern about a pupil's welfare is identified, the risks to that pupil's welfare will be assessed and appropriate action will be taken to reduce the risks identified.
- 15.2 The format of risk assessment may vary and may be included as part of the School's overall response to a welfare issue, including the use of individual pupil welfare plans (such as behaviour, healthcare and education plans, as appropriate). Regardless of the form used, the School's approach to promoting pupil welfare will be systematic and pupil focused.
- 15.3 The Head has overall responsibility for ensuring that matters which affect pupil welfare are adequately risk assessed and for ensuring that the relevant findings are implemented, monitored and evaluated.
- 15.4 Day to day responsibility to carry out risk assessments under this policy will be delegated to the DSL who has been properly trained in, and tasked with, carrying out the particular assessment.

16 What to do if Staff have a Safeguarding Concern about Someone Else's Welfare

- 16.1 Staff who have safeguarding concerns about the welfare of others or any other safeguarding issue not expressly covered by this policy, should report them.
- 16.2 In the absence of an express procedure about reporting, they should report such concerns to their line manager or the DSL in the first instance.

17 Allegations/Concerns Against Staff

- 17.1 The School has a policy and procedures for managing allegations made and/or concerns raised about any adult working for, or on behalf of, the School, whether paid or unpaid, or any Other Adult (as defined in Appendix 4) which may affect the safety and welfare of children.

- 17.2 The procedures in this policy apply to staff who pose a risk of harm to children or may behave in a way that indicates that they may be unsuitable to work with children. They also apply to low-level concerns that do not meet the harms threshold. The policy and these procedures aim to strike a balance between the need to protect children from abuse and the need to protect staff from malicious, unfounded, false or unsubstantiated allegations. These procedures are set out in Appendix 5 and follow the guidance in Part 1 and Part 4 of KCSIE.
- 17.3 The School will follow its employment procedures for dealing with any other safeguarding concern raised about staff, involving external agencies as appropriate.
- 17.4 Detailed guidance is provided to staff to ensure that all staff are clear on the rules of conduct and the expectations of the School in relation to contact with pupils, parents, colleagues and any other person who comes into contact with the School. This guidance is contained in the Employment Manual and includes details of additional safeguarding arrangements where staff engage in one-to-one teaching and meetings with pupils.

18 Informing Parents

- 18.1 Parents will normally be kept informed, as appropriate, of any action to be taken under these procedures. However, there may be circumstances when the DSL will need to consult the Head, the Designated Officer(s), children's social care, the police and / or the pupil before discussing details with parents.
- 18.2 In all cases, the DSL will be guided by the Redbridge Safeguarding Partners referral threshold document.
- 18.3 See also Appendix 5 for details about the disclosure of information where an allegation has been made against a member of staff.

19 Additional Reporting

- 19.1 In addition to the reporting requirements explained above, the School will consider whether it is required to report safeguarding incidents to any other regulatory body or organisation, including but not limited to:

19.1.1 Health and Safety Executive

- a) the School is legally required under RIDDOR to report certain incidents to the Health and Safety Executive. Please see the School's Health and Safety Policy for further details about this.

19.1.2 Charity Commission

- a) the School is a registered charity and is required to report all serious incidents to the Charity Commission promptly in accordance with the guidance [How to report a serious incident in your charity \(Charity Commission, June 2019\)](#);
- b) serious incidents that will be reported to the Charity Commission include suspicions, allegations or incidents of abuse involving pupils or other beneficiaries. This is likely to involve the following:
- i. pupils or other beneficiaries have been, or are alleged to have been, abused or mistreated while under the care of the School or by someone connected with the School, for example a Governor, staff member or volunteer;
 - ii. there has been an incident involving the abuse or mistreatment (alleged or actual) of someone who has come into contact with the School through its work, which

has resulted in or risks significant harm, and this is connected with the activities of the School or partner organisation;

- iii. there has been a breach of the School's procedures or policies which has put pupils or others who come into contact with it at risk of significant harm, including failure to carry out checks which would have identified that a person is disqualified in law, under safeguarding legislation, from working with children or otherwise disqualified from holding their position.
- c) The School will notify the Charity Commission of other agencies to which the incident has been reported in accordance with this policy;
 - d) The School will tell the Charity Commission what action it has taken or is planning to take at the time of reporting a serious incident, including the immediate management of the incident and any wider review or lessons learned exercise.

19.1.3 Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

- a) a referral to the DBS will be made promptly if the criteria are met. See Appendix 4: for further details.

19.1.4 Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA)

- a) separate consideration will be given as to whether a referral to the TRA should be made where a teacher has been dismissed, or would have been dismissed if he / she had not resigned. See Appendix 4, for more details.

19.1.5 Insurers

- a) the School will consider whether it is necessary to report a safeguarding incident to the relevant insurers and / or brokers. It may be necessary to report to a number of insurers as there may be concurrent cover under existing and historic policies;
- b) care should be taken to ensure this is done before renewal to ensure that the School complies with its duties under the Insurance Act 2015. If the School is in any doubt with regard to the correct insurer and / or policy and / or if it is unable to locate the relevant insurer, professional advice should be sought.

20 Safer Recruitment and Supervision of Staff

- 20.1 the School is committed to practising safer recruitment in checking the suitability of staff (including staff employed by another organisation). See the School's separate safer recruitment policy.
- 20.2 the School maintains a single central register of appointments for all staff.
- 20.3 the School's protocol for ensuring that visiting speakers are suitable and appropriately supervised is set out in the School's separate Safeguarding Guidelines for Contractors and Visitors.

21 Use of Mobile Technology

- 21.1 The School's policy on the use of mobile technology, including phones and cameras, in the School, is as follows:
 - 21.1.1 the School's Acceptable Use Policy for Pupils which sets out the expectations on pupils from Year 7 to Year 13;
 - 21.1.2 all staff should use mobile devices and cameras in accordance with the guidance set out in the staff code of conduct;
 - 21.1.3 parents of all pupils may bring mobile devices onto the premises but may only take photographs during events such as plays, concerts or sporting events for personal use. Parents should be reminded that the publication of such images (including on personal social networking sites even where access to the image may be limited) may be unlawful.
- 21.2 The School allows access to the internet onsite. Appropriate internet safety measures are taken to manage associated risks, including use of filters and monitoring of usage.
- 21.3 The School's approach to online safety is set out in the School's Online Safety Policy and Acceptable Use Policy for Pupils.

22 General

22.1 Training

- 22.1.1 The School ensures that regular guidance and training is arranged on induction and at regular intervals thereafter so that staff understand what is expected of them by this policy and have the necessary knowledge and skills to carry out their roles.
- 22.1.2 The level and frequency of training depends on role of the individual member of staff.
- 22.1.3 The School maintains written records of all staff training.
- 22.1.4 All training will be carried out in accordance with Redbridge Safeguarding Partners procedures where possible.

22.2 Induction

- 22.2.1 All staff, including temporary staff and volunteers, will be provided with induction training that includes (and where relevant includes the provision of copies of):
 - a) this policy;
 - b) the role, identity and contact details of the DSL and his / her Deputy;

- c) the behaviour, rewards and sanctions policy for pupils;
- d) the anti-bullying policy, which include details of the School's policy on cyberbullying and prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying;
- e) the staff code of conduct including the whistleblowing policy, staff social media policy and acceptable use policy for staff;
- f) the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education;
- g) the School's approach to online safety which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of the expectations and applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring;
- h) safeguarding training in accordance with Redbridge Safeguarding Partners' procedures including guidance on managing a report of child-on-child harmful sexual behaviour;
- i) All staff will read Part One of KCSIE in full and will be required to confirm that they have read and understood it.;
- j) appropriate Prevent duty training.

22.3 Safeguarding training

- 22.3.1 School leaders and all staff will receive a copy of this policy and Part 1 and will be required to confirm that they have read and understand these.
- 22.3.2 Members of the SLT (including the Head) and the Nominated Safeguarding Governor will receive a copy of this policy and be expected to read all of KCSIE.
- 22.3.3 The Head and all staff members will undertake appropriate safeguarding training which will be updated biennially and following consultation with the Redbridge Safeguarding Partners. In addition, all staff members will receive informal safeguarding and child protection updates via email, ebulletins, staff meetings and case conferences on a regular basis and at least annually.
- 22.3.4 Staff development training will also include training on online safety, including an understanding of the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring, searching pupils for prohibited and banned items, and Prevent duty training assessed as appropriate for them by the School.
- 22.3.5 Additionally, the School will assess the appropriate level and focus for staff training and responsiveness to specific safeguarding concerns such as radicalisation, child on child abuse, harmful sexual behaviour, child and criminal and child sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, cyberbullying, and discriminatory and prejudiced-based bullying, and mental health and to ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked after children safe.
- 22.3.6 All Governors receive safeguarding training (including online safety) on induction. This training will equip them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge to test and assure themselves that the School's safeguarding policies in place are effective and support a robust whole school approach to safeguarding. This training will be regularly updated.

- 22.3.7 The Nominated Safeguarding Governor and the Chair of Governors will receive additional appropriate training to enable them to fulfil their safeguarding responsibilities. As part of that training the Nominated Safeguarding Governor will be expected to read the entirety of KCSIE. All other Governors will be expected to read Part 2 of KCSIE
- 22.3.8 The School has mechanisms in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities and to ensure that they have the relevant knowledge, skills and experience to safeguard children effectively, including questionnaires, staff meetings, professional development and case conferences. This includes information on how staff can report concerns occurring out of hours / out of term time and should, where appropriate, refer to the School's risk assessment for out of hours /out of term safeguarding arrangements.

22.4 Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

- 22.4.1 the DSL and Deputy DSLs will undertake training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training includes inter-agency working and Prevent awareness training and will be updated at least every two years;
- 22.4.2 in addition, their knowledge and skills will be refreshed at regular intervals, at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role. For further details about the training of the DSL, see Appendix B of KCSIE.
- 22.4.3 Prevent duty training will be consistent with the Government's Prevent training for schools. See Educate Against Hate <https://www.educateagainsthate.com/> for further details.

22.5 Teaching pupils about safeguarding

- 22.5.1 the School teaches pupils about safeguarding through the curriculum and Learning for Life program. This includes guidance on adjusting behaviour to reduce risks particularly online, building pupils' resilience to protect themselves and their peers, fostering healthy and respectful relationships with others and providing information about who they should turn to for help;
- 22.5.2 The School recognises that a one size fits all approach may not be appropriate for children, and a more personalised or contextualised approach for more vulnerable children, victims of abuse and some SEND children might be needed.
- 22.5.3 pupils are taught about harmful sexual behaviours, including sexual violence and sexual harassment, through relationships and sex education and Learning for Life (formerly PSHE) appropriate to their age and stage of development. It will tackle issues such as: healthy and respectful relationships, boundaries and consent, stereotyping and prejudice, equality, body confidence and self-esteem, how to recognise abusive relationships, including coercive and controlling behaviour, concepts and laws relating to sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, so-called "honour-based" violence and how to access support, what constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable.

- 22.5.4 pupils are given the opportunity to talk about safeguarding issues within the classroom environment and are made aware of the processes by which any concerns they have can be raised, including the processes for reporting a concern about a friend or peer, and how any report will be handled.
- 22.5.5 the safe use of technology is a focus in all areas of the curriculum and key ICT safety messages are reinforced as part of assemblies and tutorial / pastoral activities so that pupils learn how to keep themselves safe online and when accessing remote learning. The Governors (as proprietor of the School) have appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place (see the on-line safety policy) and are mindful that this should not lead to unnecessary restrictions on learning.
- 22.5.6 The School keeps in regular contact with parents and carers to reinforce the importance of pupils being safe online and make them aware of the systems in place to filter and monitor online use and the sites pupils will be expected to access during learning.

23 Monitoring and Review

- 23.1 The DSL will ensure that the procedures set out in this policy and the implementation of these procedures are updated and reviewed regularly, working with the Governors as necessary and seeking contributions from staff. The DSL will update the Senior Leadership Team regularly on the operation of the School's safeguarding arrangements.
- 23.2 Any safeguarding incidents at the School will be followed by a review of these procedures by the DSL and a report made to the Governors. Where an incident involves a member of staff, the Designated Officer(s) will be asked to assist in this review to determine whether any improvements can be made to the School's procedures. Any deficiencies or weaknesses in regard to safeguarding arrangements at any time will be remedied without delay.
- 23.3 This policy will be updated whenever needed to ensure that it remains up to date with safeguarding issues as they emerge and evolve, including in relation to lessons learnt.
- 23.4 The Governors will also undertake an annual review of this policy and the School's safeguarding procedures, including an update and review of the effectiveness of procedures and their implementation and the effectiveness of inter-agency working. They will also undertake an annual review of its approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks its pupils face.
- 23.5 The DSL will work with the Nominated Safeguarding Governor, preparing a written report commissioned by the Governors. The written report should address how the School ensures that this policy is kept up to date; staff training on safeguarding; referral information; issues and themes which may have emerged in the School and how these have been handled; and the contribution the School is making to multi-agency working in individual cases or local discussions on safeguarding matters. The Governors should also consider independent corroboration, such as:
 - 23.5.1 inspection of records or feedback from external agencies including the Designated Officer(s);
 - 23.5.2 reports of ISI inspections;
 - 23.5.3 the outcome of any relevant complaints, claims or related proceedings; and
 - 23.5.4 press reports.

- 23.6 The Governors will review the report, this policy and the implementation of its procedures and consider any proposed amendments to the policy before giving the revised policy its final approval. Detailed minutes recording the review by the Governors will be made.

24 Record Keeping

- 24.1 **All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing.** This will also help if/when responding to any complaints about the way a case has been handled by the School. Information should be kept confidential and stored securely. Concerns and referrals will be kept in a separate child protection file for each child. These should include:
- 24.1.1 a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern;
 - 24.1.2 details of how the concern was followed up and resolved; and
 - 24.1.3 a note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- 24.2 The information created in connection with this policy may contain personal data. The School's use of this personal data will be in accordance with data protection law. The School has published on its website privacy notices which explain how the School will use personal data.
- 24.3 All records created in accordance with this policy are managed in accordance with the School's policies that apply to the retention and destruction of records.
- 24.4 Insofar as pupil records are concerned:
- 24.4.1 All concerns about a pupil must be recorded on CPOMS. Guidance on recording a concern is set out in Appendix 2.
 - 24.4.2 The DSL will open a child protection file following a report to him / her of a child protection concern about a pupil. The DSL will record all discussions with both colleagues and external agencies, decisions made and the reasons for them and detail of the action taken.
- 24.5 **Information sharing and multi-agency working**
- 24.5.1 The School will treat all safeguarding information with an appropriate level of confidentiality, only involving others where appropriate. The School will always act in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of others.
 - 24.5.2 The School understands that information sharing is essential for effective safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people, including their educational outcomes. Fears about sharing information will not stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety, of pupils, which is always the School's paramount concern. Schools have clear powers to share, hold and use information for these purposes and the UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 provide a framework to ensure that personal information is shared appropriately.
 - 24.5.3 When the School receives a request for safeguarding information (e.g. a subject access request from a parent or a request from the police), the School will carefully consider its response to make sure that any disclosure is in accordance with its obligations under the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018. The School will also have regard to its data protection policies. The School's Data Protection Lead (the COO) will work with the DSL as appropriate to determine what should be disclosed.

- 24.5.4 The School will co-operate with children's social care, and where appropriate the police, to ensure that all relevant information is shared for the purposes of early help assessments, and assessments and child protection investigations under the Children Act 1989.
- 24.5.5 Where allegations have been made against staff, the School will consult with the Designated Officer(s) and, where appropriate, the police and children's social care to agree the information that should be disclosed and to whom.
- 24.5.6 **While the School will share information with those involved where and when it is appropriate to do so, they may be unable to for reasons of data protection and confidentiality, for example because to do so may pose a risk of harm to others or because it has been prohibited by external agencies.**

25 Version Control

Date of adoption of this policy	September, 2020
Date of last review of this policy	September, 2026
Date for next review of this policy	September, 2027
Policy owner (SLT)	Elizabeth Channer, Deputy Head Pastoral and Designated Safeguarding Lead Katie Shapiro, Senior Deputy Head
Policy owner (Governors)	Nicola Dawson for Senior and Prep School

Appendices 1-6

Appendix 1 - Forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and specific safeguarding risks

1 Abuse, neglect and exploitation

- 1.1 Staff should be aware that abuse, neglect, exploitation, modern slavery and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label and in most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another, therefore staff should always be vigilant and always raise any concerns with the DSL (or deputies).
- 1.2 Children can also abuse their peers online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic/ misandrist 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.

2 Definitions of abuse and neglect

- 2.1 **Abuse:** a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear or experience its effects. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children. Children may also cause harm to other family members, often referred to as child to parent or care giver abuse.
- 2.2 **Physical abuse:** a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.
- 2.3 **Emotional abuse:** the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include verbal abuse, such as persistent criticism, belittling, or name-calling, as well as not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.
- 2.4 **Sexual abuse:** involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or penetration with an object) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the

production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue (also known as child on child abuse) in education. All staff should be aware of it. The school policy and procedures can be found in Appendix 3.

- 2.5 **Neglect:** the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and / or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs. Affluent neglect refers to neglect that is experienced by children raised within wealthy families. It may involve a parent working long hours, with the child's emotional needs being unfulfilled by their parent as they are left with a carer.

3 Signs of Abuse

- 3.1 Possible signs of abuse include, but are not limited to:
- 3.1.1 the pupil says he / she has been abused or asks a question or makes a comment which gives rise to that inference;
 - 3.1.2 there is no reasonable or consistent explanation for a pupil's injury, the injury is unusual in kind or location or there have been a number of injuries and there is a pattern to the injuries;
 - 3.1.3 the pupil's behaviour stands out from the group as either being extreme model behaviour or extremely challenging behaviour, or there is a sudden or significant change in the pupil's behaviour;
 - 3.1.4 the pupil asks to drop subjects with a particular teacher and seems reluctant to discuss the reasons;
 - 3.1.5 the pupil's development is delayed, the pupil loses or gains weight or there is deterioration in the pupil's general wellbeing;
 - 3.1.6 the pupil appears neglected, e.g. dirty, hungry, inadequately clothed;
 - 3.1.7 the pupil is reluctant to go home, or has been openly rejected by his / her parents or carers; and
 - 3.1.8 inappropriate behaviour displayed by other members of staff or any other person working with children, for example inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role or responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images.
 - 3.1.9 Pupils receiving gifts or expensive equipment/technology from parents as a substitute for a parent being present.

- 3.1.10 Pupils being put under pressure to perform and succeed academically, or parents living their lives through their children; for example through sporting success.
- 3.2 Mental health problems can also be a sign of abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- 3.3 The Redbridge Safeguarding Partners can provide advice on the signs of abuse and the DfE advice [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused \(March 2015\)](#) provides advice in identifying child abuse. The [NSPCC website](#) is also a good source of information and advice.

4 Specific Safeguarding Issues

- 4.1 Statutory guidance acknowledges the following as specific safeguarding issues:
 - 4.1.1 child abduction and community safety incidents;
 - 4.1.2 children and the court system;
 - 4.1.3 children missing from education;
 - 4.1.4 children with family members in prison;
 - 4.1.5 child criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation;
 - 4.1.6 county lines;
 - 4.1.7 modern slavery and the national referral mechanism;
 - 4.1.8 cybercrime
 - 4.1.9 domestic abuse;
 - 4.1.10 homelessness;
 - 4.1.11 so-called 'honour-based' abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced marriage, breast ironing, being held against their will);
 - 4.1.12 preventing radicalisation ;
 - 4.1.13 child on child abuse ;
 - 4.1.14 sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges;
 - 4.1.15 upskirting.
- 4.2 Further advice and links to guidance on these specific safeguarding issues can be found in Annex A of KCSIE. Staff should be particularly aware of the safeguarding issues set out below.

5 Mental health support

The School has an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of its pupils. Specifically, staff can support the fulfilment of 4 key roles:

- promoting good mental wellbeing and preventing the onset of mental illness,
- observing pupils and identifying early those who may be experiencing mental health problems or being at risk of developing one,
- ensuring early targeted support is provided, and
- liaison with/referral to specialist services where needed.

All staff should be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases develop into a safeguarding concern. This could include, for example, self-harm, eating disorders, or suicidal ideation. They could also be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Staff can access a range of advice to help them identify children in need of extra mental health support, this includes working with external agencies. More information can be found in the DfE *Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools* guidance. Public Health England has produced a range of resources to support staff to promote positive health, wellbeing, and resilience among young people.

Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following this policy, and speaking to the DSL. Where support is needed, the DSL will consider whether to inform parents or carers to support the child's wellbeing, where doing so would not place the child at additional risk.

The DSL will call 999 if there is immediate danger and NHS 11 for urgent non-emergency mental health support.

Staff should not wait for a formal diagnosis before raising a concern with the DSL. If staff feel that a child is in immediate danger and the DSL or DDSL is not available, they should call 999 or arrange for them to be taken to A&E immediately by a parent/carer or other suitable person.

6 Children Missing Education

- 6.1 Children going missing, particularly persistently, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues including neglect, sexual abuse and child sexual and criminal exploitation including involvement in county lines. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of FGM, "honour-based" abuse or risk of forced marriage. School attendance registers are carefully monitored to identify any trends. Action should be taken in accordance with this policy if any absence of a pupil from the School gives rise to a concern about his / her welfare.
- 6.2 Where reasonably possible the School will hold more than one emergency contact for each pupil.

- 6.3 The School shall inform the local authority of any pupil who is going to be added to or deleted from the School's admission register at non-standard transition points in accordance with the requirements of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended).
- 6.4 This will assist the local authority to:
 - 6.4.1 fulfil its duty to identify children of compulsory school age who are missing from education; and
 - 6.4.2 follow up with any child who might be in danger of not receiving an education and who might be at risk of abuse, neglect or radicalisation or involvement with serious violent crime.
- 6.5 The School shall inform the local authority of any pupil who:
 - 6.5.1 fails to attend School regularly; or
 - 6.5.2 has been absent without the School's permission for a continuous period of ten school days or more, at such intervals as are agreed between the School and the local authority (or in default of such agreement, at intervals determined by the Secretary of State).

7 Elective Home Education (EHE)

- 7.1 Where a parent expresses their intention to remove a pupil from School with a view to educating at home, the School will work with the local authority and other key professionals to coordinate a meeting with parents where possible, ideally before a final decision has been made. This is to ensure parents have considered what is in the best interests of their child. This will be particularly important where a child has SEND, is vulnerable, and / or has a social worker.

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

- 8.1 Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse where an individual or group (adult or another child) takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity:
 - 8.1.1 in exchange for something the victim needs or wants e.g. money, gifts or affection and / or
 - 8.1.2 for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator; and/ or
 - 8.1.3 through committing serious violence or threat of serious violence to the victim and their families.
- 8.2 Children can be exploited by adult males or females, as individuals or in groups. This can be committed or facilitated by an organised network or gang, and the victim may identify as being part of this group. They may also be exploited by other children, who themselves may be experiencing exploitation - where this is the case, it is important that the child perpetrator is also recognised as a victim.
- 8.3 CSE and CCE can affect children of any sex and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.
- 8.4 The victim may have been exploited even if the activity appears consensual.

- 8.5 CCE can include children being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.
- 8.6 Some of the following signs can be indicators of CCE, including children who:
 - 8.6.1 appear with unexplained gifts, money or new possessions;
 - 8.6.2 associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
 - 8.6.3 suffer from changes in emotional wellbeing;
 - 8.6.4 misuse drugs and alcohol;
 - 8.6.5 go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
 - 8.6.6 regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.
- 8.7 Children who have been exploited will need additional support to help maintain them in education.
- 8.8 CSE can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.
- 8.9 The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media). The above CCE indicators can also be indicators of CSE, as can children who:
 - 8.9.1 have older boyfriends or girlfriends; or
 - 8.9.2 suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant.

9 County lines

- 9.1 County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and sell and store the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.
- 9.2 Children are increasingly being targeted and recruited online using social media. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs can manufacture drug debts which need to be worked off and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.
- 9.3 A number of the indicators for CSE and CCE as detailed above (and in Annex A of KCSIE) may also be applicable to children involved in county lines.
- 9.4 Additional reporting duties:

- 9.4.1 if a child is suspected to be at risk of, or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services / third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation;
- 9.4.2 where a pupil may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs, a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered.

10 Serious violence

- 10.1 Indicators which may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violence crime may include:
- 10.2 Increased absence from school;
 - 10.2.1 a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups;
 - 10.2.2 a significant decline in performance;
 - 10.2.3 signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of physical assault or unexplained injuries;
 - 10.2.4 unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation;
 - 10.2.5 carrying, threatening with, or using weapons
- 10.3 Staff should be aware of the range of risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence e.g. [being male], having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school, having experienced child maltreatment and having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery or carrying or using a weapon. Further advice for schools is provided in the Home Office's Preventing youth violence and gang involvement and its Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines guidance.

11 Cybercrime

- 11.1 Cybercrime is a criminal activity committed using computers and / or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either "cyber-enabled" (crimes that can happen off-line but enabled at scale and speed online e.g. fraud, purchasing of illegal drugs, child sex abuse and exploitation) or "cyber-dependent" (crimes that can only be committed by using a computer).
- 11.2 Cyber-dependent crimes include:
 - 11.2.1 unauthorised access to computers (illegal hacking) e.g. accessing a school's computer network to look for test papers or change grades awarded;
 - 11.2.2 denial of Service (**Dos** or **DDos**) attacks or "booting" - attempts to make a computer, network or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic;
 - 11.2.3 making, supplying or obtaining malware e.g. viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with intent to commit further offence.
- 11.3 Children with particular skills and interest in computing and technology may inadvertently or deliberately stray into cyber-dependent crime.

- 11.4 The DSL (or deputies) should consider referring into the Cyber Choices programme if they have concerns. This is a nationwide programme which intervenes when young people are at risk of committing, or being drawn into, low-level cyber-dependent offences and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests.

12 Domestic abuse

- 12.1 Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours and may be a single incident or pattern of incidents. That abuse can be, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional.
- 12.2 Children can be victims of domestic abuse. They may see, hear or experience the effects of abuse at home and/or suffer domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse). All of this can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development and ability to learn.
- 12.3 All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Exposure to domestic abuse and / or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.
- 12.4 Further advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped can be found in Annex A of KCSIE. This includes details about Operation Encompass which is an information-sharing scheme between the police and relevant education settings operating in all police forces across England and Wales. In November 2025, a new statutory duty was placed on the police to notify a child's education setting, and where relevant, local authorities, if they have reasonable grounds to believe a child may be a victim of domestic abuse. Additional information can be found here: <https://www.operationencompass.org>

More information about the scheme can be found in the statutory guidance for police: Duty on police forces in England and Wales to notify education establishments of domestic abuse incidents: Operation Encompass. This guidance intends to recognise and respond to children as victims of domestic abuse in their own right. It does not replace existing statutory guidance, including Keeping children safe in education and Working Together to Safeguard Children in England.

13 So called Honour-based abuse

- 13.1 All forms of so-called honour-based violence are abuse (regardless of motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves additional risk factors such as a wider network of family or community pressure and the possibility of multiple perpetrators which should be taken into account when deciding what safeguarding action to take. Staff should speak to the DSL if they have any doubts.
- 13.2 If appropriate, the DSL will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multiagency liaison with police and children's social care.

14 Female genital mutilation (FGM)

- 14.1 FGM is a form of so called "Honour Based" Abuse. It comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long lasting harmful consequences.
- 14.2 There is a range of potential indicators that a child or young person may be at risk of FGM. Guidance on the warning signs that FGM may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can be found on pages 38-43 of the [Multi-agency statutory guidance on FGM \(HM Government, July 2020\)](#) (pages 61-63 focus on the role of schools).
- 14.3 All staff must be aware of the requirement for teachers to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. The report should be made orally by calling 101, the single non-emergency number. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve children's social care as appropriate.
- 14.4 If the teacher is unsure whether this reporting duty applies, they must refer the matter to the DSL in accordance with this policy. See the Home Office guidance [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation - procedural information \(January 2020\)](#) for further details about the duty.
- 14.5 Guidance published by the [Department for Health](#) also provides useful information and support for health professionals which will be taken into account by the School's medical staff. The National FGM Centre has also produced FGM guidance to help schools understand their role in safeguarding girls, engaging parents and teaching about FGM.

15 Forced marriage

- 15.1 Forced marriage is also a form of so called "Honour Based" Abuse. Forcing a person into marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage.
- 15.2 Guidance on the warning signs that forced marriage may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can be found on pages 13-15 of the [Multi-agency guidelines: handling case of forced marriage \(HM Government, June 2014\)](#).
- 15.3 Staff should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns. Pages 32-35 of the [Multi-agency guidelines: handling case of forced marriage \(HM Government, June 2014\)](#) focus on the role of schools in detecting and reporting forced marriage and the Forced Marriage Unit can be contacted on 020 7008 0151 or fmufco.gov.uk for advice and information.

16 Child marriage

- 16.1 Child marriage refers to the formal or informal union of two people, where at least one or both of them are under 18 years old.
- 16.2 The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Minimum Age) Act 2022 (England and Wales) raised the age of marriage and civil partnerships to 18 and includes non-legally binding "traditional" ceremonies.

17 Breast ironing/flattening

- 17.1 This is the practice where a pubescent girl's breasts are ironed, massaged and flattened in order to delay the development of the breasts. The process normally starts at the first sign of puberty and can go on for many years.

18 Radicalisation and the Prevent duty

- 18.1 The School has a legal duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.
- 18.2 The School aims to build pupils' resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values and enabling them to challenge extremist views. Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. The School is committed to providing a safe space in which children, young people and staff can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments.
- 18.3 The School has adopted the government's definitions for the purposes of compliance with the Prevent duty:
- 18.4 **Extremism:** *"vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas"*
- 18.5 **Radicalisation:** *"the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups."*
- 18.6 **Terrorism:** *"an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause."*
- 18.7 Although there is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology, there are possible indicators that should be taken into consideration alongside other factors and contexts. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media) and settings (such as the internet).
- 18.8 It is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation from being radicalised. As with managing other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. School staff should use their

professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the DSL making a Prevent referral.

- 18.9 Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. Guidance on Channel is available at: [Channel guidance](#). protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism (HM Government, February 2021) The DfE and Home Office's briefing note The use of social media for online radicalisation (DfE, July 2015) includes information on how social media is used to radicalise young people and guidance on protecting pupils at risk.

19 Child on child abuse

- 19.1 All staff should be aware that children can abuse other children (often referred to as peer on peer abuse) and that it can happen both inside and outside of school or online.
- 19.2 The School's policy and procedures for dealing with child on child abuse can be found in Appendix 3 below.

20 Online safety

- 20.1 All staff should be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life.
- 20.2 It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material including AI generated material. An effective, whole school approach to online safety empowers a school to protect and educate pupils, and staff in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate.
- 20.3 The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:
- 20.3.1 **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism.
- 20.3.2 **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.
- 20.3.3 **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and / or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and
- 20.3.4 **commerce:** risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams. If pupils, students or staff are at risk, it should be reported to the Anti-Phishing Working Group.

21 Sharing nudes and semi-nude images and videos, including where generated by AI

- 21.1 Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nude images and / or videos, including links, can be signs that children are at risk.
- 21.2 Sharing nudes and semi-nudes" means the taking and sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams by young people under the age of 18 online. This could be via social media, gaming platforms, chat apps or forums. It can also involve sharing between devices offline e.g. via Apple's AirDrop. This is also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery.
- 21.3 Terms such as 'deep fakes' and 'deep nudes' may also be used by adults and young people to refer to digitally manipulated and AI-generated nudes and semi-nudes. The Online Safety Act (2023) has criminalised the sharing of deep fake intimate images, the creation of which is facilitated by advances in AI.
- 21.4 The School treats all incidences of sharing nudes and semi-nude images as safeguarding matters to be actioned in accordance with this policy.
- 21.5 Members of staff must not intentionally view any nude or semi-nude images which are reported to them, or copy, print or share the images under any circumstances. In referring any incident of sharing nudes and semi-nude images, members of staff should describe the content of the images as reported to them.
- 21.6 The DSL may in exceptional circumstances view images with the prior approval of the Head and only where:
- 21.6.1 it is the only way to make a decision whether to involve other agencies, as there is insufficient information available as to its contents;
- 21.6.2 it is necessary to report the image to a website app or suitable reporting agency to have it taken down, or to support the pupil or parent in making a report; or
- 21.6.3 a pupil has reported the image directly to a member of staff in circumstances where viewing the image is unavoidable or images have been found on the school's devices or network.
- 21.7 **Where viewing an image is unavoidable:**
- 21.7.1 viewing should take place on School premises wherever possible;
- 21.7.2 the image should be viewed by a person of the same sex as the person alleged to be shown in the image (where this is known);
- 21.7.3 a senior member of staff should be present to monitor and support the person viewing the image. This member of staff should not view the image;
- 21.7.4 full details of the viewing must be recorded in the School's safeguarding records, including who was present, the date and time, the nature of the image and the reasons for viewing it;
- 21.7.5 any member of staff who views an indecent image should be given appropriate support.
- 21.8 If any devices need to be confiscated (whether in order to view the image(s) or to pass evidence to the appropriate authority), they should be turned off and locked away securely until they are required.

- 21.9 If an electronic device that is prohibited by the School rules has been seized and the member of staff has reasonable grounds to suspect that it contains evidence in relation to an offence, or that it contains a pornographic image of a child or an extreme pornographic image, the device will be given to the police. If the police are called following the discovery of images found on a device, parents of the pupil(s) involved will be notified and appropriate support will be offered to these pupils.
- 21.10 If external agencies do not need to be involved, the School must consider the deletion of any images. Pupils should be asked to delete images themselves and to confirm that this is done. Members of staff should not search devices to delete images.
- 21.11 If images have been shared online and cannot now be deleted by the person who shared them, the School should consider reporting the images to the relevant web host or service provider (if an option is provided), or contacting the Internet Watch Foundation or ChildLine (if the website does not provide this option).
- 21.12 Where a pupil receives unwanted images, the School should advise the pupil and his / her parents of options that may be available to block the sender or to change the pupil's mobile phone number or email address.
- 21.13 The UK Council for Child Internet Safety's advice note Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people (DCMS and UKCIS, December 2020 updated March 2024) contains details of support agencies and provides further information for schools on how to respond to incidents of sexting.
- 21.14 The Home Office has published [Indecent images of children: guidance for young people \(November 2019\)](#) to help young people understand the law on indecent images of children and how to navigate the internet confidently and safely within legal boundaries.

22 Upskirting

- 22.1 Upskirting typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear), to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Anyone of any gender can be a victim.
- 22.2 Upskirting is a criminal offence. Attempting to commit an act of upskirting may also be a criminal offence e.g. if actions are taken to do something that is more than merely preparatory to committing the offence such as attempting to take a photograph on a telephone or camera but failing to do so because of lack of storage space or battery.
- 22.3 The School will treat incidences of upskirting as a breach of discipline and also as a safeguarding matter under the School's child protection procedures.
- 22.4 All matters relating to upskirting images and devices which may have been used in connection with an allegation of upskirting will be dealt with in a similar manner to sharing sexual images/sexting.

23 Special Educational Needs and Disabilities or physical health issues

- 23.1 The School welcomes pupils with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and will do all that is reasonable to ensure that the School's curriculum, ethos, culture, policies, procedures and premises are made accessible to everyone. See the School's policy on special educational needs and learning difficulties and disability policy.
- 23.2 Additional barriers can exist when detecting the abuse or neglect of pupils with SEND, or certain medical or physical health conditions or disability creating additional

safeguarding challenges for those involved in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of this group of children. The School is mindful in particular that:

- 23.2.1 assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the pupil's special educational need, condition or disability without further exploration;
 - 23.2.2 pupils with a special education need or disability can be disproportionately prone to peer group isolation and impacted by bullying (including prejudice based and discriminatory bullying) without outwardly showing any signs;
 - 23.2.3 some pupils may be unable to understand the difference between fact and fiction in online content and can repeat the content/behaviour in School without understanding the consequences; and
 - 23.2.4 there may be communication barriers which are difficult to overcome to identify whether action under this policy is required.
- 23.3 the School should consider providing extra pastoral support and attention for these pupils, along with ensuring any appropriate support for communication is in place.

24 Looked after Children and Previously Looked after Children

- 24.1 The Proprietor ensures that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked after children safe and the information they need in relation to a child's looked after legal status, for example:
- 24.1.1 whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order;
 - 24.1.2 contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility;
 - 24.1.3 information about a child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him / her.
- 24.2 The DSL maintains these details, including contact details of the child's social worker. See 6.5.5 in the main body of the policy for the DSL's role in relation to pupils who are looked after children.

25 Care leavers

The DSL maintains details of the local authority personal advisor appointed to guide and support care leavers and liaises with them as necessary regarding any issues of concern.

26 Children who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or gender questioning (LGBT)

- 26.1 The School recognises that pupils who are or perceived to be LGBT are vulnerable to being targeted by other children but that this is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm.
- 26.2 LGBT inclusion is taught as part of the statutory relationships education/ RSE/ PSHE curriculum.
- 26.3 All staff are aware of these vulnerabilities and the School endeavours to provide a safe space to speak out or share concerns.

- 26.4 In most cases the school will seek to work together with the pupil's parents to consider the broad range of individual needs including any clinical advice and is available and how to address wider vulnerabilities such as the risk of bullying.
- 26.5 Members of staff should not adopt any changes relating to social transition unless a decision has been made by the school and a child's parents or carers have been involved.

Appendix 2 - Concerns about a child - guidance for staff

1 Receiving a Disclosure

- 1.1 Listen carefully and keep an open mind. Do not take a decision as to whether or not the abuse has taken place.
- 1.2 Do not ask leading questions, i.e. a question which suggests its own answer. Use "tell me, explain to me, describe to me" (**TED**) questioning. It is particularly important not to continue questioning a pupil if they disclose something which suggests that a criminal offence may have been committed – the Police will need to take the lead on investigating and your questioning might compromise possible criminal proceedings.
- 1.3 Take the pupil to the School Nurse if there is a medical need and do not examine the injury yourself.
- 1.4 Reassure the pupil they are being taken seriously and they will be supported and kept safe so that no victim will be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment and no victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.
- 1.5 Do not give a guarantee of absolute confidentiality. Explain the need to pass on the information in accordance with this policy so that the correct action can be taken.
- 1.6 Keep a sufficient written record of the conversation (see 2 below). All other evidence, for example, scribbled notes, mobile phones containing text messages, clothing, computers, must be kept securely with the written record.
- 1.7 Pass on the record when reporting the concern in accordance with this policy.

2 Recording a Concern

- 2.1 All concerns about a pupil must be recorded on CPOMS.
- 2.2 Records should be factual and signed and dated, with the name of the signatory clearly printed in writing. Records should include:
 - 2.2.1 the pupil's details: name; date of birth; address and family details;
 - 2.2.2 date and time of the event / concern / conversation;
 - 2.2.3 a clear and comprehensive summary of the event/concern / conversation;
 - 2.2.4 details of how the concern was followed up and resolved,
 - 2.2.5 a note of any action taken and by whom, decisions reached and the outcome;
 - 2.2.6 the name and position of the person making the record.
 - 2.2.7 The School has a Safeguarding record system, CPOMS. The concern can be completed on CPOMS after an initial discussion with the DSL, and completed with the DSL where appropriate.
 - 2.2.8

3 Use of Reasonable Force

- 3.1 There are circumstances when it would be appropriate for staff to use reasonable force to safeguard pupils. 'Reasonable' in these circumstances means using no more force than is needed.
- 3.2 Staff should refer to Staff should not wait for a formal diagnosis before raising a concern with the DSL. If staff feel that a child is in immediate danger and the DSL or DDSL is not available, they should call 999 or arrange for them to be taken to A&E immediately by a parent/ (Appendix 3) of the School's Behaviour, Rewards and

Sanctions Policy and the staff code of conduct for more detailed guidance about the use of reasonable force.

Appendix 3 Dealing with allegations of child-on-child abuse

1 Child on child abuse

- 1.1 Children of any age can abuse other children (often referred to as child on child abuse) and this can happen inside and / or outside school and / or online. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1.1.1 bullying (including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
 - 1.1.2 abuse within intimate personal relationships between children (sometimes known as teenage relationship abuse);
 - 1.1.3 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);
 - 1.1.4 serious physical assault and harm, or the threat of harm with a weapon,
 - 1.1.5 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;
 - 1.1.6 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;
 - 1.1.7 consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images (also known as "sexting" or "youth produced sexual imagery") means the taking, generating by AI and sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or lives streams by young people under the age of 18 online. This could be via social media, gaming platforms, chat apps or forums. It can also involve sharing between devices offline, for example via Apple's AirDrop;
 - 1.1.8 upskirting, typically involving taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm;
 - 1.1.9 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 include an online element);

2 The School's approach to child on child abuse

- 2.1 Staff understand that, even if there are no reports of child-on-child abuse at the School, it does not mean it is not happening; it may be the case that it is just not being reported. Staff understand the importance of reporting any concerns regarding child-on-child abuse to the DSL (or the DDSL in the DSL's absence). All staff should be aware that child-on-child abuse is a safeguarding issue for both the victim and alleged perpetrator.
- 2.2 Such behaviour is never accepted and should be considered as both a safeguarding issue and potentially a disciplinary one. The School will adopt a zero-tolerance approach to abuse. Downplaying certain behaviours (by, for example, dismissing

sexual harassment as "banter", "having a laugh" or "part of growing up" can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and its worst to a culture that normalises abuse.

- 2.3 As well as knowing how to respond to concerns, all staff should know that child-on-child abuse is preventable. As well as knowing how to recognise behaviours and indicators of risk early, staff should know that timely, evidence-based support can be key to preventing children from going on to commit abuse or violence.
- 2.4 All staff should challenge inappropriate behaviour between pupils and anyone who suffers, witnesses or hears of abuse of any form between pupils is asked to report it in accordance with this policy and / or the School's behaviour, rewards and sanctions and anti-bullying policies, so that appropriate action can be taken.
- 2.5 Appropriate action will involve supporting all members of the School community who may be involved as a priority. This may require investigation by the school or other agencies. Until investigations have been undertaken and findings made, the school will work on the basis that the allegations may or may not be true and undertake careful risk assessment of the welfare of those involved to determine how best to manage the situation. This should be undertaken whether or not the incident is alleged to have occurred at school, or when the pupil involved was under the school's care and whether or not the pupil is under 18, as an issue which may impact pupil welfare. Disciplinary action will follow separately, if appropriate.

3 Sexual violence and sexual harassment (SVSH)

- 3.1 Where the misconduct may constitute sexual violence ¹ (rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault ² or causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent) or sexual harassment (unwanted conduct of a sexual nature), it should be reported to the DSL and will be managed in accordance with this policy. SVSH is never acceptable.
- 3.2 Whilst any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment should be taken seriously, staff are aware that it is more likely that girls will be the victims of SVSH and more likely it will be perpetrated by boys.
- 3.3 SVSH can occur between two or more children of any age or sex from primary to secondary stage. It can also occur online. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. SVSH exists on a continuum and may overlap. Addressing inappropriate behaviour (even where it seems to be relatively innocuous) can be an important intervention which helps to prevent problematic or abusive behaviour in the future by setting and enforcing clear expectations of behaviour, supporting victims and encouraging them and others to speak out and facilitating targeted support for those demonstrating harmful sexual behaviour.
- 3.4 The 2021 Ofsted report concluded that whether or not schools are aware of reported instances of SVSH in their community, it is likely to be occurring. The school acknowledges this and that children are likely to report such matters, if at all, to people they trust. All staff are therefore trained to identify signs of abuse and on how to respond to a report.

¹ When referring to sexual violence the statutory guidance refers to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described above

² Sexual assault covers a very wide range of behaviour so a single act of kissing someone without consent or touching someone's bottom / breasts / genitalia without consent, can still constitute sexual assault).

4 Management of allegations of child-on-child SVSH

4.1 The initial report

- 4.1.1 The School recognises that it is not easy for children to tell staff about abuse. Staff are trained in signs of abuse and required to look out for them and act upon them; and to respond to all reports of abuse, however they are reported and whether they are made by victims directly or third parties.
- 4.1.2 The School acknowledges that the initial response is incredibly important and may impact not just the management of that issue, but others of SVSH. Staff are also trained in how to receive a report. Where possible they should be accompanied by the DSL or other member of staff.
- 4.1.3 They should:
- (a) listen carefully and respectfully, reassuring the person making the report that they are being taken seriously and offer support without promising confidentiality or making a judgement about its veracity;
 - (b) where possible they should ask open questions about whether pupil(s) have been harmed, the nature of the harm or if they may be at risk of harm;
 - (c) where there is an online element, considering the searching, screening and / or confiscation of devices and the UKCIS Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people. The key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child;³
 - (d) explain the next steps and how the report will be progressed;
 - (e) make a written record of the report (recording the facts as the child has presented them);
 - (f) inform the DSL (or deputy) as soon as practically possible, if they are not involved in the initial report and then only share the report with those necessary in order to progress it.

4.2 DSL's considerations

- 4.2.1 Reports of SVSH are often complex and require difficult professional decisions to be made. Further disclosures may follow and the facts may be difficult to establish. These decisions are made on a case by case basis taking all of the circumstances into account, in the best interest of the pupils involved. The School's response is led by the DSL who will always have regard to Part 5 of KCSIE in the management of the issue.

³ School staff can search pupils with their cooperation for any item. If a pupil refuses to co-operate staff may use reasonable force to search pupils without consent if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting a pupil is in possession of a prohibited item or is likely to be used to commit an offence or cause personal injury or damage to property. See Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools for further information.

4.3 School's considerations

4.3.1 The School will consider:

- (a) the victim's wishes in terms of how they want to proceed. Victims should be given as much control as is reasonably possible over decisions made about investigation and support, but their wishes will not always be determinative as the school may have to take action to protect other children;
- (b) the nature of the alleged incident (including whether it was a one-off or sustained pattern), whether a crime may have been committed and whether harmful sexual behaviour has been displayed;
- (c) the ages and developmental stages of the children involved and any imbalance between them;
- (d) if there is an intimate personal relationship between the children;
- (e) whether there are any ongoing risks to those involved;
- (f) the time and location of any incident, and any action required to make the location safer;
- (g) the wider context.

4.3.2 Before deciding how best to support and protect those involved the School will undertake:

- (a) Immediate risk and needs assessments: these will be undertaken in cases of sexual violence and considered otherwise. Where appropriate, they will be discussed with those involved and their parents. This may involve suspension pending investigation. Risk and needs assessments will be recorded and kept under review in the knowledge that police investigation and criminal proceedings can take several months to conclude.

4.3.3 The School will make a proportionate response to these matters in light of the circumstances and factors identified above and decide what, if any, further action is appropriate.

4.3.4 The School will do all it reasonably can to protect the anonymity of children involved in sexual violence or sexual harassment. Amongst other things, this will mean carefully considering, based on the nature of the report, which staff should know about the report and any support that will be put in place for the children involved.

5 Investigations and findings

- 5.1 The School will record the findings of investigations undertaken by the police and / or the CPS, and if the police decide not to take any further action, will consider whether investigation should be undertaken or commissioned by the School to enable it to determine, whether or not it is likely that the allegations are substantiated, unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious. There may be circumstances in which this is not appropriate, as it may prejudice a possible future investigation, for example if a victim does not currently wish to make a victim statement. In those circumstances the School should consider whether a limited

investigation is appropriate. The concerns, discussions, decisions and reasons for these should be recorded.

- 5.2 The School should continue to support those involved, with reference to the range of support options set out in Part 5 of KCSIE and should also consider whether further referral and / or disciplinary action may be appropriate against either the perpetrator where concerns are substantiated and/ or harmful sexual behaviours identified or the victim where concerns were found to be deliberately invented or malicious.

Appendix 4 Raising an allegation and low-level concerns

Key contact information

- 1.1 Below is the key contact information you may need to raise an allegation or low-level concern under this policy.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) (Senior School) Elizabeth Channer	Email: efc@bancrofts.org Telephone number (term time): 020 8505 4821 (Ext. 8130 or direct dial 020 8506 6767) Out of hours/term contact number: 020 8506 6769 (diverts to a mobile device)
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) (Prep School) Lisa Life	Email: lr1@bancrofts.org Telephone number (term time): 020 8506 6751 Mobile number (term time): 07904 015 335 Out of hours/term contact number: 07904 015 335
Head (Bancroft's School) Alex Frazer	Email: head@bancrofts.org Telephone number: 0208 505 4821
Chair of Governors	Email: chairman@bancrofts.org Telephone number: 07778 182 062
Nominated Safeguarding Governor Whole School: Nicola Dawson	Email: NHD@bancrofts.org Telephone number: 07793750910
LADO	Helen Curtis Lynton House, 4 th floor, 255-259, High Road, Ilford, Essex, IG1 1NY Telephone numbers: 020 87085350 or 07741 164 765 Email: Helen.Curtis@redbridge.gov.uk or helen.curtis@redbridge.cjsm.net

2 Purpose and application

- 2.1 **Purpose:** the School takes safeguarding extremely seriously. It is of paramount importance that we maintain an open and transparent culture in which all concerns about adults are shared promptly, responsibly and with the right person. We recognise the importance of ensuring adults who work with, or otherwise come into contact with children, do so in a way that is consistent with our values, culture and expected standards of behaviour. We also recognise that concerns may arise in several ways and from a number of sources. The purpose of this policy is to provide a framework for all concerns to be raised, recorded and dealt with effectively by the School.

- 2.2 **Application:** the Policy applies to all adults working in or on behalf of the School (whether on a paid or unpaid basis), including governors, supply staff, trainee teachers, volunteers and contractors (**Staff**).
- 2.3 **Other adults:** although this policy directly relates to those who work for the School, the School recognises that its safeguarding role extends to the protection of everyone associated with it. Should concerns be raised about people who are not Staff or pupils, then they should be reported to the Head or DSL who will take appropriate action and co-operate with the relevant agencies as appropriate.
- 2.4 **Statutory guidance:** this policy has regard to the following statutory guidance:
- 2.4.1 *Keeping children safe in education (KCSIE).* Part Four of KCSIE deals with allegations made and concerns raised about staff, supply staff, trainee teachers, volunteers and contractors, who are all adults working for, or on behalf of, the School. It distinguishes between two categories of concerns / allegations that can be raised about Staff. These are:
- (a) concerns that do not meet the harm threshold, otherwise known as "low-level concerns"; and
 - (b) allegations that may meet the harm threshold.
- 2.4.2 *Working together to safeguard children (WT),* which requires policies to be put in place setting out the process, including timescales for investigation and what support and advice will be available to individuals against whom allegations have been made. WT requires schools to have regard to KCSIE in order to fulfil their duties in respect of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

3 Key Staff duties

- 3.1 **Staff behaviour:** all Staff must comply with the School's Code of Conduct which sets out appropriate and expected standards of behaviour.
- 3.2 **Duty to report:** as a member of Staff, you must immediately follow this policy to report **any** concerns you have about the conduct of a member of Staff or any other adult. This includes any concern however it arises, for example behaviour you have witnessed, a concern raised with you by a colleague, pupil, parent or another adult, or as a result of checks or information brought to your attention.
- 3.3 **Duty to self-refer:** you must refer yourself to the DSL where, for example, you have found yourself in a situation which could be misinterpreted, which might appear compromising to others, and / or on reflection if you believe you have behaved in such a way that may fall below the standards expected of you.
- 3.4 **A culture of sharing:** All Staff have a positive obligation to support the School's culture of openness and sharing without fear of reprisal.

4 What needs to be reported?

- 4.1 **Reporting all concerns:** all concerns must be raised whether they are considered to be "low-level" concerns or conduct which may meet the harm threshold.
- 4.2 **Low-level concerns:** a low-level concern is any concern, no matter how small, and even if no more than a sense of unease or a "nagging doubt", that a member of Staff may have acted in a way that is inconsistent with expected professional standards and / or the staff Code of Conduct, whether inside or outside work. No concern is too small or minor to raise under this policy.

- 4.3 **Concerns that meet the harm threshold:** allegations that may meet the harm threshold are those that might indicate a person would pose a risk of harm if they continue to work in their present position, or in any capacity with children, for example where the individual has:
- 4.3.1 behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child; and / or
 - 4.3.2 possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; and / or
 - 4.3.3 behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm to children; and / or
 - 4.3.4 behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children. This includes behaviour that may have happened outside the School which creates a transferable risk.
- 4.4 **Definition of Harm:** it is important to understand the types of conduct that may be harmful to children, and to recognise that harm may not be limited to the most obvious types of physical abuse. There is no single legal definition of harm but to assist your understanding of what may amount to "harm" you should consider the following:
- 4.4.1 the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 which does not give a definition of harm, encouraging people to apply a "normal, everyday meaning";
 - 4.4.2 the Children Act 1989 defines:
 - (a) "harm" as "ill-treatment or the impairment of health or development [including, for example, impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another]";
 - (b) "ill-treatment" as including "sexual abuse and forms of ill treatment which are not physical";
 - (c) "health" as "physical or mental health".

5 **How to raise concerns and allegations**

- 5.1 **Raising low-level concerns:** Where you have a low-level concern in respect of any member of Staff, you must report the matter immediately. You can raise this with the Head or with the DSL.
- 5.2 **Duty of the DSL to refer concerns to the Head:** the Head remains the ultimate decision-maker in respect of all low-level concerns. Save for in cases involving the Head the DSL must therefore promptly report any concern raised with them to the Head. Wherever possible the DSL must speak to the Head in person about the concern as soon as possible after the concern is raised, and always on the same day the concern is raised. If it is not possible to speak to the Head in person about the concern, the DSL must email the Head with a summary of the concern on the same day the concern is raised.
- 5.3 **Concerns about Staff:** Where you have a concern about the conduct of a member of Staff (other than the Head) that may meet the harm threshold you must raise this immediately with the Head.
- 5.4 **Concerns involving the Head and conflicts of interest:** where you identify a concern about the Head, you must report the matter immediately to the Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor without first notifying the Head. Where there is a conflict of interest in raising the concern with the Head you must report the concern directly to the Local Authority Designated Officer (**LADO**), without first notifying the Head. Details of the LADO can be found at the start of this policy.

- 5.5 **Concerns involving Governors:** where you identify a concern about a Governor, you must report the matter immediately to the Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor. If either the Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor is the subject of an allegation, you must report the matter to the other.
- 5.6 **Reports to the DSL:** If it is not possible for you to make a report to the Head or Chair of Governors or Nominated Safeguarding Governor, you must instead immediately make a report to the DSL. The DSL will take action in accordance with these procedures and will as soon as possible inform the Head or, where appropriate, the Chair of Governors and the Nominated Safeguarding Governor.

6 The School's response to concerns and allegations

- 6.1 **Appropriate action:** the School will ensure that appropriate action is taken to address concerns that are raised under this policy.
- 6.2 **Assessing concerns:** The Head (or, if the concern relates to the Head, the Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor) will determine whether the concerns raised are low-level or potentially meet the harm threshold. The DSL, the Head, the Chair of Governors and the Nominated Safeguarding Governor have all been trained to assess concerns, and to record and address them appropriately.
- 6.3 **Low-level concerns:** If the School determines the concern is a low-level concern, then the School will address the concern as appropriate. This will usually involve making the individual aware of the concern about them, undertaking any investigation that may be required and may include giving management guidance and advice or invoking the School's capability or disciplinary procedures.
- 6.4 **Borderline cases:** the Head (or, if the concern relates to the Head, the Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor) may take advice from the LADO in borderline cases in order to establish whether the concern is a low-level concern or an allegation that potentially meets the harm threshold. This may include conducting an initial "no names" conversation with the LADO about whether the harm threshold is met.
- 6.5 **Referral:** where the Head (or, if the concern relates to the Head, the Chair of Governors) considers the concerns raised potentially meet the harm threshold, the Head (or, if the concern relates to the Head, the Chair of Governors) will make a report to the LADO before further action is taken. The Head (or, if the concern relates to the Head, the Chair of Governors) may also seek advice from the LADO as appropriate. Where a LADO referral is appropriate, this will be made within one working day of the allegation being reported in accordance with this policy.
- 6.6 **Responding to an allegation that may meet the harm threshold:** where an allegation is made that may meet the harm threshold, the School will take advice from and co-operate with the LADO, the police, and any other external body that may be involved in the response to the allegation. The School will follow its internal procedures in order to investigate and respond to the allegation when it is appropriate to do so, and will keep the LADO informed of the action it is taking.
- 6.7 **Case Manager:** where an investigation is deemed necessary into an allegation of conduct that may meet the harm threshold, a "Case Manager" will be appointed by the School to lead the investigation. The Case Manager will be either the Head or a person with appropriate authority appointed by the Head. Where the Head is the subject of an allegation, the Case Manager will usually be either the Chair of Governors or Nominated Safeguarding Governor.

7 Disclosure of information about concerns and allegations

- 7.1 **Informing the individual of a concern:** the School will in most cases inform the individual concerned about any low-level concern that is raised about them.
- 7.2 **Informing the individual of an allegation where appropriate:** the Case Manager will consult with the LADO in order to agree if and when it is appropriate to inform the individual of the allegation.
- 7.3 **Communication and support for the individual subject to an allegation:** if and when it is appropriate to inform the individual of the allegation against them, the Case Manager will also offer appropriate pastoral support and will keep the individual informed of the timescales for the investigation under this procedure and the factors which may affect it. In all cases, the investigation will be concluded as soon as reasonably practicable.
- 7.4 **Informing the child's parents / carers where appropriate:** the Case Manager will agree with the LADO when and how the parents or carers of the child / children involved will be informed of the allegation if they do not already know of it. The Case Manager will also agree with the LADO what information shall be shared with the parents / carers of the child / children as the case progresses. The timing and extent of disclosures, and the terms on which they are made, will be dependent upon and subject to the laws on confidence and data protection and the advice of external agencies.
- 7.5 **Reporting restrictions:** the School is mindful of and will comply with the reporting restrictions under section 141 Education Act 2002 which prevent the identification of a teacher who is the subject of such an allegation in certain circumstances.
- 7.6 **Involvement of external agencies:** where the LADO(s) advises that a strategy discussion is needed, or the police or children's social care need to be involved, the Case Manager will not inform the individual subject to the allegation, or the parents or carers until these agencies have been consulted and it has been agreed what information can be disclosed.
- 7.7 **Concerns about supply staff and contractors:** where a concern / allegation has been made in respect of a member of supply staff or a contractor, the concern / allegation may be notified to their employer. Where a Case Manager has been appointed to investigate an allegation, the Case Manager will consult with the LADO before sharing any information with the individual's employer.

8 Referrals to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and Teaching Regulation Agency

- 8.1 **Report to the DBS:** the School is under a legal duty to make a referral to the DBS where a member of Staff is removed by the School from working in regulated activity (whether paid or unpaid), or has resigned prior to being removed, because they have harmed, or pose a risk of harm to, a child. The DBS will then consider whether to impose sanctions which may restrict or prevent that person from working with children in future.
- 8.2 **Report to the Teaching Regulation Agency:** if a teacher is dismissed because they are found to have committed serious misconduct, or their conduct has breached the Teachers' Standards, or they resign prior to dismissal on such grounds, the School will also make a referral to the Teaching Regulation Agency. The Teaching Regulation Agency will consider whether to impose a prohibition order on that person which prevents them from undertaking teaching work in future.

9 Record keeping

- 9.1 **Records of low-level concerns:** low-level concerns will be recorded in writing. The record of the concern will be retained so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified and addressed. Records of low-level concerns that have been addressed with an individual will be stored securely in a central file (**Low-level Concerns and Allegations Record**).
- 9.2 **Recording low-level concerns:** the Low Level Concerns and Allegations Record will set out the name of the individual involved (if an individual is named), a brief description of the concern and the context in which it arose, any investigation that has been carried out, and the outcome / result of the investigation into the concern. The name of the individual who has raised the concern should also be noted. Where that individual wishes to remain anonymous the School will try to accommodate this as far as reasonably possible, but cannot guarantee anonymity in all circumstances.
- 9.3 **Records of allegations that may meet the harm threshold:** details of allegations that may meet the harm threshold will be recorded both on the individual's personnel file and the Low Level Concerns and Allegations Record. The individual's personnel file and the Low Level Concerns and Allegations Record will include a summary of the allegation, details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved, a note of any action taken in response to the allegation.
- 9.4 **Storage and security of Concerns and Allegations Record:** the Low Level Concerns and Allegations Record will be stored with the DSL and will be accessible by the Head, and the DSL only.
- 9.5 **Malicious or false low-level concerns and allegations:** details of low-level concerns and allegations found to be malicious or false will be removed from personnel records and the Concerns and Allegations Record.
- 9.6 **Retention of records:** information stored on the Low Level Concerns and Allegations Record, will be retained by the School indefinitely. The School may in future be required to produce this information if it is notified of an allegation of historic abuse relating to a current or former member of staff, if a former member of staff is accused of committing safeguarding offences elsewhere or if a former member of staff is the subject of safeguarding allegations arising elsewhere.

10 References

- 10.1 **Low-level concerns:** low-level concerns will not be disclosed in a reference unless they were addressed formally and resulted in a sanction under the School's disciplinary or capability policies and procedures and it is otherwise appropriate to disclose them.
- 10.2 **Allegations that meet the harm threshold:** allegations that meet the harm threshold will be disclosed in a reference if the allegation was found to be substantiated (including any cases in which any disciplinary sanction has expired). The School will not disclose information about allegations that were found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated, or malicious.

11 Questions

- 11.1 **Contact:** please contact the DSL if you have any questions about this policy.

Appendix 5 - Charity safeguarding procedures

1 Charity Safeguarding Duties

- 1.1** As trustees of a charity, the trustees as Proprietor of the School, acknowledge in addition to their statutory duties to safeguard and protect children and adults at risk, they have a duty to take reasonable steps to protect everyone associated with the charity from harm, abuse or mistreatment, whether working online or in person. This protection of the people involved in the charity is central to its culture. The full extent of these additional Safeguarding duties is set out in the Charity Commission guidance: Safeguarding and Protecting People for Charities and Trustees. This guidance lists risks to be aware of, including discrimination, health and safety, cyber abuse and data breaches.
- 1.2** The contents of the School's Safeguarding and data protection suites of policies, the staff handbook and the Health and safety policy set out how many concerns about these issues will be handled. If anyone has any safeguarding concerns which have caused or may cause harm to anyone associated with the charity which are not expressly covered by those or other School policies, they should contact DSL without delay.
- 1.3** The trustees fulfil these duties by:
- 1.3.1 leading by example and promoting a fair, inclusive and positive culture, ensuring that everyone involved with the charity feels able to report any concerns they may have, confident that they will be heard and responded to;
 - 1.3.2 setting and regularly (at least annually) reviewing the suitability of policies and procedures as a Board to ensure they remain fit for purpose and that they are followed in practice;
 - 1.3.3 establishing appropriate delegation arrangements for the effective governance and management of safeguarding matters within the charity;
 - 1.3.4 exercising proper oversight of the management of individual Safeguarding matters and a review of the performance of the charity's Safeguarding function, including consultation with stakeholders and appropriate trend analysis;
 - 1.3.5 being quick to respond to concerns, to carry out appropriate investigations and take necessary action;
 - 1.3.6 being open and transparent and not ignoring harm or downplaying failures;
 - 1.3.7 managing conflicts of interest and / or loyalty
 - 1.3.8 ensuring that staff receive training on safeguarding at a level commensurate with their role;
 - 1.3.9 having clear recruitment and contracting processes and ensuring that proper due diligence is undertaken on the suitability of:
 - a) Staff (with regard to differing processes for international staff);
 - b) partner organisations;
 - c) contractors
 - d) beneficiaries;

- 1.3.10 ensuring that clear processes are in place relating to checks required where there are changes to the School structure or individual roles;
- 1.3.11 entering into appropriate agreements with other third parties (whether those who provide services to the Charity or directly to its beneficiaries (including pupils)) and enter into appropriate agreements with them covering the relationship, their respective roles and monitoring and reporting requirements;
- 1.3.12 exercising proper oversight of the Charity's online operations, adequately managing risk and ensuring that online services are suitable for users;
- 1.3.13 reviewing its premises, security arrangements and arrangements for third party use to ensure appropriate measures are in place to keep people safe;
- 1.3.14 reviewing any grant-making undertaken to ensure appropriate policies and procedures are in place;
- 1.3.15 implementing suitable reporting and monitoring processes in place for any work overseas;
- 1.3.16 set out risks and how it will manage them in a risk register;
- 1.3.17 allocating sufficient funds for the effective management of safeguarding and arranging appropriate insurance cover;
- 1.3.18 Ensuring a sufficient level of oversight of the charity's operations to manage risk and report any incidents which materially affect the charity's operations, finances, people or reputation can be reported to the Charity Commission in line with How to report a serious incident in your charity (Charity Commission, June 2019).

Appendix 6 - Local arrangements

1. Early help:
<https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/adult-and-childrens-services/childrens-services/family-help-service/>
2. London Safeguarding children Procedures
<https://londonsafeguardingchildrenprocedures.co.uk/chapter/threshold-document-continuum-of-help-and-support>
3. Neglect
<https://www.redbridgescp.org.uk/professionals/neglect/>
4. Redbridge EWMS (formerly CAMHS):
<https://www.nelft.nhs.uk/services-redbridge-camhs-service/>
5. Essex Children and Families Hub:
<https://www.essex.gov.uk/contact-children-and-families-hub>
6. Waltham Forest Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH):
<https://www.walthamforest.gov.uk/families-young-people-and-children/child-protection/multi-agency-safeguarding-hub-mash>
7. City of London and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership:
<https://chscp.org.uk/>
8. Barking and Dagenham Childrens' Safeguarding Partnership:
<https://www.lbld.gov.uk/childrens-safeguarding-partnership>