

SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION POLICY FOR KINGSDOWN SCHOOL

APPROVED BY GOVERNORS SEPTEMBER 2018

POLICY TO BE REVIEWED SEPTEMBER 2019

KEY CONTACTS WITHIN THE SCHOOL

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KEY CONTACTS WITHIN SOUTHEND ON SEA and ESSEX LOCAL AUTHORITIES

<p>MASH+ Children's Social Care, Southend Borough Council Contacts if Kingsdown has concerns for the safety and welfare of a child SOUTHEND - Children's Services</p> <p>OUT OF OFFICE HOURS: To make URGENT referrals</p> <p>ESSEX</p>	<p>01702 215007</p> <p>fct@southend.gov.uk (unsecure) fct@southend.gcsx.gov.uk (secure)</p> <p>0345 606 1212</p> <p>Monday to Thursday 8.45 to 5pm Friday & Bank holidays 8.45 to 4.30pm</p> <p>0345 603 7634</p> <p>Out of Hours 0345 606 1212</p>
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SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION POLICY FOR KINGSDOWN SCHOOL

1. CONTEXT

- 1.1 Schools and their staff form part of the wider safeguarding system for children. 'Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. **Everyone** who comes into contact with children and their families and carers has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the **best interests** of the child'. School staff are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early, provide help for children and prevent concerns from escalating.' (*Keeping Children Safe in Education – DfE, September 2018*)
- 1.2 This Child Protection Policy is for all staff, parents, governors, volunteers and the wider school community. It forms part of the safeguarding arrangements for our school. It should be read in conjunction with:
- 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (September 2018) – Part one of which is given to all staff, including Annex A to staff who work directly with children.
 - Staff Code of Conduct
 - 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused' (HMG, 2015)
 - Kingsdown's Behaviour Policy

This policy must also be read in conjunction with other related policies, including:

- Use of Reasonable Force Policy
 - No Bullying Policy
 - Intimate Care Policy
 - Health and Safety Policy
 - School Trips Policy
 - E-safety Policy
 - Photography Policy
- 1.3 Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, which includes everyone under the age of 18, is defined in 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (2018) as:
- Protecting children from maltreatment
 - Preventing impairment of children's health or development
 - Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
 - Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Kingsdown School takes very seriously its responsibility to protect and safeguard the welfare of children and young people in its care. "The welfare of the child is paramount" (the Children Act 1989).
- 2.2 Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 places a statutory responsibility on the governing body to have policies and procedures in place that safeguard and promote the welfare of children who are pupils of this school.

2.3 This policy applies to all pupils, staff, parents, governors, volunteers, students and visitors to Kingsdown School.

2.4 There are three main elements to our Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy:

Prevention

- By ensuring that we practice safe recruitment in checking the suitability of **all** staff and volunteers who work with our children
- Through establishing and maintaining a safe and positive environment and the teaching and pastoral support offered to pupils
- By raising awareness of child protection issues and equipping children with the skills needed to keep them safe

Protection by following agreed procedures and ensuring all staff are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to child protection concerns.

Support to pupils who have/may have been abused or neglected (in line if appropriate with his/her Child Protection Plan / Child in Need Plan).

2.5 Kingsdown School recognises it is an agent of referral and not of investigation.

3. OUR SCHOOL COMMITMENT

Our school is committed to keeping children safe and aims to:

- Create a culture of vigilance where the welfare of our pupils is promoted and where timely and appropriate safeguarding action is taken.
- Establish and maintain an environment where pupils feel safe and secure, are encouraged to talk / communicate and are listened to.
- Ensure that pupils know that there are adults within the school who they can approach if they are not happy, worried or are in difficulty.
- Ensure pupils receive the right help at the right time to address risks and prevent issues escalating. This includes identifying emerging problems and those pupils who may benefit from early help.
- Include in the curriculum activities and opportunities which equip pupils with the skills they need to stay safe from abuse and to develop healthy and safe relationships.
- Include in the curriculum material which will help pupils develop realistic attitudes to the responsibilities of adult life.
- Protect pupils from harm and to ensure that they are taught in a way that is consistent with their learning British Values and promote respect for all others.
- Facilitate understanding of wider issues within the context of learning about the values on which our society is founded and our system of democratic government.
- Provide a curriculum which actively promotes the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.
- Promote tolerance of and respect for people of all faiths (or those of no faith), races, genders, ages, disability and sexual orientations.
- Make parents/carers aware of the school policies and practice for safeguarding and ensure that, wherever possible, every effort will be made to establish open and honest effective working relationships with parents and colleagues from partner agencies.

- Promote positive mental health and resilience. Positive mental health is the concern of the whole community and we recognise that schools play a key role in this. Kingsdown School wants to develop the emotional wellbeing and resilience of all pupils and staff, as well as provide specific support for those with additional needs. We understand that there are risk factors which increase someone's vulnerability and protective factors that can promote or strength resiliency. The more risk factors present in an individual's life, the more protective factors or supportive interventions are required to counter balance and promote further growth of resilience.

It is vital that we work in partnership with parents to support the well-being of our pupils. Parents should share any concerns about the well-being of their child within school, so appropriate support and interventions can be identified and implemented.

4. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

- 4.1 Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 places a statutory responsibility on the governing body to have policies and procedures in place that safeguard and promote the welfare of children who are pupils of the school.
- 4.2 The development of appropriate procedures and the monitoring of good practice in Southend are the responsibilities of the Southend Local Safeguarding Children Board (Southend LSCB)
In Southend, all professionals must work in accordance with the SET Procedures (Southend Essex and Thurrock Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures) (2018).
- 4.3 Kingsdown School works in accordance with the following legislation and statutory guidance:
- Children Act 1989
 - Children Act 2004
 - Children and Social Work Act 2017
 - Education Act 2002
 - Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, 2018)
 - Working Together (HMG, 2018)
 - Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (HMG, 2015)
 - Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (s74 – Serious Crime Act 2015)
 - Serious Crime Act 2015 (Home Office, 2015)
 - Sexual Offences Act (2003)
 - Education (Pupil Registration) Regulations 2006
 - Information sharing (HMG, July 2018) advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers
 - Data Protection Act 2018
 - Behaviour and discipline in schools (DfE January 2016) Advice for headteachers and school staff
 - Use of reasonable force (July 2013) Advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 5.1 All adults working with or on behalf of the pupils have a responsibility to protect them and to provide a safe environment in which they can learn and achieve their full

potential. There are, however, key people within Kingsdown School and the Local Authority who have specific responsibilities under child protection procedures. The names of those in our school with these specific responsibilities (the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead) are shown on the cover sheet of this document.

- 5.2 The Governing Body ensures that the policies, procedures and training in our school are effective and comply with the law at all times. It ensures that all required policies relating to safeguarding are in place and that the Child Protection Policy reflects statutory and local guidance and is reviewed at least annually. In order to utilise the experiences and expertise of staff when shaping safeguarding policies, the Governing Body provides opportunities for staff to contribute to safeguarding arrangements and the child protection policy.
- 5.3 Kingsdown School publishes its Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy on the school website alongside Keeping Children Safe in Education (DFE, 2018). Please also refer to the MAT Policy on SEN Trust website.
- 5.4 The Designated Safeguarding Governor (named on the front cover of this document) takes leadership responsibility for safeguarding arrangements in Kingsdown School. The Governing Body ensures that, as well as well as the Designated Safeguarding Governor, there is a named Designated Safeguarding Lead and at least one Deputy Safeguarding Lead in place (also named on the front cover of this document).
- 5.5 The Governing Body ensures the school contributes to inter-agency working, in line with statutory and local guidance. It ensures that information is shared and stored appropriately and in accordance with statutory requirements.
- 5.6 The Governing Body ensures that all staff members undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction and that it is then regularly updated. All staff members receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates, at least annually, to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to keep the pupils who attend Kingsdown School safe.
- 5.7 The Governing Body ensures that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including online, ensuring that that appropriate filters and monitoring systems for online usage are in place. The school actively promotes online safety on its website and signposts stakeholders to information that will help keep pupils safe online. Our pupils are taught how to keep themselves safe through teaching and learning opportunities as part of a broad and balanced curriculum.
- 5.8 The Governing Body and Senior Leadership Team are responsible for ensuring the school follows recruitment procedures that help to deter, reject or identify people who might abuse children. It adheres to statutory responsibilities to check adults working with children and has recruitment and selection procedures in place (see the school's 'Safer Recruitment' guidelines). It ensures that volunteers are appropriately supervised in school.
- 5.9 The Designated Safeguarding Lead in school takes the lead responsibility for managing child protection referrals, safeguarding training and raising awareness of all child protection policies and procedures. They ensure that everyone in school (including temporary staff, volunteers and contractors) is aware of these procedures and that they are followed at all times. They act as a source of advice and support for other staff (on

safeguarding / child protection matters) and ensure that timely referrals to are made to Children's Services (MASH+ (Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub) or for Early Help Family Support Assessment, as appropriate) in accordance with current SET procedures. They work with the Local Authority and other agencies as required.

- 5.10 If, for any reason, the Designated Safeguarding Lead is unavailable, the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (s) will act in their absence.
- 5.11 The Headteacher (who at present is the Designated Safeguarding Lead) works in accordance with the requirements upon all school staff. In addition, she ensures that all safeguarding policies and procedures adopted by the Governing Body are followed by all staff.
- 5.12 The Headteacher/Designated Safeguarding Lead, provides an annual report to the Governing Body detailing any changes to the policy and procedures, training undertaken by all staff and governors and other relevant issues.
- 5.13 The Headteacher/Designated Safeguarding Lead and Designated Governor will undertake an annual Safeguarding Audit in line with their responsibilities under S.175 of the Education Act 2002.
- 5.14 All Staff at Kingsdown School have a responsibility to provide a safe learning environment in which our pupils can learn. All staff members are prepared to identify pupils who may benefit from early help and understand their role within this process. This includes identifying any emerging problems so appropriate support may be provided and liaising with the Designated Safeguarding Lead to report any concerns using the Kingsdown School's pink Child Concern Form. All staff members are aware of and follow school processes (as set out in this policy), understand the difference between 'a concern' and pupils who are 'in immediate danger or at risk of harm' and are aware of how to make a referral to Children's Services, and/or the Police, if there is a need to do so. If staff have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately and speak with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or Deputy Lead). They should not assume that others have taken action.

6. PROCEDURES

- 6.1 Kingsdown School works with key local partners to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. This includes providing a coordinated offer of early help assessment when additional needs of children are identified and contributing to inter-agency plans which provide support through statutory services (a 'child in need' or a 'child protection plan).
- 6.2 All action is taken in accordance with the following guidance:
- The SET (Southend, Essex and Thurrock) Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures (2018), a copy of which is available in the Headteacher's Office and published on line <http://www.safeguardingsouthend.co.uk/>
 - The Early Help Family Support Practitioner Toolkit (Threshold Document), which can be downloaded from <http://www.southendchildren.org>

- Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, September 2018) and Disqualification under the Childcare Act, 2006 (DfE, August 2018)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (HMG, March 2018)
- The Prevent Duty - Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers (DfE, June 2015)
- 'Revised *Prevent* Duty Guidance: for England and Wales' (HMG, July 2015) , paragraphs 57-76
- Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation (HMG, April 2016)
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused (HMG, 2015)
- Information sharing – Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (HMG, July 2018)
- Searching, screening and confiscation advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies (DfE, January 2018)
- Use of reasonable force advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies (DfE July 2013)
- Preventing and Tackling Bullying (DfE, July 2017)
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (DfE, May 2018)

6.3 When new staff, volunteers or regular visitors join Kingsdown they are informed of the safeguarding arrangements that are in place. They are given a copy of our Kingsdown School's Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy, told and introduced to our Designated Safeguarding Lead (and Deputy) and are informed of their role and how to share concerns with them. Staff are also given a copy of the Staff Code of Conduct, Kingsdown's Behaviour Policy and made aware of the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education.

6.4 All staff are given a copy of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education: Information for all school and college staff' (DfE, September 2018), which includes Annex A: Further information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues (for staff who work directly with children) and access to 'What To Do If You're Worried a Child is Being Abused' (HMG, March 2015), which gives helpful advice about how to respond to child protection concerns or disclosures.

6.5 All staff members have a duty to identify and respond to children who may be in need of help or protection. All Staff are kept informed about safeguarding and child protection responsibilities and procedures through induction, Briefing Meetings, Teachers Meetings, and regular awareness training, and at least annual whole school safeguarding training.

6.6 Any member of staff, volunteer or visitor to the school who receives a disclosure of abuse, suspects that abuse may have occurred, or is concerned about a pupil's welfare, **must** report it immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or, in their absence, the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead using the school's Pink Child Concern Form, so that discussion can take place regarding whether any support for the

child can be managed internally via Kingsdown's own pastoral support process, or if an early help assessment is needed or a referral to Children's Social Care and/or the Police.

- 6.7 Photographs of the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Deputy Lead and Safeguarding Governor are prominently displayed in the school to ensure that all members of the school community are aware of who to speak to.
- In the absence of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Lead, the matter should be brought to the attention of the most senior member of staff. If, for any reason, nobody is available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Any individual may refer to Social Care/ Police where there is suspected or actual risk of harm to a child.
- 6.8 The Designated Safeguarding Lead, or the Deputy, will immediately refer cases of suspected abuse or allegations to Children's Social Care (MASH+), Southend Borough Council (contact numbers are on the cover sheet of this document) and in accordance with the procedures outlined in the SET procedures (2018).
- 6.9 A telephone referral to Children's Social Care must be confirmed in writing within 48 hours.
- 6.10 The Early Help Family Support Assessment (EHFSA) should be used to support a child protection referral. (The EHFSA form and guidance is available on www.southendchildrenspartnership.org.uk and on the Southend LSCB website and Southend Learning Network). A completed EHFSA form contains all the information required for a child protection referral and should be sent to MASH+. In cases where there have been mounting concerns about a child, it is likely that an EHFSA will already have been completed prior to a child protection referral. A telephone referral to MASH+ – in cases where there are immediate safeguarding concerns - should be confirmed in writing within 48 hours, using the EHFSA form to provide the information required. Essential information will include the pupil's name, address, date of birth, family composition, the reason for the referral, whether the pupil's parents are aware of the referral, the name of person who initially received the disclosure, plus any advice given. This written confirmation must be signed and dated by the referrer.
- 6.11 If the pupil is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral should be immediately made to Children's Social Care and/or the Police.
- 6.12 Whilst all staff should speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or Deputy) with regards to any concerns about Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), there is a specific legal duty on teachers. If a teacher discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, the teacher has a statutory duty to report this personally to the Police. See 12.12 below and Annex A, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (2018), for more details.
- 6.13 Kingsdown School will always undertake to share our intention to refer a pupil to Social Care with the parents or carers, unless to do so could place the pupil at greater risk of harm or impede a criminal investigation. On these occasions advice will be taken from Children's Social or Essex Police about when it is appropriate to share information with parents/carers.
- 6.14 If a member of staff continues to have concerns about a pupil and feels the situation is not being addressed, or does not appear to be improving, they should discuss this with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, who will press for re-consideration of the case to ensure that the pupil's situation improves.

- 6.15 Parents and Carers are informed about our school's duties and responsibilities under child protection procedures on admission and on the school website.

7. TRAINING AND SUPPORT

- 7.1 The Designated Safeguarding Lead (and Deputy) will undergo updated Child Protection training specifically for Designated Safeguarding Leads at least every two years, in accordance with 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (DfE, September 2018). In addition to formal training, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will keep up to date with safeguarding developments and refresh their knowledge and skills regularly, but at least annually.
- 7.2 The Headteacher, all staff members and Governors, who have contact with pupils are required to receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training which is regularly updated, to equip them to carry out their responsibilities for child protection effectively. In addition, all staff members receive safeguarding and child protection updates as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. Records are kept of all child protection training.
- 7.3 Kingsdown School will ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead (and any Deputies) also undertake training in inter-agency working and other matters, as appropriate.
- 7.4 The Headteacher, in the first instance, will provide support and supervision to staff involved in child protection issues.
- 7.5 All staff are made aware of the boundaries of appropriate behaviour and conduct. These matters form part of staff induction and are referred to in the Staff Code of Conduct.

8. PROFESSIONAL CONFIDENTIALITY

- 8.1 Confidentiality is an issue which needs to be discussed and fully understood by all those working with children, particularly in the context of child protection. The only purpose of confidentiality in this respect is to benefit the child. A member of staff must never guarantee confidentiality to a pupil, nor should they agree with a pupil to keep a secret, as where there is a child protection concern, this must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and may require further investigation by appropriate authorities.
- 8.2 Staff will only be informed of relevant information in respect of individual cases regarding child protection on a 'need to know basis'. Any information shared with a member of staff in this way must be treated confidentially.

9. RECORDS AND MONITORING

- 9.1 Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice. Kingsdown School is clear about the need to record any concern about a pupil or pupils within Kingsdown, the status of such records and when these records should be shared with other agencies.
- 9.2 Where there are concerns about the safety of a child, the sharing of information in a timely and effective manner between organisations can reduce the risk of harm. Whilst the Data

Protection Act 2018 places duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully, it is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a pupil or vulnerable adult being placed at risk of harm. Similarly, human rights concerns, such as respecting the right to a private and family life would not prevent sharing where there are safeguarding concerns. The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children at risk of abuse or neglect.

- 9.3 Any member of staff receiving a disclosure of abuse, or noticing signs or indicators of abuse, must make an accurate record as soon as possible noting what was said or seen (if appropriate using a body map to record), putting the event in context, and giving the date, time and location of the incident. The source of the information should be recorded, as well as a note of other people involved; for example as witnesses, and there should be a clear distinction between fact and professional opinion. This must be recorded using the Pink Child Concern Form; all records must be dated and signed, detailing the name and position of the person making the record, and include the action taken. This information will be presented to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or Deputy) who will then decide on appropriate action.
- 9.4 All discussions and decisions made, and the reason for those decisions, should also be recorded in writing.
- 9.5 Any records related to Child Protection are kept in a confidential child protection file, which is separate from the pupil file. All Pink Child Concern Forms are stored securely and confidentially in the Designated Lead locked filing cabinet in the Headteacher's office; it can be accessed by the Designated Safeguarding Lead or Deputy. Digital records will be password protected. Kingsdown School should retain a pupil's record for as long as they remain at the school.
- 9.6 If a pupil transfers from Kingsdown School to another school, their child protection records will be forwarded to the new school without delay, separate from their main pupil file. Care will be taken to ensure confidentiality is maintained and the transfer process is as safe as possible. Kingsdown will maintain a copy until we have confirmation from the receiving school that they have received all the documentation. Once we have this confirmation, our copy is shredded, other than copies of the specific records that are pertinent to our school (i.e., not CP Conference reports that are held elsewhere), unless there is a specific reason for us to keep them, which will be recorded (for example, we still have siblings in the school and the records also relate to them, or there is an on-going complaint or request for access to records). Kingsdown will keep a record of having received confirmation from the receiving school and of the date when we shredded our copy.

When a pupil joins Kingsdown, if appropriate we will request child protection records from the previous educational establishment.

- 9.7 For records of allegations involving a member of staff, please see paragraph 13.7 below.

10. INTERAGENCY WORKING AND ATTENDANCE AT CHILD PROTECTION CONFERENCES, CORE GROUP MEETINGS OR CHILD IN NEED MEETINGS

- 10.1 It is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead to ensure that the school is represented at any Child Protection Conference called for pupils on the school roll, or

previously known to them. A report will be made available to the Conference Chair, 48 working hours in advance of the Conference, and shared with the parents/carers before the day of the Conference. Whoever attends the Conference will be fully briefed on any issues or concerns the school has and be prepared to contribute to the discussions at the Conference and express a view, at the end of the meeting, as to whether the pupil(s) should be made subject to a Child Protection Plan.

- 10.2 If a child is made subject to a Child Protection Plan, or a Child in Need Plan, it is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead to ensure the pupil is monitored regarding their school attendance, progress, welfare and presentation. If the school is part of the Core Group, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure that the school is represented and provides appropriate information and contributes to the plan at these meetings. Any concerns about the Child Protection plan and/or the pupil's welfare will be discussed and recorded at the Core Group Meeting, unless to do so would place the pupil at further risk of significant harm. In this case the Designated Safeguarding Lead will inform the pupil's teacher **immediately** and then record that they have done so and the actions agreed.

If there is an unexplained absence of, or injury to a pupil subject to a Child Protection Plan, the pupil's teacher must be notified **immediately**.

11. SUPPORTING PUPILS AT RISK

- 11.1 Kingsdown School is committed to ensuring that our pupils receive the right help at the right time. Staff are in a position to identify concerns early, provide help for children and prevent concerns from escalating.

- 11.2 Kingsdown School may be the only stable, secure and safe element in the lives of pupils at risk of, or who have suffered, harm. Nevertheless, whilst at school, their behaviour may be challenging and defiant, or they may be withdrawn, or display abusive behaviours towards other children.

Our school recognises that some pupils may abuse their peers and any incidents of peer-on-peer abuse will be managed in the same way as any other child protection concern and will follow the same procedures.

- 11.3 Kingsdown School will endeavour to support all pupils through:

- The curriculum; to encourage our pupils to stay safe and to develop healthy relationships, self-esteem and self-motivation.
- The school ethos which promotes a positive, supportive and secure environment and which gives every pupil and adult a sense of being respected and valued.
- The implementation of the school's behaviour management policies.
- A consistent approach from all staff which will endeavour to ensure that our pupils know that some behaviour is unacceptable, but that s/he is valued.
- Regular liaison with other professionals and agencies that support the pupils and their families.
- A commitment to develop open, honest and supportive relationships with parents, always with the child's best interest as paramount.
- The development and support of a responsive and knowledgeable staff group, trained to respond appropriately in safeguarding child protection situations.
- Recognition that the pupils who attend Kingsdown are most vulnerable to abuse. Therefore, the staff will need to be particularly sensitive to signs of abuse.

- Recognition that, in a home environment where there is domestic violence, drug or alcohol abuse, children are vulnerable and may be in need of support or protection.

12. TYPES OF ABUSE & SPECIFIC SAFEGUARDING ISSUES

12.1 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (DfE,2018) defines abuse as the maltreatment of a child.

'Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.'

12.2 The four main types of abuse referred to in 'Keeping children safe in education' are: Physical, Emotional, Sexual and Neglect.

Kingsdown School is aware of the signs of abuse and neglect so we are able to identify pupils who may be in need of help or protection. All staff are aware that wider environmental factors may impact on a pupil's welfare and safety and understand safeguarding in the wider context (contextual safeguarding). Staff are aware of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm and understand that behaviours linked to issues such as drug taking, alcohol abuse, deliberately missing education and sexting put children in danger.

12.3 Kingsdown School recognises that there are a number of specific safeguarding issues about which staff need to be aware, including: mental health, children with special educational needs and disabilities, peer on peer abuse which may include bullying (including cyber bullying), on-line abuse, gender-based abuse, sexting or sexually harmful behaviour, children missing from education (CME), children missing from home or care, , domestic violence, drugs, E safety, fabricated/induced illness, faith abuse, child sexual exploitation (CSE), female genital mutilation (FGM), prevention of radicalisation, private fostering, breast ironing, Looked after Children, forced marriage, gangs and youth violence, violence against women and girls (VAWG). Further information regarding some of these issues can be found below and these issues are also addressed in Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018).

12.4 Whilst the school will ensure that staff are given opportunities to raise their awareness and gain knowledge regarding these areas, we recognise that expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support in relation to these issues. Government guidance is available on the GOV.UK website and links are provided from Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018). Other organisations also provide specialist information such as:

NSPCC <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/>

TES <https://www.tes.com/teaching-resources> and

MindEd <https://www.minded.org.uk/course/view.php?id=402>

12.5 Children with special educational needs and disabilities

Kingsdown School understands that children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can face additional safeguarding challenges. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. This can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the pupil's special need without further exploration;
- Pupils with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs;
- Communication difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

12.6 Peer-on-Peer Abuse

Kingsdown School recognises that some children may abuse their peers and any incidents of peer-on-peer abuse will be managed in the same way as any other child protection concern and will follow the same procedures.

Peer-on-peer abuse can manifest itself in many ways. This may include bullying (including cyber bullying), on-line abuse, gender-based abuse, 'sexting' or sexually harmful behaviour. We do not tolerate any harmful behaviour in school and will take swift action to intervene where this occurs. We use lessons and assemblies to help children understand, in an age-appropriate way, what abuse is and we encourage them to tell a trusted adult if someone is behaving in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. Peer-on-peer abuse will never be tolerated or passed off as 'banter' or 'part of growing up'. Our school understands the different gender issues that can be prevalent when dealing with peer-on-peer abuse.

Kingsdown School has a no bullying policy along with an equality policy which supports the staff in managing any incidents or prejudices. Bullying incidents are recorded on the bullying sheets which once completed are stored in the Bullying Incident File, which is in the Assistant Headteacher's office. To support peer on peer learning Kingsdown has an **Including Everyone Team** which promotes positive interactions throughout the school.

Kingsdown School will use the guidance set out in:

Preventing and tackling bullying Advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies (DfE, July 2017)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preventing-and-tackling-bullying> and Sexting in schools and colleges Responding to incidents and safeguarding young people (UKCCIS, 2017) and Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (DfE, May 2018)

The Definition of Sexting: the sending of sexually explicit photos, images, text messages, or e-mails by using a cell phone or other mobile device.

12.7 Children Missing from Education (CME)

Definition: Children missing education (CME) are children of compulsory school age who are not registered pupils at a school and are not receiving suitable education elsewhere.

All children, regardless of their age, ability, aptitude and special educational needs are entitled to a full-time education.

Kingsdown School recognises that a child missing education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect and will follow the school procedures for unauthorised absence and for children missing education. Parents should always inform the school of the reason for any absence. Where contact is not made, a referral may be made to another appropriate agency (Missing Education and Child Employment Service, Social Care or Police).

Kingsdown School complies with the Children Missing Education (DfE, September 2016) and Southend on Sea Borough Council Early Help and Family Support Children Missing Education Guidance (November 2016). Our school must inform the Local Authority of any pupil who has been absent for a continuous period of 10 days or more without a good reason, and the school has satisfied all avenues of enquiry and is unsuccessful tracing the pupil.

12.8 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

The statutory definition of CSE taken from Working Together is: 'Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a pupil under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can occur through the use of technology.' Working together to safeguard children (HMG, 2018).

It is important to recognise that some children who are being sexually exploited, do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse.

It is understood that a significant number of children who are victims of CSE go missing from home, care and education at some point. Our school is alert to the signs and indicators of a child becoming at risk of, or subject to, CSE and will take appropriate action to respond to any concerns. The Designated Safeguarding Lead is the named CSE Lead in school on these issues and will work with other agencies as appropriate.

Kingsdown School is committed to raising awareness of CSE and will use the guidance set out in Child sexual exploitation definition and a guide for practitioners (DfE, February 2017).

12.9 Female Genital Mutilation - (FGM)

Definition: Female Genital Mutilation comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons (WHO). It is also sometimes referred to as female genital cutting or female circumcision. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse.

As of October 2015, the Serious Crime Act 2015 (Home Office, 2015) introduced a duty on all staff to notify the police personally of known cases of female genital mutilation where it appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18. Our school will operate in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to this issue, and in line with 'Multi-Agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation' (HMG, April 2016) and existing local safeguarding procedures.

Kingsdown staff are alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), or already having suffered FGM. Victims of FGM are likely to come from a community that is known to practise FGM. Staff should note that girls at risk of FGM may not yet be aware of the practice or that it may be conducted on them; so sensitivity should always be shown when approaching the subject. Warning signs that FGM may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can be found in the SET procedures (2018) and in the above guidance that can be found on the GOV.UK website.

12.10 Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is one entered into without the full consent of one or both parties. It is where violence, threats or other forms of coercion is used and is a crime. Our staff understand how to report concerns where this may be an issue.

12.11 Prevention of Radicalisation

Definitions

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

During the process of radicalisation, the Government's view is that it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being drawn into terrorist-related activity. Raising a concern is seen as a vital aspect of the process because careful and sensitive information gathering enables a judgment to be made as to whether an individual is vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism as a consequence of radicalisation. If that assessment shows an individual may be vulnerable, a referral can be made to ensure they receive further assessment and support where appropriate.

'Prevention' in this context means reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism. Prevent includes the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism for appropriate interventions. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation.

As of July 2015, the [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act \(HMG, 2015\)](#) placed a new duty on schools and other education providers. Under section 26 of the Act, schools are required, in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

At Kingsdown School we:

- Teach a broad and balanced curriculum which promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils, and prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life and must promote community cohesion.
- Are a safe place in which pupils can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, and learn how to challenge these ideas
- Are mindful of our existing duties to forbid political indoctrination and secure a balanced presentation of political issues

CHANNEL is a national programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people identified as vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Our staff understand how to identify those who may benefit from this support and how to make a referral.

Kingsdown works in accordance with the Prevent Duty and follows the Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers on preventing children and young people from being drawn into extremism or terrorism 'The Prevent Duty' (DfE, June 2015) and the 'Revised *Prevent* Duty Guidance: for England and Wales' (HMG, July 2015), pages 57-76.

12.12 Private Fostering

As a school we must make sure that privately fostered pupils are properly and safely cared for. Local Authorities are under a legal duty to ensure the welfare of a privately fostered child is being promoted and safeguarded and are therefore required to undertake assessments of proposed or actual private fostering arrangements. As such, we will always inform the Local Authority when we are notified about such an arrangement or become aware of one.

“A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (that is to say without the involvement of a Local Authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. Private foster carers may be from the extended family such as a cousin or great aunt. However a person who is a relative under the Children Act 1989, i.e., a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of full blood or half blood or by marriage) or step-parent will not be a private foster carer. A private foster carer may be a friend of the family, the parent of a friend of the child, or someone previously unknown to the child’s family who is willing to privately foster a child.”

12.13 Breast Ironing

More than 1,000 children in the UK are believed to be victim to a type of abuse called 'Breast Ironing'; this is an attempt to stunt the growth of young girls' breasts by ironing, compressing or pounding down with heated objects or binding. This abuse is mainly carried out by family members, with 58 per cent of reported cases being committed by the mother.

It is important that the staff at Kingsdown School are fully aware of this emerging new type of abuse.

12.14 Looked After Children (LAC)

Our school has a Designated Teacher for pupils who are LAC. The Designated Teacher attends LAC Reviews, PEP meetings and liaises with the pupil’s Social Worker and Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) and with the Local Authority Virtual School Headteacher, who is responsible for the progress of children who are looked after. A previously looked after child remains vulnerable and all staff should have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep previously looked after children safe.

13. ALLEGATIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT A MEMBER OF STAFF

- 13.1 All staff members are made aware of the boundaries of appropriate behaviour and conduct. These matters form part of staff induction, staff handbook and are outlined in the Staff Code of Conduct.
- 13.2 It is essential that the high standards of concern and professional responsibility adopted with regard to alleged child abuse by parents are similarly displayed when allegations are made about members of staff.
- 13.3 Kingsdown School works in accordance with statutory guidance and the SET procedures (2018) in respect of allegations against an adult working with children (in a paid or voluntary capacity). Section 7 of the current SET procedures provides detailed information regarding this.
- 13.4 Kingsdown School has processes in place for reporting any concerns about a member of staff (or any adult working with children). Any concerns about the conduct of a member of staff will be referred to the Headteacher (or the Deputy Headteacher in their absence). This role is distinct from the Designated Child Protection Lead as the named person should have sufficient status and authority in the school to manage employment procedures. Staffing matters are confidential and the school must operate within statutory guidance around Data Protection.

Where the concern involves the Headteacher, it should be reported direct to the Chair of Governors.

- 13.5 The SET procedures require that, where an allegation against a member of staff has been received, the Headteacher or in her absence Deputy Headteacher, or the Chair of Governors must inform the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) (see cover sheet of this document for contact details) within one working day. Where the allegation is against the Headteacher, the Chair of Governors will consult with the LADO.
- 13.6 The LADO has overall responsibility for oversight of the procedures for dealing with safeguarding allegations against staff members. Wherever possible, contact with the LADO should be made immediately, as she will then advise on how to proceed and whether the matter requires Police involvement. This will include advice on speaking to pupils and parents and HR. The school will manage these procedures alongside the school's disciplinary process, if appropriate, in liaison with the school's HR Advisor.
- 13.7 In accordance with 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (DfE, 2018) details of allegations that are found to have been malicious should be removed from personnel records. However, for all other allegations, the record should be retained at least until the accused has reached normal pension age, or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer. However, cases in which an allegation was proven to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious should not be included in employer references.

14. USE OF REASONABLE FORCE

The term 'reasonable force' covers a broad range of actions used by staff that involve a degree of physical contact to control or restrain children. The Department for Education believes that the adoption of a 'no contact policy' at a school can leave staff unable to fully support and protect their pupils. There are circumstances where it is appropriate for staff to use reasonable force to safeguard pupils, such as guiding a pupil to safety or breaking up a fight. 'Reasonable' means using no more force than is needed. Kingsdown School works in accordance with statutory and local guidance on the use of reasonable force and recognises that where intervention is required, it should always be considered in a safeguarding context.

14. WHISTLEBLOWING

- 14.1 Whistleblowing is 'making a disclosure in the public interest' and occurs when a worker (or member of the wider school community) raises a concern about danger or illegality that affects others, for example pupils in the school or members of the public.
- 14.2 All staff must be aware of their duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of colleagues in line with the school's Code of Conduct/Whistleblowing policy.
- 14.3 Kingsdown School wants everyone to feel able to report any safeguarding / child protection / concerns. However, for members of staff who feel unable to raise these concerns internally, they can call the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline on: 0800 028 0285 (line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday) or email: help@nspcc.org.uk.
Parents or others in the wider school community with concerns can contact the NSPCC general helpline on: 0808 800 5000 (24 hour helpline) or email: help@nspcc.org.uk

15. USE OF THE SCHOOL PREMISES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

15.1 Where services or activities are provided separately by another body, using the school premises, the Governing Body will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place in regard to safeguarding children and child protection.

We recognise there are a number of policies that are relevant to safeguarding and promoting children's welfare. These include the following:

Policy or Procedure

No Bullying (including internet and mobile 'phone bullying)

Attendance

Behaviour

Children missing from Education

Equality

Drugs Education Policy

Supporting Pupils at school with a medical condition

E Safety

Health and Safety

Education of Looked After Children

Intimate Care

PHSE curriculum

Educational visits

Relationships & Sex Education

Staff Handbook & School Rules (Guidance on Conduct including the use of mobile 'phones and social media)

Use of Reasonable Force

Use of Photographs/video

Whistleblowing

Work Placement/Work Experience

Acknowledgement:

We acknowledge the Essex Safeguarding Children Board model Child Protection Policy which contributed to the development of this model policy.

Policy Revised: September 2018