



Shropshire
Gateway
Educational Trust

SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY FOR CLEE HILL COMMUNITY ACADEMY



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Position: Headteacher	Review Date: September 2022

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Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures

At Clee Hill Community Academy we believe that it is always unacceptable for a child or young person to experience abuse of any kind and recognise that safeguarding the welfare of all children and young people is everyone's responsibility. We follow We follow Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership (SSCP) procedures and acknowledge that the welfare of the child is paramount.

At Clee Hill Community Academy it is our duty to respond promptly and appropriately to all concerns, incidents or allegations of abuse or neglect of a child. We work in partnership with children, young people, their parents, carers and other agencies. Our statutory duties and supporting guidance are set out in The Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements in the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) 2017, the Compulsory Childcare Register, Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this policy as:

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

Other legislation includes:

- The Children Act 1989 and 2004 - Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as: protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of children's health or development, ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and undertaking that role to enable those children to have optimum life chances and to enter adulthood successfully.
Section 3 (5) of the Children Act 1989 states that the law empowers anyone who has care of a child to do all that is reasonable in the circumstances to safeguard his/her welfare.
- Counter-terrorism and Security Act 2015 - preventing people being drawn into terrorism and promotion of British values to ensure children are kept safe from radicalisation
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 - Serious Crime Act 2015 - mandatory reporting of FGM from 31st October 2015

During COVID-19 the school have put in place a Safeguarding and Child Protection Addendum to ensure that additional safeguarding measures have been put in place. Staff

are to refer to the Addendum for specific procedures during COVID-19 as well as following this policy.

This policy and procedure will also link to other policies including:

- E-Safety Policy
- Preventing Extremism and radicalisation
- Anti-bullying Policy
- Whistle Blowing Policy
- Code of Conduct
- Equality Policy
- Dealing with allegations of abuse against staff policy
- Bullying and harassment policy
- First aid policy
- Behaviour policy

2. Procedure

2.1 Adult Roles

All staff (including students and volunteers) at Clee Hill Community Academy are familiar with the definitions and signs and symptoms of abuse or neglect stated in Working Together to Safeguard Children March 2018 as set out in

<http://www.safeguardingshropshireschildren.org.uk/search/?q=contacts> .

All staff are aware of their individual roles in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children including their responsibility to be alert to any issues for concern in the child's life at home or elsewhere. We ensure that all staff (including students and volunteers) undergo an induction process where they are given copies of the procedures they must follow if they suspect abuse or neglect. On-going support is provided through regular supervision and appraisals to ensure these policies and procedures are put into practice to protect children.

As part of induction, training will include the school's behaviour policy and the school's procedures for managing children who are missing education, as well as the staff code of conduct, and the child protection policy. Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 Part 1 must be read by all members of the staff; everyone working directly with children must also be issued with Annex A.

Designated Safeguarding Leads, management and governing bodies should read KCSiE 2020 in its entirety.

All staff are expected to update their child protection training at least every three years. In addition, all staff members should receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates (for example via email, staff bulletins, staff meetings etc) as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who will take the lead for safeguarding and child protection issues is: **Mrs Ceri Little**

Ceri.little@chcacademy.co.uk

The deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads are **Miss Sian Pugh & Mrs Gill Hyde**

Sian.pugh@chcacademy.co.uk

Gill.hyde@chcacademy.co.uk

The safeguarding link governor who oversees this work is: **Miss Carla Everall**

Our Designated Safeguarding Lead will update their child protection/safeguarding training every two years and has specific responsibilities as listed in **Appendix B and C (SCHOOLS)**

2.2 Record Keeping

When a concern about a child's welfare or safety is raised it will be discussed with the designated lead and recorded. The designated lead will decide if the concern should be shared with another agency (see **decision making** below) or kept on record in case future concerns arise. The reason for the decision will be noted alongside the record.

All records will be stored in a separate confidential file in a locked filing cabinet. When a child/pupil transfers to another school/setting within this or another authority, the confidential information held is forwarded under confidential cover and separate from the child's/pupil's main file to the DSL for child protection in the receiving school/setting immediately.

This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained (**Appendix D**).

In addition to the child protection file the DSL will consider sharing information with the new setting/school/college in advance of a child leaving.

Information is shared as necessary to protect children from harm. We follow the guidance in the HMG 2018 guide 'Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers' and the HMG 2015 guide 'What to do if you are worried a child is being abused'.

When information is being accumulated prior to possible referral we will start a chronology of events - see **Appendix E**. The designated lead will regularly review all child protection chronologies to decide if the accumulation of events is having a detrimental impact on a child and must be referred to Compass. If the designated lead decides not to refer, the reason will be noted on the child's chronology.

2.3 Decision making - 'Accessing the right service at the right time'

We take a holistic approach to safeguarding all children in our care and recognise that different families need a different level of support at different times. To enable us to recognise at which level a family might require support; we use the Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership Multi-Agency Guidance on Threshold Criteria to help support Children, Young People and their Families in Shropshire. Shropshire [Threshold Document](#)

This guidance identifies four levels to ensure all children receive the support and intervention they need to achieve a positive life experience. Of central importance in understanding where a child's needs might lie on this continuum, is the cooperation and engagement of parents and carers and we aim to develop good, professional relationships to ensure that we have a shared understanding of each child's needs.

It should be noted that if parents demonstrate a lack of co-operation or appreciation about the concerns we identify this may raise the level of the need and required level of action.

Level 1 - Universal

Children with no additional needs and where there are no concerns. Typically, these children are likely to live in a resilient and protective environment where their needs are met. These children will require no additional support beyond that which is universally available.

We follow the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage 2017 to provide individual support for all children. Each child is allocated a key person who will make a relationship both with the child and his or her family. The key person will make observations and keep records to ensure there are no barriers to a child's learning and establish stable and affectionate relationships.

We anticipate that by working closely with parents and sign-posting families to other universal services within our community that we can meet the needs of children and families at this level.

At this level parents will always be consulted before any action is taken.

Level 2 - Children in need of Early Help

These children can be defined as needing some additional support without which they would be at risk of not meeting their full potential. Their identified needs may relate to their health, educational, or social development, and are likely to be short term needs. If ignored these issues may develop into more worrying concerns for the child or young person. These children will be living in greater adversity than most other children or have a greater degree of vulnerability than most if their needs are not clear, not known or not being met a lead professional will coordinate a whole family assessment and plan around the child.

Sometimes in discussion with parents and carers and through our observations and records we may think a child and their family could benefit from additional support from outside agencies to ensure he/she reaches his/her full potential. This process is known as Early Help. We have knowledge of the different agencies which may be able to offer support and we will work with parents and carers to decide which support would be most appropriate for their family. We will work with parents to complete any Early Help referral forms required to access this support.

If we are unsure of where to access support, we will contact Compass for advice.

Further information about Early Help can be found at: <https://shropshire.gov.uk/early-help/>

At this level parents will always be consulted before we contact another agency and their written consent gained before any action is taken.

Level 3 –children with complex needs

This level applies to those children identified as requiring targeted support. It is likely that for these children their needs and care are compromised. Only a small fraction of children will fall within this band. These children will be those who are vulnerable or experiencing the greatest level of adversity.

Children with additional needs: These children are potentially at risk of developing acute/ complex needs if they do not receive early targeted intervention.

Sometimes in discussion with parents and carers and through our observations and records we realise that a child and their family have a range of needs which are preventing a child from reaching his/her full potential. In this case we will discuss the situation with parents and carers and try to identify each area of concern so that a range of other agencies can come together to offer support to the family.

With parental consent, we will complete an Early Help assessment and contact Compass to help us identify and co-ordinate a range of other agencies. This multi-agency response will require a lead professional who may be a member of our staff.

At this level parents will always be consulted before we contact another agency and their written consent gained before any action is taken.

Level 4 – children with acute specialist needs/ child protection

These are children whose needs and care now are likely to be significantly compromised thereby requiring assessment under Section 47 or Section 17 of the Children Act 1989. These children may become subject to a child protection plan and need to be accommodated (taken into care) by Children's Social Care either on a voluntary basis or by way of Court Order. Section 17- 1989 Children Act states a child shall be taken to be in need if: (a) He is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him of services by a local authority under this Part; (b) His health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for him of such services; or (c) He is disabled.

Sometimes in discussion with parents and carers and through our observations and records we realise that a child is at risk of significant harm (see below) and we must take emergency action to ensure that a child is kept safe. If the Designated Lead is unsure whether the concern meets this threshold he/she may discuss the case with an Early Help Social Worker.

There are no absolute criteria on which to rely when judging what constitutes significant harm. Sometimes a single violent episode may constitute significant harm but more often it is an accumulation of significant events, both acute and longstanding, which interrupt damage or change the child's development.

It may be:

- the child is at risk of serious harm from others or themselves and requires skilled risk assessment and protection;
- the child or young person is likely to put others at risk or harm, distress or loss and a response needs to take account of the individual's interests and wellbeing of others;
- the child's circumstances, including their health, finances, living conditions or social situation, are likely to cause them or others serious harm, social exclusion or reduction of life chances;
- the situation requires assessment of, and intervention in unpredictable emotional, psychological, intrafamily or social factors and responses;
- the circumstances are such that there are significant risks in both intervening and not intervening, when a fine judgement is required

Careful analysis and interpretation of information will enable practitioners and families to:

- think about what is important and identify needs or difficulties;
- explain why these have come about;
- understand the impact of strengths and pressures on the child or young person;
- reach agreement about what needs to be improved;
- agree the priority issues, aims and goals in terms of improving the child's wellbeing;
- agree desired outcomes.

Consider:

- **What is the lived experience of the child?**
- **When and how are the child's needs NOT being met?**
- **What are the effects on the child's current development and long-term effects?**
- **What are the child's needs, wishes and feelings regarding intervention and likely outcomes?**

(Taken from: Multi-agency Guidance on Threshold Criteria to help support Children, Young People and their Families in Shropshire 2017) [Threshold Document](#)

2.4 Partnership with families

A copy of this policy is made available to all parents prior to their child joining our school/setting as well as details of the complaints procedure. In general, any concerns will be discussed with parents and we will offer support. All conversations, whatever the outcome, should be recorded appropriately to show that they took place, identify what was agreed and evaluate how effectively they enabled needs to be met. In this way quality conversations can demonstrate their impact on successful practice, including improvements in decision making and joint working. Conversations should continue to inform the on-going planning and reviewing.

Practitioners working with families at a Universal, Early Help or Targeted level will need to get the consent of the family before any information is held or shared with other agencies. If the practitioner does not gain the family's consent and in future has ongoing concerns, they should consider contacting Compass for advice and guidance. Except for child protection matters, referrals to Compass cannot be accepted without parents having been consulted first.

Consent is not required for child protection referrals where it is suspected that a child may be suffering or be at risk of suffering significant harm; however, the referring practitioner, would need to inform parents or carers that they are making a referral, unless to do so may:

- Place the child at increased risk of Significant Harm; or
- Place any other person at risk of injury; or
- Obstruct or interfere with any potential Police investigation; or
- Lead to unjustified delay in making enquiries about allegations of significant harm.

The child's interest must be the overriding consideration in making such decisions. Decisions should be recorded. If consent is withheld by the parent:

- If it is felt that the child's needs can be met through Early Help, then discussion with the family should take place about the completion of an Early Help Assessment and provision of services through an Early Help Plan. Early help consultations are available from the Early Help Advisors for support in managing these situations.
- For another agency familiar with the child and family to make the approach about information sharing to the family.
- No assessment should take place. The rationale for this decision will be recorded on the concerns form.
- The combination of the concerns and the refusal to consent to enquiries being made may result in the concerns being defined as child protection concerns. In this case, information sharing may proceed without parental consent. The consultation and the decision to proceed without consent must be recorded on the case papers.

If a child has been injured or is in imminent danger of being injured then we will contact the emergency services, medical or police, immediately on 999.

When making a level 4 referral to Compass we will ensure we have a record of all details required detailed on a [Shropshire Multi-Agency Referral Form](#)

2.5 Specific legal duties to report

Legislation has recognised and criminalised the following types of abuse and placed duties on education settings to report offences to the authorities:

- **Radicalisation and the Prevent Duty**

The government set out its definition of British values in the 2015 Prevent Strategy - this promotes the values of:

- democracy
- the rule of law
- individual liberty
- mutual respect
- tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs

Our setting promotes these values to ensure that children build resilience - see **Appendix F**

If a member of staff has a concern about a pupil/s they should follow the school's/settings normal safeguarding procedures, including discussing with the school's/settings designated safeguarding lead as set out in the Child Protection/safeguarding policy.

The designated lead should contact West Mercia Prevent Team:

Detective Sergeant Stuart Clark, 01386 591835

PC Manjit Sidhu, 01386 591815

The Prevent Team email is: prevent@warwickshireandwestmercia.pnn.police.uk

A separate policy '**Preventing Extremism and Radicalisation Policy**' can be located on the learning gateway.

- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

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

Please refer to <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/female-genital-mutilation-leaflet>

I/We may not seek parental consent if this may put the girl at increased risk.

- **Domestic abuse and honour-based violence**

Children living in households where there is domestic abuse such as coercion or violence, including honour-based violence, could be at significant risk of harm. We will seek support for victims and their children through Compass.

Depending on the level of risk, I/we may or may not consult parents before contacting Compass.

2.6 Specific safeguarding issues

To ensure that our children and young people are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect (**Appendix A**). Staff are made aware of

specific safeguarding issues (listed below) through child protection training, reading up to date guidance such as Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 Part 1 and Annex A, Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage stated in Section 3 - The Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements and accessing SSCP procedures at <http://www.safeguardingshropshireschildren.org.uk/>

All staff are made aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator of abuse. The DSL will liaise with the school mental health lead (Mrs Ceri Little) to ensure information is being shared. **See Mental Health Policy**

Children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Local authorities will share this information with the school, and the DSL will hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes.

At Clee Hill Community Academy, we ensure that the DSL is continually updated in all areas below. They are familiar with the referral pathways and specific toolkits and guidance available on the SSCP website.

Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues. For example, information for schools, colleges and early years settings can be found on the TES, MindEd and the NSPCC websites. Staff can access government guidance as required on the issues listed below via GOV.UK and other government websites.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bullying including cyberbullying. Child Criminal Exploitation: County Lines. Child missing from education, home or care Child sexual exploitation (CSE) Children and the court system Children with family members in prison Domestic violence Drugs Health and Wellbeing e.g. fabricated or induced illness, medical conditions, mental health and behaviour. Faith based abuse So -called honour-based abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage. Gangs and youth violence Gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG) Homelessness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homelessness Hate (Appendix G) Missing children and adults' strategy Private fostering Preventing radicalisation Relationship abuse Peer on Peer Abuse e.g. Sexting (youth produced sexual imagery), Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment Trafficking Private Fostering Online safety
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Where incidents and or behaviours are associated with factors outside the school and/or occur between children outside the school the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) should be considering contextual safeguarding. This simply means assessments of children in such cases should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. Children's social care assessments should consider such factors and so, it is important that schools and colleges provide as much information as possible as part of the referral process. This will allow any assessment to consider all the evidence and the full context of any abuse. Supporting information regarding contextual safeguarding, and where schools and colleges fit into the wider environment, is available here:

<https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/>

All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school or college and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. All staff, but especially the DSL and deputy DSLs should consider whether children are at risk of abuse and exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.

Peer on Peer Abuse / child on child abuse

Staff should recognise that children can abuse their peers. Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as "banter" or "part of growing up". Victims of peer abuse should be supported as they would be if they were the victim of any other form of abuse, in accordance with this policy.

Peer on peer abuse occurs when a young person is exploited, bullied and/or harmed by their peers who are the same age or similar age.

Staff are aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to: bullying (including cyberbullying);

- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- Upskirting, typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery); and
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

All staff should be aware of indicators, which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline

in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs.

All staff should be aware of the associated risks and understand the measures in place to manage these. Advice for schools and colleges is provided in the Home Office's Preventing youth violence and gang involvement and its Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines guidance⁹.

Compliance with the Public-Sector Equality Duty (PSED) is a legal requirement for schools and colleges that are public bodies.

Under the PSED, schools and colleges that are public bodies have a general duty to have regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, to advance equality of opportunity between different groups and to foster good relations between different groups. The duty applies to all protected characteristics and means that whenever significant decisions are being made or policies developed, thought must be given to the equality implications such as, for example, the elimination of sexual violence and sexual harassment.

Clee Hill Community Academy will ensure that the following areas are covered within the curriculum to try and minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse:

- healthy and respectful relationships;
- what respectful behaviour looks like;
- consent;
- gender roles, stereotyping, equality;
- body confidence and self-esteem;
- prejudiced behaviour;
- that sexual violence and sexual harassment is always wrong; and
- addressing cultures of sexual harassment.

Schools often deliver this currently, through planned, high-quality, Sex and Relationship Education (SRE) and Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE).

The school would respond to an incident of Peer on Peer abuse by recording the incident on a Concern Reporting Form (Appendix I) and by following guidance as set out in [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges](#) published by Department for Education.

It is vital that staff at Clee Hill Community Academy understand that the child who is perpetrating the abuse may also be risk of harm. Staff should make every effort to ensure that the perpetrator is also treated as a victim and undertake assessments to conclude this. Sensitive

work must be undertaken with the child who is perpetrating, by helping them to understand the nature of their behaviour and the effect it has on others may prevent abuse.

Staff must be able to use their professional judgement in identifying when what may be perceived as "normal developmental childhood behaviour" becomes abusive, dangerous and harmful to others. Designated leads may need to consult with the SSCP Threshold document to help with their decision making as well as [Brook Traffic Light Tool](#)

2.7 Safeguarding children with special educational needs and disabilities

It is recognised that children with special educational needs or disabilities (SEND) can present additional safeguarding challenges. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. These can include: assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury, relate to the child's impairment without further exploration; children with SEND can be disproportionately impacted by issues such as bullying, without necessarily showing outward signs; communication barriers.

It is important, therefore, to be particularly sensitive to these issues when considering any aspect of the welfare and safety of such children, and to seek professional advice where necessary.

Any reports of abuse involving children with SEND will therefore require close liaison with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputy) and the SENCO (name) or the named person with oversight for SEN in a college.

2.8 Children Missing Education

All children, regardless of their circumstances, are entitled to a full-time education, which is suitable to their age, ability, aptitude and any special educational needs they may have. Local authorities have a duty to establish, as far as it is possible to do so, the identity of children of compulsory school age who are missing education in their area. Effective information sharing between parents, schools, colleges and local authorities is critical to ensuring that all children are safe and receiving suitable education

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect and such children are at risk of being victims of harm, exploitation or radicalisation. School and college staff should follow their procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of going missing in future. Where reasonably possible the school will hold at least two emergency contacts for every child in the school in case of emergency and in case there are welfare concerns at home.

Schools and colleges should put in place appropriate safeguarding policies, procedures and responses for children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions. It is essential that all staff are alert to signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns such as travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation and forced marriage. Further information about children at risk of

missing education can be found in the Children Missing Education guidance or Shropshire Council Learning Gateway.

There are many reasons why we want young children to have regular attendance at our setting. As well as supporting their learning and development, we want to try to make sure that children are kept safe, their wellbeing is promoted, and they do not miss out on their entitlements and opportunities. In a small minority of cases, good attendance practice may also lead to the earlier identification of more serious concerns for a child or family and may have a vital part to play in keeping a child or other family members safe from harm.

In our setting, we have procedures for recording and following up any unexplained non-attendance and know how to respond to different problems and where to access advice, support or whom to alert if concerns arise.

2.9 Safeguarding children who are Looked After

Staff are aware the most common reason for children becoming looked after is because of abuse and/or neglect. Appropriate staff have the information they need in relation to a child's looked after legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility. Appropriate staff members also have information about the child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her. The designated safeguarding lead has details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority that looks after the child.

The designated teacher for looked after children will work with the Local Authority to promote the educational achievement of registered pupils who are looked after or who have left care through adoption, special guardianship, child arrangement orders or who are adopted from state care outside of England and Wales. The appointment of a designated teacher is a statutory requirement for governing bodies of maintained schools and proprietors of academies.

The designated safeguarding lead should have details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual head teacher. The designated safeguarding lead should work closely with the designated teacher. At Clee Hill Community Academy, the member of staff responsible for Looked After Children is **Miss Sian Pugh**.

2.10 Injuries

At the beginning of each session or school day parents are requested to notify us of any accidents, incidents or injuries which may affect their child before leaving him/her at the setting/school. A note will be made of any existing injuries and how the injury was received will be recorded. A body map may be used to indicate any marks/bruises (Refer to body map in [Multi-agency referral form \(MARF\)](#))

Any serious injury occurring in the school/setting e.g. broken bone, is reported to Health and Safety Executive (HSE) via RIDDOR. This is also reported to Ofsted within 14 days (see **Appendix I**).

2.11 Safe use of ICT and mobile phones (see safety policy for more details)

It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. At Clee Hill Community Academy we ensure that there are appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems in place.

Where children are being asked to learn online at home the school will follow advice from the Department of Education; [safeguarding and remote education](#).

The use of mobile phones and other electronic devices such as computers, tablets, and game devices is commonplace. However, as a society, we are beginning to recognise that although these devices have brought great benefit we also need to ensure that we help children to understand there are dangers and how to keep themselves safe. This includes:

- Keeping personal details secure
- Understanding that not all content is appropriate, truthful or legal
- What to do if they do accidentally access inappropriate or illegal content
- What to do if they are upset by something they receive
- What to do if they are going to physically meet someone they have met on-line

Appropriate use of mobile phones is essential at Clee Hill Community Academy

Practitioners can use their personal mobile phones during their break times. During working hours, they must be kept out of the reach of children and parents in a secure area accessible only to staff. All staff are made aware of their duty to follow this procedure, and to challenge anyone not adhering to it.

Visitors to the setting (including/ excluding parents)

To ensure the safety and welfare of all primary aged children in the Shropshire Gateway Educational Trust, we operate a policy which stipulates that personal mobile phones, cameras and video recorders cannot be used in the presence of children on premises or when on outings. In the rare occasion that this is different (ie Sports day, Christmas plays etc) parents are clearly informed that photos should only be taken of their child and no photo should be posted on social media without consent of the child's parent/guardian.

We believe that photographs validate children's experiences and achievements and are a valuable way of recording milestones in a child's life. Parental permission for the different ways in which we use photographs is gained as part of the initial registration at Clee Hill Community Academy. We take a mixture of photos that reflect the preschool environment, sometimes this will be when children are engrossed in an activity either on their own or with their peers. To safeguard children and adults and to maintain privacy, cameras are not to be used during intimate care situations by adults or children.

In line with our ongoing assessment, the use of photographs and recording may be assessed outside of school if it is for the purpose of on-line assessment (ie EYLOG for Early Years Assessment). These photos are shared online with parents as part of the assessment process.

Photos may be stored online for media purpose (ie posters) which is inline with parental consent forms.

Through induction, staff and volunteers are made aware of our 'acceptable use of technology' policy both at home and in the workplace. If any staff or volunteers breach this policy, then we will take disciplinary action which may result in a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service.

Internet Filtering

The school work with Telford and Wrekin IT support to ensure that systems are in place to protect pupils (see safety policy)

2.12 Escalating / de-escalating concerns

Just because a child is assessed at a point in time as meeting certain threshold criteria does not mean that they always will. An assessment is an on-going process, not an event; children's needs often change over time. The Designated Lead for Safeguarding will maintain an overview of all children with a plan to ensure children's needs are being met at the right level of intervention. Of central importance in understanding where a child's needs might lie on this continuum, is the cooperation and engagement of the parents and carers - a lack of co-operation or appreciation about the concern may of itself raise the level of the need and required response.

2.13 The impact of abuse

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

2.14 Taking action

Key points to remember for taking action are:

- in an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, for example, call 999
- report your concern to the DSL immediately
- if the DSL is not able to be contacted ensure action is taken to report the concern to children's social care . First point of contact -0345 6789 021 or call out of hours 0345 6789 040 Do not start your own investigation.
- share information on a need-to-know basis only - do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family
- complete a record of concern (Appendix I)
- seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

If you suspect a child is at risk of harm

There will be occasions when you suspect that a child may be at serious risk, but you have no 'real' evidence. The child's behaviour may have changed, or you may have noticed other physical but inconclusive signs. In these circumstances, you should try to give the child the opportunity to talk. The signs you have noticed may be due to a variety of factors and it is fine to ask the child if they are alright or if you can help in any way.

Use the welfare concern form (see **Appendix I**) to record these early concerns. If the child does begin to reveal that they are being harmed, you should follow the advice in the section below 'If a child discloses information to you'.

If, following your conversation, you remain concerned, you should discuss your concerns with the designated person.

If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following the procedures set out in this policy and by speaking with the DSL.

If a child tells you that they've been abused

It takes a lot of courage for a child to tell someone that they are being neglected and or abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual, their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell, they may have lost all trust in adults, or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault.

If a child talks to you about any risks to their safety or wellbeing you will need to let them know that you must pass the information on - you are not allowed to keep secrets. The point at which you do this is a matter for professional judgement. If you jump in immediately the child may think that you do not want to listen, if you leave it till the very end of the conversation, the child may feel that you have misled them into revealing more than they would have otherwise.

During your conversation with the child:

Allow them to speak freely.

- Remain calm and do not over react - the child may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting you.
- Give reassuring nods or words of comfort - 'I'm so sorry this has happened', 'I want to help', 'this isn't your fault', 'You are doing the right thing in talking to me'.
- Do not be afraid of silences - remember how hard this must be for the child.
- Under no circumstances ask investigative questions - such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the child's mother think about all this.
- At an appropriate time tell the child that to help them you must pass the information on.
- Do not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who has been abused.

- Avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying 'I do wish you had told me about this when it started' or 'I can't believe what I'm hearing' may be your way of being supportive but the child may interpret it that they have done something wrong.
- Tell the child what will happen next. The child may agree to go with you to see the designated person. Otherwise let them know that someone will come to see them before the end of the day.
- Report verbally to the designated person.
- Write up your conversation as soon as possible on the record of concern form and hand it to the designated person.
- Seek support if you feel distressed.

Refer to **Appendix I**

2.15 Prevention in the Curriculum

Clee Hill Community Academy recognises the importance of developing pupils' awareness of behaviour that is unacceptable towards them and others, and how they can help keep themselves and others safe.

The RSE and PSHE programmes in each key stage provides personal development opportunities for pupils to learn about keeping safe and who to ask for help if their safety is threatened. As part of developing a healthy, safer lifestyle, pupils are taught to, for example.

- Safely explore their own and others' attitudes.
- Recognise and manage risks in different situations and how to behave responsibly.
- Judge what kind of physical contact is acceptable and unacceptable.
- Recognise when pressure from others (including people they know) threatens their personal safety and well-being and develop effective ways of resisting pressure; including knowing when and where to get help.
- Use assertiveness techniques to resist unhelpful pressure.
- The importance of Internet safety

2.16 Managing allegations of abuse made against staff (this includes apprentices & supply staff), students or volunteers (see Appendix K)

Allegations which might indicate that a person would pose a risk of harm to children if they continue to work in regular or close contact with children in their present position will be taken seriously. We have a duty to inform Ofsted of any serious allegations made against a person which suggests he or she has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;

- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm to children: or
- behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

We also have a duty of care towards our staff. We provide support for anyone facing an allegation and provide employees with a named contact if they are suspended. It is essential that any allegations of abuse made against members of staff or volunteers are dealt with very quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective protection for the child and at the same time supports the person who is the subject of the allegation.

In the first instance, the designated lead for safeguarding will meet with the Senior Manager identified in the employer's procedure to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action. The Senior Manager identified in the employer's procedure will then contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) to confirm the course of action.

If there are concerns about a staff member then this should be referred to the headteacher or principal. Where there are concerns about the headteacher or principal, this should be referred to the chair of governors, chair of the management committee or proprietor of independent school as appropriate. In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the headteacher, where the headteacher is the sole proprietor of an independent school, allegations should be reported directly to the designated officer of the local authority. Staff may consider discussing any concerns with the schools designated safeguarding lead and make any referral via them.

The LADO may ask for additional information, such as previous history, whether the child or their family have made similar allegations previously and the individual's current contact with children. There may be situations when the LADO will want to involve the police immediately, for example if the person is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence.

The initial sharing of information and evaluation may lead to a decision that no further action is to be taken regarding the individual facing the allegation or concern; in which case, this decision and a justification for it will be recorded by both the Registered Person/Headteacher and the LADO, and agreement reached on what information should be put in writing to the individuals concerned and by whom. The Registered Person/Headteacher will then consider with the LADO what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation.

If further action is required, we will follow the advice of the LADO and co-operate with any investigations. We will follow instructions about what can be disclosed to the accused and whether he/she should be suspended whilst further investigations take place. This is not an indication of admission that the alleged incident has taken place but is to protect the staff as well as children and families throughout the process. Clear advice will be given to workers on the process of investigation by other agencies. We will follow advice about how to inform families about the allegation.

In all cases, we will notify Ofsted within 14 days of the allegations first being made and inform them about what actions are being taken by completing the on-line form at:

https://ofstedonline.ofsted.gov.uk/ofsted/Ofsted_Early_Years_Notification.ofml

If the member of staff/volunteer is found to be a risk to children and vulnerable adults, the Disclosure & Barring Service will be notified. You will need to consider who makes the referral if an allegation is made against the Designated Lead e.g.....if an allegation is made against the Designated Lead the Registered Person will make the referral. If we are aware of the details of a child who has or may have been harmed by a member of staff or volunteer we will contact Compass to make a referral to seek support for the child.

There is a legal requirement for employers to make a referral to the DBS where they think that an individual has engaged in conduct that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child; or if a person otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child. [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#)

Whistleblowing

Whistle blowing is a mechanism by which adults can voice their concerns in good faith, without fear of repercussion. Any behaviour by colleagues that raises concern regardless of source will be recorded and reported to the designated practitioner or appropriate agency. It is helpful to develop and insert a procedure here, so staff know exactly what to do if they have any concerns (See Whistle blowing policy)

2.17 Recruiting Staff

We provide adequate and appropriate staffing resources to meet the needs of children. (More information can be found in our recruitment and retention policy).

Job adverts and application packs refer to our safeguarding policy and procedures.

Applicants for posts are clearly informed that positions are exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. We ensure that we meet our responsibilities under the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006.

Where applicants are rejected because of information that has been disclosed, we will inform the applicant about their right to know and to challenge incorrect information.

We comply with the Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements in the Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) 2017 and the Compulsory Childcare Register, Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 in respect of references and Enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service checks for staff and volunteers to ensure that no disqualified or unsuitable person works with or has access to the children.

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 states that schools will be required to complete a risk assessment for each volunteer to decide whether they need to do an enhanced DBS check or not. (Note that even if it is decided an enhanced DBS is to be requested, if the volunteer is not in regulated activity, then schools are not legally allowed to do a barred list check).

We have procedures for recording the details of visitors, including prospective candidates, to the setting and ensure that we have control over who comes into the premises so that no unauthorised person has unsupervised access to the children.

Where pupils are placed in an alternative provision, the schools should obtain a written statement from the provider that they have completed all the vetting and barring checks that are necessary on their staff.

2.18 Staff Supervision (including students and volunteers)

To ensure that all staff are alert to any issues for concern, staff receive regular training and updates in safeguarding and child protection through a range of training and supervision activities. This includes both formal and informal supervision, annual appraisals, staff meetings and access to SSCP approved training. Individual supervision offers staff an opportunity to receive coaching to improve their practice with children and address any issues resulting in poor performance. Individual supervision also provides a safe space in which to raise any concerns they may have about the conduct of other adults connected with the setting.

Staff supervision is also used to ensure that all staff remain suitable to work with children. This means staff are required to inform their manager of any medication they are taking and provide medical evidence that this will not impair their ability to look after children properly. Staff are also required to disclose any information, which may lead to their disqualification as outlined in The Statutory Framework for the EYFS 2017 3.14-3.18 and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020. (see School Supervision Policy)

2.19 Resolution of professional disagreements

When practitioners are working together in the complex business of safeguarding children there will inevitably be occasions when there are professional differences of opinion or concerns about practice decisions, actions or lack of actions to a referral, assessment or the progress of child's plan. In these circumstances practitioners have a duty to take action to address professional disagreements as soon as they arise in a way that is appropriate and proportionate

Examples of case-specific professional disagreements include:

- When there is disagreement about the response to a referral made by one agency to another agency or service (e.g. decision making).
- When there is disagreement about the outcome of an assessment.
- When there is serious concern about the implementation of a child's Plan and disagreement about how this should be addressed (e.g. agreed actions not being followed through).
- When there is serious concern about the effectiveness of a child's Plan in bringing about the necessary changes and disagreement about how this should be addressed (e.g. drift/delay).
- When there is disagreement over the sharing of information in a particular case.

Designated Safeguarding Leads and managers will consult with the procedures for resolving professional disagreements by accessing it on the [West Midlands Child Protection Procedures website](#) . Designated Safeguarding Leads will record any actions taken and outcomes on file.

Appendix A

Early Years

Role and responsibilities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead

Our Designated Safeguarding Lead will update their child protection/safeguarding training in line with Shropshire Safeguarding Partnership (SSCP) recommendations. They are responsible for:

- Ensuring that all staff have up to date knowledge of safeguarding issues;
- Ensuring that staff are enabled to identify signs of possible abuse and neglect at the earliest opportunity, and to respond in a timely and appropriate way. Signs that indicate possible abuse may include significant changes in children's behaviour; deterioration in children's general well-being; unexplained bruising, marks or signs of possible abuse or neglect; children's comments which give cause for concern; any reasons to suspect neglect or abuse outside the setting, for example in the child's home; and/or inappropriate behaviour displayed by other members of staff, or any other person working with the children. E.g. inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images;
- Being the first point of contact for staff, volunteers, parents and children/young people where concerns about children's welfare, poor practice or child abuse are identified;
- Providing basic advice and support regarding child protection and poor practice;
- Completing the organisation's reporting and recording procedures following the policy and procedures;
- Promoting safe working practice/code of conduct;
- Attending, promoting and organising training;
- Promoting and ensuring confidentiality is maintained;
- Promoting anti-discriminatory practice;
- Maintaining records related to child protection and unsuitable adults, and ensuring these are stored securely on the premises;
- Reviewing records on a regular basis to identify possible patterns of abuse;
- Making decisions on whether to refer any concerns, recording the reasons for that decision;
- Completing SSCP audits which include:
 - Termly Section 9 Practice Audits
 - Annual Section 11 Compliance Audits
 - Multi-agency Audits
- Maintaining up to date contact details for other agencies and know how to access the most up to date SSCP guidelines;
- Passing information to other relevant organisations /agencies as appropriate;
- Making referrals to the investigating agencies - Shropshire Council Compass and the Police - in line with child protection procedures;
- Informing Ofsted of any allegations of abuse made against a person working in the setting, or any other abuse alleged to have taken place on the premises;

- Sharing information about Safeguarding Children procedures with parents prior to their child starting in the setting;
- Updating the policy and procedure, and communicating any updates with staff, committee members, volunteers and parents;
- Contributing to multi-agency meetings, assessments, core groups and conferences as required.

Appendix B

The role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead

In carrying out any of the role set out below, the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead should be guided by two important principles. First, following the Children Act 1989, the principle that the welfare of the child should be paramount. Second, the principle that confidentiality should be respected as far as possible (without compromising the first principle).

It is **essential** that designated safeguarding leads are familiar with the content of the following key documents:

- Department for Education (DfE's) statutory guidance for schools and colleges, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2020
- Working Together to Safeguard Children' 2018
- Ofsted Inspecting safeguarding in early years, education and skills settings
- The Prevent duty July 2015
- Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework 2017 (EYFS)
- Shropshire Safeguarding Partnership (SSCP) Threshold Guidance Document

The Designated Safeguarding Lead must:

- Be a senior member of staff, from the school or college **leadership team**.
- Take **lead responsibility** and is accountable for safeguarding and child protection, (lead responsibility must never be delegated).
- Be fully conversant with the Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership (SSCP) child protection (CP) procedures and to co-ordinate action on child abuse within school, ensuring that all staff are aware of their responsibilities in relation to CP.
- Provide supervision and guidance to deputy designated safeguarding leads.
- Ensure that all deputy designated safeguarding leads are trained to the same standard as themselves.
- Should liaise with designated staff for Looked After Children (LAC) and 14-19 placements.
- Refer individual cases of suspected abuse to relevant Local Authority (LA) Children Services area (following SSCP guidelines) and to liaise with them and other agencies on individual cases and on general issues relating to CP.
- Undertake "Prevent" awareness training and lead on this within the school/college and must assume responsibility for organising training on all aspects of CP within school, and to act as a school-based resource on CP issues for staff. In greater detail, this involves the following:

- Ensuring that all staff, both teaching and non-teaching, know about, and have access to the SSCP procedures for CP and that all cases of suspected abuse are reported in the correct way.
- Supporting staff who make referrals to LA children’s social care.
- Referring cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required.
- Supporting staff who make referrals to the Channel programme
- Referring cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) as required and ensuring that the Designated Officer in the Local Authority (LADO) is informed.
- Referring cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required
- Ensuring that all staff have regular child protection updates (at least annually)
- Ensuring that all teaching and non-teaching staff attend Shropshire Safeguarding Children Board endorsed child protection awareness training every three years.
- Ensuring all Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads regularly update their child protection training and attend Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership endorsed child protection update training every two years
- Ensuring the school/college is compliant with the ‘Prevent’ duty requirements so that:
 - All staff are trained in awareness of “Prevent”.
 - All teachers are trained in “Prevent” curriculum requirements including British Values.
 - The school can demonstrate the impact on the pupils of promoting British Values.
 - The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads are clear about their lead role in respect of “Prevent” and the process of a “Prevent” referral.
 - The job description of the Deputy Designated Safeguarding leads also includes the “Prevent” duty.
 - The e-safety policy and the child protection policy clearly state the “Prevent” duty.
- Help promote educational outcomes by sharing information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and school/college leadership team.

Working with others. The Designated Safeguarding lead must:

- Liaise with the head teacher or principal to inform him or her of issues especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.

- As required, liaise with the “case manager” and the LADO if relevant i.e. if there are safeguarding or child protection concerns relating to a staff member.
- Liaise with staff (especially pastoral staff, school nurses, IT Technicians, SENCOs and Senior Mental Health Leads) on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.
- Should liaise with the three safeguarding partners and work with other agencies in line with Working Together 2018.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for staff.
- Lead on or participate in Early Help Multi-Agency interventions

Training – The Designated Safeguarding Lead must:

- Ensure that they and any deputies should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role.
- Ensure that they and any deputies, in addition to the formal training set out above, should refresh their knowledge and skills (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role so they:
- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments.
- Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and can attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so.
- Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school or college child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff.
- Are alerted to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers.
- Can keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals.
- Are aware of the guidance that is available in respect of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and should be vigilant to the risk of it being practised and inform the Police if they suspect a child has suffered FGM (this is a legal requirement for all Teachers; Serious Crime Act 2015).
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings

Child protection files

- The DSL should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving
- Ensure that all child protection files are stored securely and accessed only by authorised individuals compliant with the Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR.
- Where children leave the school or college, ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible and is transferred separately and securely from the main pupil file, and ensure that confirmation of receipt is obtained.

Availability

During term time, the designated safeguarding lead should ensure that they (or a deputy) are always available (during school or college hours) for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

This list is not exhaustive, further detailed information on the Role of the DSL can be found in KSCIE 2020 guidance Annex B

The role of the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

In carrying out any of the role set out below, your role of '**Deputy**' Designated Safeguarding Lead should be guided by two important principles. First, following the Children Act 1989, the principle that the welfare of the child should be paramount. Second, the principle that confidentiality should be respected as far as possible (without compromising the first principle).

It is **essential** that '**Deputy**' designated safeguarding leads are familiar with the content of the following key documents:

- the Department for Education's (DfE's) statutory guidance for schools and colleges, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2020
- 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' 2018
- Ofsted Inspecting safeguarding in early years, education and skills settings 2019
- The Prevent duty July 2015
- Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership (SSCP) Threshold Guidance Document
- Early Years Foundation Stage Statutory Framework 2017 (EYFS)

As '**Deputy**' Designated Safeguarding Lead you:

- Should be an experienced member of staff, from the school or college.
- Must take **responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection.
- Should be fully conversant with the SSCB child protection (CP) procedures and act on child abuse within school.
- Provide support and guidance to all members of staff
- Should liaise with designated staff for Looked After Children (LAC) and 14-19 placements.
- Are responsible for referring individual cases of suspected abuse to relevant Local Authority (LA) Children Services area (following SSCP guidelines) and to liaise with them and other agencies on individual cases and on general issues relating to CP.
- Should undertake "Prevent" awareness training and support with this within the school/college.
- Will have responsibility to act as a school-based resource on CP issues for staff.
- In greater detail, this involves the following:
 - Supporting staff, both teaching and non-teaching, to have access to the SSCP procedures for CP and that all cases of suspected abuse are reported in the correct way.
 - Supporting staff who make referrals to local authority children's social care.

- Referring cases to the “Channel” programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required.
- Supporting staff who make referrals to the “Channel” programme.
- Supporting the school/college to be compliant with the ‘Prevent’ duty requirements so that:
 - all staff are trained in awareness of “Prevent”
 - You are clear about your supporting role in respect of “Prevent” and the process of a “Prevent” referral.

Working with others – as DEPUTY Designated Safeguarding Lead, you will:

- Liaise with the senior Designated Safeguarding Lead, head teacher or principal to inform him or her of issues especially on-going enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.
- As required, liaise with the “case manager” and the Designated Officer in the Local Authority (LADO) for child protection concerns.
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies. Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for staff.

Training

- As **DEPUTY** designated safeguarding lead, you should ensure that you undergo training to provide yourself with the knowledge and skills required to carry out your role.
- As **DEPUTY** designated safeguarding lead, you should ensure that in addition to the formal training set out above, your knowledge and skills continue to be refreshed (this might be via ebulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow you to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to your role so you:
 - Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments.
 - Have a working knowledge of how Local Authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and can attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so.
- Are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers.
- Can keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals.
- Are aware of the guidance that is available in respect of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and should be vigilant to the risk of it being practised

- Inform the Police if they suspect a child has suffered FGM (this is a legal requirement for all Teachers; Serious Crime Act 2015)

Availability

During term time, you should ensure that you are available (during school or college hours) for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

This list is not exhaustive, please refer to Annex B in KCSiE 2020 for more detailed guidance.

FILE TRANSFER RECORD AND RECEIPT



PART 1: To be completed by sending / transferring school or college

NAME OF CHILD:	
DOB:	
NAME OF SCHOOL SENDING CP FILE:	
ADDRESS OF SCHOOL SENDING CP FILE:	
METHOD OF DELIVERY:	BY HAND SECURE POST ELECTRONICALLY
DATE FILE SENT:	
NAME OF DSL TRANSFERRING FILE:	
NAME OF PERSON TRANSFERRING TO:	
SIGNATURE:	

PART 2: To be completed by receiving school or college

NAME OF SCHOOL RECEIVING FILE:	
ADDRESS OF SCHOOL RECEIVING FILE:	
DATE RECEIVED:	
NAME OF PERSON RECEIVING FILE:	
DATE CONFIRMATION OF RECEIPT SENT:	
SIGNATURE:	

Receiving School: Please complete Part 2 and return this form to the Designated Safeguarding Lead listed in Part 1 above. You are advised to keep a copy for your own reference.

Fundamental British Values in the Early Years

Democracy: making decisions together

As part of the focus on self-confidence and self-awareness as cited in Personal, Social and Emotional Development:

- Managers and staff can encourage children to see their role in the bigger picture, encouraging children to know their views count, value each other's views and values and talk about their feelings, for example when they do or do not need help. When appropriate demonstrate democracy in action, for example, children sharing views on what the theme of their role play area could be with a show of hands.
- Staff can support the decisions that children make and provide activities that involve turntaking, sharing and collaboration. Children should be given opportunities to develop enquiring minds in an atmosphere where questions are valued.

Rule of law: understanding rules matter as cited in Personal Social and Emotional development

As part of the focus on managing feelings and behaviour:

- Staff can ensure that children understand their own and others' behaviour and its consequences and learn to distinguish right from wrong.
- Staff can collaborate with children to create the rules and the codes of behaviour, for example, to agree the rules about tidying up and ensure that all children understand rules apply to everyone.

Individual liberty: freedom for all

As part of the focus on self-confidence & self-awareness and people & communities as cited in Personal Social and Emotional development and Understanding the World:

- Children should develop a positive sense of themselves. Staff can provide opportunities for children to develop their self-knowledge, self-esteem and increase their confidence in their own abilities, for example through allowing children to take risks on an obstacle course, mixing colours, talking about their experiences and learning.
- Staff should encourage a range of experiences that allow children to explore the language of feelings and responsibility, reflect on their differences and understand we are free to have different opinions, for example in a small group discuss what they feel about transferring into Reception Class.

Mutual respect and tolerance: treat others as you want to be treated

As part of the focus on people & communities, managing feelings & behaviour and making relationships as cited in Personal Social and Emotional development and Understanding the World:

- Managers and leaders should create an ethos of inclusivity and tolerance where views, faiths, cultures and races are valued and children are engaged with the wider community.
- Children should acquire a tolerance and appreciation of and respect for their own and other cultures; know about similarities and differences between themselves and

others and among families, faiths, communities, cultures and traditions and share and discuss practices, celebrations and experiences.

Staff should encourage and explain the importance of tolerant behaviours such as sharing and respecting other's opinions.

Staff should promote diverse attitudes and challenge stereotypes, for example, sharing stories that reflect and value the diversity of children's experiences and providing resources and activities that challenge gender, cultural and racial stereotyping.

A minimum approach, for example having notices on the walls or multi-faith books on the shelves will fall short of 'actively promoting'.

It is NOT acceptable to:

- actively promote intolerance of other faiths, cultures and races
- fail to challenge gender stereotypes and routinely segregate girls and boys
- isolate children from their wider community
- fail to challenge behaviours (whether of staff, children or parents) that are not in line with the fundamental British values of democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance for those with different faiths and beliefs

Shropshire Schools Hate-Related Incident Report Form

As part of the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under the Equality Act 2010, schools are requested to report prejudice/hate-related incidents to Shropshire Council. Completed forms may be submitted by email to educationimprovementservice@shropshire.gov.uk or by post to *EIS, Shropshire Council, Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, SY2 6ND*. Reports can also be made verbally on 01743 254315.

The information is used to help inform community-based interventions to counter the problems identified. Specific support at school can be offered on request.

School name

Section A: About the Incident/s

What do you think motivated this incident? (indicate all relevant characteristics)

- Race Religion / culture Sex Disability
 Sexual orientation Gender identity/presentation Age*
 Other (please define)

**age discrimination legislation does not apply to the treatment of pupils or provision of education.*

Section B: Tell us about the incident in your own words; giving as much detail as possible (please use a separate sheet if necessary):

When did the incident take place?

Time Day Date

Where did it happen?

Area of school / Street name or location if outside school / via electronic media (please give details below)

What happened?

Where any injuries sustained? Yes (If "yes" Please give details below) No

Was any property lost or damaged? Yes (If "yes" please give details below) No

Frequency or duration of behaviour

- Once or twice Persisting over one school term
 Several times a week Persisting for more than a year

Section C: About the Victim

Is the victim Pupil Staff member Other adult Other child

(Name of victim is not needed in this context)

Sex M/F Is this same as birth? Y/N

If child - Year Group /Age

If adult - Age Group: 16-24 25-34 35-44 45-55 Over 55

Please indicate in the appropriate box how you would describe the victim:

Religion/belief

- Buddhist Rastafarian Don't know
 Christian Sikh
 Hindu Other
 Jewish No religion
 Muslim Prefer not to say

Sexual orientation

- Heterosexual
 Bisexual
 Gay/Lesbian
 Prefer not to say
 Don't know

Ethnicity

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White British | <input type="checkbox"/> White & Black Caribbean | <input type="checkbox"/> Any other black background |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White & Black African | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White Irish | <input type="checkbox"/> Pakistani | <input type="checkbox"/> Any other ethnic background |
| <input type="checkbox"/> White & Asian | <input type="checkbox"/> Bangladeshi | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other white background | <input type="checkbox"/> Black Caribbean | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Any other mixed background | <input type="checkbox"/> Black African | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern European | | |

Is the victim from a Gypsy or Traveller background?

- Yes No Don't know

Disability – please describe

Don't know

Section D: About the aggressor(s)

Details, with Year or age group/s if pupil/s; ethnicity; gender/gender identity; other relevant characteristics
(Name/s of aggressor/s not needed in this context)

If adult - Age Group:

- 16-24
 25-34
 35-44
 45-55
 Over 55

Role / reason for presence at school

If aggressor/s is/are unknown, can you describe them? (Consider height, ethnicity, build and clothing).

Section E: What now?

Actions taken with the aggressor

Actions taken with the victim

Action taken by school

- Apology to victim
- Awareness raising
- Restorative Practise
- Disciplinary action
- Notified parent/carer
- Exclusion
- Notified police
(if criminal activity involved)
- Other – please specify

- Comfort/reassurance
- Mentor/peer support
- Counselling
- Referral to specialist
Support/agency
- Notified parent/carer
- Medical treatment
- set review date to
discuss update
- Other – please specify

- Staff/governor training
- Class/peer group work
- Assembly subject
- Curriculum review
- Diversity and Equality
Campaign (e.g.posters)
- Letter to parents/carers
(Raising awareness)
- Initiative with Learning
Community/LA
- Other – please specify

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Section F: Details of person reporting (victim, witness or third party)

Form Completed by:

Role: Date

Date this incident was reported to the authority:

Police involvement:

Does the person reporting / victim/parents or carers / school want the Police to investigate?

Yes No

The police will want to collect evidence i.e. photograph any injuries the victim has; look for fingerprints left by the offender or swab any areas where the suspect has touched. If you have any evidence, which may be of use to the police then please ring them and tell them **immediately**. Shropshire Police 24 hour telephone number is: **101**.

Authorisation:

Certain agencies can share de-personalised information without your consent.
Do you agree to the information being passed to all the agencies involved in the local agency partnership? (The local agency partnership includes West Mercia Police, Citizens Advice Shropshire and Victim Support Shropshire),
This is requested to help in assessing and countering the levels of hate crime in Shropshire.

Incident details only Yes No

Personal details Yes No

Signature Date

.....



Serious accidents, injuries and deaths - what you must notify to Ofsted:

- the death of a child while on the premises, or later, as the result of something that happened while the child was in your care
- death or serious accident or serious injury to any other person on your premises (Childcare Register only)
- serious injuries (please see the section below for the definition of serious injuries)
- where a child in your care is taken to hospital (to an Accident and Emergency Department for more than 24 hours), either directly from your provision, or later, as the result of something that happened while the child was in your care
- any significant event which is likely to affect the suitability to care for children.

Serious injuries are defined as:

- broken bones or a fracture
- loss of consciousness
- pain that is not relieved by simple pain killers
- acute confused state
- persistent, severe chest pain or breathing difficulties
- amputation
- dislocation of any major joint including the shoulder, hip, knee, elbow or spine
- loss of sight (temporary or permanent)
- chemical or hot metal burn to the eye or any penetrating injury to the eye
- injury resulting from an electric shock or electrical burn leading to
- unconsciousness, or requiring resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours
- any other injury leading to hypothermia, heat-induced illness or
- unconsciousness; or requiring resuscitation; or requiring admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours
- unconsciousness caused by asphyxia or exposure to harmful substance or biological agent
- medical treatment, or loss of consciousness arising from absorption of any substance by inhalation, ingestion or through the skin
- medical treatment where there is reason to believe that this resulted from exposure to a biological agent, or its toxins, or infected material.

You are not required to inform Ofsted of minor injuries, but you must keep a record of these incidents. You are also not required to inform Ofsted of general appointments to hospital or routine treatment by a doctor, such as the child's general practitioner, that is not linked to, or is a consequence of, a serious accident or injury.

Minor injuries are defined as:

- sprains, strains and bruising
- minor cuts and grazes
- wound infections
- minor burns and scalds
- minor head injuries
- insect and animal bites
- minor eye injuries
- minor injuries to the back, shoulder and chest

CONCERN REPORTING FORM

Logging a concern about a child's safety or welfare

Part 1 – For staff use

Child Name:			
Date of birth:		Year Group / class:	
Name of referrer:		Role of referrer:	
Details of concern:	<i>(Use body map if appropriate)</i>		
<p><i>What are you worried about? Who? What (if recording a verbal disclosure by a child use their words)?</i></p> <p><i>Where? When (date and time of incident)?</i></p> <p><i>Any witnesses?</i></p> <p><i>What is the pupil's account/perspective?</i></p>			
Reported to:		Role of person reported to:	
Signed:			
Date:			

Part 2: For DSL/Deputy DSL to complete

Action taken:		Advice sought:	
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		<i>(from whom and what was advice given)</i>	
Concern / referral discussed with parent / carer? If yes note discussion		<i>If not, state reasons why</i>	
Referral made: <i>Record names of individuals/agencies who have given information regarding outcome of any referral (if made).</i>		<i>If not, state reasons why</i>	
Feedback to referring member of staff:			<i>By whom</i>
Response to / action taken with pupil:			<i>By whom</i>
Other notes / information: <i>When making a referral about an acute specialist need/child protection follow up with a MARF</i> Any other action required:			
Signature of DSL		<i>Date</i>	

The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

Duty to refer

In addition to informing Ofsted, the Designated Lead for Safeguarding or senior manager has a duty to refer any concerns to the LADO where it is alleged that a person who works* with children has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child - whether the alleged abuse occurred on or off the premises where the childcare takes place;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he/she is unsuitable to work with children such as excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role; or
- Displayed inappropriate behaviour such as inappropriate sexual comments, inappropriate sharing of images, or displays violent or aggressive behaviour.

Responsibility would also include reporting applications to work or volunteer with children and young people from adults who are barred from doing so as this poses a potential risk of significant harm to children and young people.

The LADO should be informed of ALL allegations that come to a Senior Manager's attention within 1 working day of the manager becoming aware of the allegation.

In cases where the nature of the allegation has not required immediate referral to the Compass or the Police, the Senior Manager and the LADO will decide jointly as to whether such a referral is necessary and who will make it.

The LADO should also be informed of any allegations that are made directly to the police or Compass. **It is important that even apparently less serious allegations are seen to be followed up objectively by someone independent of the organisation concerned. Therefore, the LADO should be informed of ALL allegations that come to the employers' attention.**

The role of the Local Authority Designated Officer

The LADO will advise the employer of any action that may be necessary, whether an investigation will take place, and if so what form the investigation will take. It is their role to provide on-going advice and liaison and to monitor the progress of cases. This may include:

- Advising the employer on next steps, such as the need to inform the child's parents; advice on dismissal or suspension of the member of staff accused; the decision as to whether the case will be investigated and by whom.
- Regularly monitoring the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a fair and thorough process.
- Liaising with the employer to provide advice and support when required/requested.
- Oversight and management of individual cases.

If an allegation is substantiated and the employer dismisses the person or ceases to use that person's services, the employer should consult with the LADO about whether a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service is required.

Referral to the LADO should form part of your disciplinary and whistleblowing procedures.

The role of the setting's Designated Lead for Safeguarding

The Designated Lead for Safeguarding or the senior manager making the referral will be expected to play a key role in the investigative process and follow the advice given by the LADO. This may involve:

- Gathering any additional information which may have a bearing on the allegation, for instance: previous concerns, care and control incidents and so on;
- Providing the subject of the allegation with information and advising them to inform their union or professional body;
- Attending Strategy Meetings where required;
- Liaising with the LADO;
- Ensuring that risk assessments are undertaken where and when required;
- Ensuring that effective reporting and recording systems are in place which allow for the tracking of allegations through to the outcome;
- Should the allegation be unfounded, considering a referral either to Compass or the police if the allegation is deemed to be deliberately malicious or invented.

Record keeping

It is important that employers keep a clear and comprehensive summary of any allegations made, details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved. This record should be placed on the person's confidential personnel file with a copy given to the individual.

The record should be kept at least until the person reaches retirement or for ten years if that would be longer.

The purpose of the record is to enable accurate information to be given in response to any future request for a reference.

Details of allegations that are found to be malicious should be removed from personnel records.

Further information

SSCP Inter Agency Child Protection Procedures - chapter 4.1 Managing Allegations against Adults Working with Children & Young People:

http://westmerciaconsortium.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_all_against_adults.html

*The term 'works with children' refers to any individual employed to work with children or acting in a voluntary capacity.

Section 1: allegations that may meet the harms threshold

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

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

- › Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, and/or
- › Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, and/or
- › Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children, and/or
- › Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children – this includes behaviour taking place both inside and outside of school

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

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

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

Suspension of the accused until the case is resolved

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

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

- › Redeployment within the school so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned
- › Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children
- › Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the school so that they do not have unsupervised access to children
- › Moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents/carers have been consulted
- › Temporarily redeploying the individual to another role in a different location, for example to an alternative school or other work for the Academy Trust

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

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations

- › **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
- › **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive, or to cause harm to the subject of the allegation
- › **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
- › **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)
- › **Unfounded:** to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

Procedure for dealing with allegations

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

- Conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation before carrying on with the steps below
- Discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the local authority. This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed, and whether it is necessary to involve the police and/or children's social care services. (The case manager may, on occasion, consider it necessary to involve the police *before* consulting the designated officer – for example, if the accused individual is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. In such cases, the case manager will notify the designated officer as soon as practicably possible after contacting the police)
- Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer (and the police or children's social care services, where necessary). Where the police and/or children's social care services are involved, the case manager will only share such information with the individual as has been agreed with those agencies
- Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the school is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer, police and/or children's social care services, as appropriate
- Where the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the individual's family, they will discuss these concerns with the DSL and make a risk assessment of the situation. If necessary, the DSL may make a referral to children's social care
- **If immediate suspension is considered necessary**, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the school and their contact details
- **If it is decided that no further action is to be taken** in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be put in writing to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation
- **If it is decided that further action is needed**, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in school and/or liaise with the police and/or children's social care services as appropriate
- Provide effective support for the individual facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate. [e.g. who they can turn to for advice – trade union representatives, or a colleague, for example – and any school/local authority/trust arrangements for welfare counselling or medical advice]
- Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children's social care services and/or the police, if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice
- Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case (only in relation to their child – no information will be shared regarding the staff member)
- Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

Early years providers:

We will inform Ofsted of any allegations of serious harm or abuse by any person living, working, or looking after children at the premises (whether the allegations relate to harm or abuse committed on the premises or

elsewhere), and any action taken in respect of the allegations. This notification will be made as soon as reasonably possible and always within 14 days of the allegations being made.

All schools:

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

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

Additional considerations for supply teachers and all contracted staff

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

- We will not decide to stop using an individual due to safeguarding concerns without finding out the facts and liaising with our LADO to determine a suitable outcome
- The governing board will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the individual, or re-deploy them to another part of the school, while the school carries out the investigation
- We will involve the agency fully, but the school will take the lead in collecting the necessary information and providing it to the LADO as required
- We will address issues such as information sharing, to ensure any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account (we will do this, for example, as part of the allegations management meeting or by liaising directly with the agency where necessary)

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

Timescales

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

- Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious should be resolved within 1 week
- If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, appropriate action should be taken within 3 working days
- If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, this should be held within 15 working days

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

Specific actions

Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution

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

Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the school ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the school will make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.

If the individual concerned is a member of teaching staff, the school will consider whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

Individuals returning to work after suspension

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

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

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious reports

If a report is:

- Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the DSL will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate
- Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious allegations

If an allegation is:

- Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the LADO and case manager will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate
- Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Confidentiality and information sharing

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

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

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

Record-keeping

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

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

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

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation

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

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

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

References

When providing employer references, we will:

- Not refer to any allegation that has been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any repeated allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious
- Include substantiated allegations, provided that the information is factual and does not include opinions

Learning lessons

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

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

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

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

Non-recent allegations

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

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

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

Section 2: concerns that do not meet the harm threshold

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

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

Concerns may arise through, for example:

- Suspicion

- Complaint
- Disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside the school
- Pre-employment vetting checks

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

Definition of low-level concerns

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

- Is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, **and**
- Does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the designated officer at the local authority

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

- Being overly friendly with children
- Having favourites
- Taking photographs of children on their mobile phone
- Engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door
- Using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language

Sharing low-level concerns

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

We will create this culture by:

- Ensuring staff are clear about what appropriate behaviour is, and are confident in distinguishing expected and appropriate behaviour from concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, in themselves and others
- Empowering staff to share any low-level concerns
- Empowering staff to self-refer
- Addressing unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage
- Providing a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised
- Helping to identify any weakness in the school's safeguarding system

Responding to low-level concerns

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

- Directly to the person who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously
- To the individual involved and any witnesses

The headteacher will use the information collected to categorise the type of behaviour and determine any further action, in line with the Trust's Code of Conduct.

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

Record keeping

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

Records will be:

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

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

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

References

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

- The concern (or group of concerns) has met the threshold for referral to the designated officer at the local authority and is found to be substantiated; and/or
- The concern (or group of concerns) relates to issues which would ordinarily be included in a reference, such as misconduct or poor performance