



St Hilda's Safeguarding Policy

**Revised September 2022
by the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the Head**

Chair of Governing Body

Sarah Atkinson

Date 13/12/22

Safeguarding Governor

J. M. Houlder

Date 13/12/22

St Hilda's School recognises the contribution it makes to the safeguarding of children and the responsibility it has under Section 157 of the Education Act 2002 and the Education (Independent Schools Standards) (England) Regulations 2014 to have arrangements in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Policy Statement

The school's Safeguarding Policy and Procedures has regard to statutory guidance *Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE)* (updated Sept 2022), *Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018* (with minor updates 2022), *DFE guidance on Child Sexual Exploitation 2017*, *DBS barring referral guidance 2019* and the *Prevent Duty Guidance April 2021*.

The Safeguarding Policy is ratified by the Aldenham Foundation Governing Body and reviewed on a regular basis (at least annually). The Governors recognise the expertise staff build by undertaking safeguarding training and managing concerns on a daily basis. Opportunities in the form of meetings and discussions are provided for all staff to contribute to the shaping of the safeguarding arrangements and policy.

The safeguarding procedures apply to all members of teaching and support staff, supply staff, ECA providers, peripatetic teaching staff, volunteers and governors, when working with pupils, even where this is away from the school, for example on an educational visit.

Every pupil should feel safe and protected from any form of abuse. This includes children who are in need (Section 17, Children Act 1989) and children who are at risk of harm (Section 47, Children Act 1989). The school is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment.

The school will take all reasonable measures to:

- Practise safer recruitment in checking the suitability of staff, governors and volunteers (including staff employed by another organisation) to work with children and young people in accordance with: the guidance given in *Keeping Children Safe in Education* (September 2022); the Education (Independent School Standards) (England) Regulations 2014 (as amended, particularly with non-statutory guidance issued in April 2019).
- Ensure that where staff from another organisation are working on their own with our pupils on another site, we require written confirmation that appropriate safer recruitment checks and procedures have been completed on those staff;
- Follow the local inter-agency procedures of the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (HSCP) and other Local Authorities as appropriate
- Be alert to signs of abuse both in the school and from outside and to protect each pupil from any form of abuse, whether from an adult or another pupil;
- Deal appropriately with every suspicion or complaint of abuse and to support children who have been abused in accordance with an agreed child protection plan;
- Implement procedures which, so far as possible, ensure that teachers and others who are innocent are not prejudiced by false allegations;
- Be alert to the additional needs of children;
- Make every effort to ensure that a child's wishes and feelings are carefully considered when engaging with external agencies;
- Ensure that children's mental health is considered at all times by the school and, where possible, interventions to support mental health needs are undertaken; where this is not possible, referral to external agencies will be made;
- Operate robust and sensible health and safety procedures and operate clear and supportive policies on drugs, alcohol and substance misuse;
- Teach pupils about safeguarding, for example through PSHE lessons, Computing lessons, visiting speakers and Form Times;
- Take all practicable steps to ensure that school premises are as secure as circumstances permit;
- Operate procedures to promote the educational achievement of children who are looked after;
- Have procedures in place for dealing with children that go missing from education in accordance

with KCSIE (September 2022);

- Be alert to the threats of specific safeguarding issues as outlined by KCSIE such as Child Sexual Exploitation and Female Genital Mutilation (from October 2015 it has been mandatory to report cases or suspected cases of FGM) and protecting children from involvement in Gang Violence and County Lines;
- Teach pupils the principles of e-safety and have appropriate blocking mechanisms in place to protect against the flow of inappropriate material on the school's IT systems;
- Have procedures in place to fulfil the school's Prevent duty, to identify children at risk of radicalisation, extremism and being drawn into terrorism, protect them and making referrals as appropriate;
- Consider and develop procedures to deal with any other safeguarding issues which may be specific to individual children in the School or in the local area;
- Have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Education in accordance with section 157 of the Education Act 2002 and associated regulations.
- Take action to enable all children to have the best outcomes of their time in school.
- Engender a culture of "professional curiosity" with regard to the conduct and behaviour of pupils which may give rise to safeguarding concerns.

SUMMARY

What to do:

If you suspect abuse, a young person confides in you, or a complaint is made to you about any adult or about yourself, it is your duty to report the concern to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The DSL for St Hilda's is Miss Melanie Charles (tel: 07502 285 088; mncharles@sthildasbushey.co.uk).

Note: if the DSL is not immediately available, a report should be made immediately to a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL) who will then discuss the matter with the DSL.

If a young person tells you about abuse by someone else:

- Always stop and listen straightaway. Ask open-ended questions such as 'What happened?' and 'Who was involved?', rather than leading questions such as 'Did X do this to you?'
- Write brief notes outlining the conversation either during or immediately after the disclosure. It is important that you try to record the pupil's words objectively and without judgement. Sign, date and time-stamp your notes.
- Do not guarantee confidentiality. Explain that you will have to report the matter to the DSL so that they can offer help and guidance.
- Report the matter to the DSL, either directly or via My Concern, and give them your signed notes. (If a child is at immediate risk of harm, you must contact the DSL in person as soon as possible, even if it means arranging emergency cover for a class. This is a top priority.)
- The DSL will inform you if you have any further obligations.
- Should a child be deemed at risk, the DSL will make an initial referral to Children's Social Services immediately. A full referral in any case will be made within 24 hours.
- If you are not happy with the DSL's response, you have the right to refer the matter directly to Children's Services.

Confidentiality

Adults at the school should never give absolute guarantees of confidentiality to pupils or adults wishing to tell them about something serious. They should, however, guarantee that they will only pass on information to the minimum number of people who must be told in order to ensure that the proper action is taken to resolve the problem. They should never tell anyone who does not have a clear 'need to know', and that they will take whatever steps they can to protect the informing pupil or adult from any retaliation or unnecessary stress that might be feared after a disclosure of alleged abuse has been made. Every effort will be made to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity for both the victim and the accused. These restrictions apply up to the point where the accused person is charged with an offence or the DfE/Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) publish information about an investigation or disciplinary case (KCSIE Sept 2022).

Sharing confidential information

Concerns regarding safeguarding issues inevitably involve the sharing of highly sensitive information. Whilst colleagues should be aware of their obligations under the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR), the reticence to share sensitive information should **never** be used as a reason for not passing on information to the DSL about a child at risk of harm. The school's safeguarding management software, MyConcern, is fully GDPR-compliant and should be the sole means (other than a direct report to the DSL) by which concerns are raised.

Notwithstanding the paragraph above, colleagues should be aware that confidential information placed on MyConcern is not necessarily exempt from a Subject Access Request (SAR). Therefore, care should be taken to ensure that information is as objective as possible in the circumstances, and only information relevant to a particular child is raised in a concern.

I. Policy Basics

Date of next review: September 2023 – or before if necessary due to changes in legislation, statutory guidance or as a result of lessons being learnt from significant incidents)

The School appoints a Designated Safeguarding Lead in charge of safeguarding for the whole school. This appointment is held by Miss Melanie Charles, who is the school's Deputy Head and a member of the school's Senior Leadership Team (SLT). In her absence, the SENDCo, Mrs Cheryl Rosenthal, and the Head, Mr Andy Kaye, act as deputy DSLs (DDSLs) for the whole school. Mrs Rosenthal is a member of the school's Senior Management Group and Mr Kaye is a member of the school's Senior Leadership Team. Miss Charles, Mrs Rosenthal and Mr Kaye have the requisite seniority and status in the school to deal with allegations of a very serious nature, including those against other SMT and SLT members.

In the event of the DSL and DDSLs not being available (e.g. for Covid related isolation or absence, they will make every effort to be available for consultation via MS Teams).

Any concerns about a member of staff should be reported direct to the Head in the first instance.

Important contacts within the school

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL):

Miss Melanie Charles:

07502 285 088

020 8950 1751

mncharles@sthildasbushey.co.uk

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs):

Mrs Cheryl Rosenthal (SENDCo):

020 8950 1751

croenthal@sthildasbushey.co.uk

Mr Andy Kaye (Head):

020 8950 1751

**Designated Governor for Safeguarding:
Chair of Governors:**

Dr Jane Hawdon (contact via School Office)

Mrs Sarah Altman (contact via School Office)

Note: Pupils at St Hilda's have homes in a number of different Local Authorities, each of which has its own safeguarding procedures. Before proceeding with a referral, it is essential to establish the pupil's normal place of residence, which can be found on iSAMS (the school's Management Information System.) The appropriate Local Authority can then be ascertained by putting the postcode in the Government's website [Reporting Child Abuse to your local council](#). Any allegation against a member of staff is referred to Hertfordshire, as are incidents involving full time boarders.

The details below and throughout this document refer to pupils resident in Hertfordshire unless otherwise stated. When the child resides in another Local Authority, guidance should be sought (either from the DSL or direct from the LA's website) regarding the particular arrangements (including the local criteria for action and local protocol for assessments) for that Local Authority.

Key contacts:

<p>Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (HSCP) (First response to child making a disclosure)</p> <p>Child Protection Schools Liaison Officer CPSLO – Broxbourne, Hertsmere and Welwyn Garden City</p> <p>Local Authority Designated Officer (First response if concerns over adult at school) LADO referral form to be sent to: LADO.Referral@hertfordshire.gov.uk</p> <p>Harrow Local Authority Safeguarding Children Board (HSCB)</p>	<p>0300 1234 043 Protectedreferrals.cs@hertfordshire.gov.uk</p> <p>Freya Rymer 01992 588182 freya.rymer@hertfordshire.gov.uk</p> <p>Support Officer Grant Sinclair tel: 01992 555420 (Call Grant directly; he will refer to LADO on call)</p> <p>020 8901 2690</p>
<p>When concerns are raised about an adult at risk who is believed to be vulnerable to radicalisation, a safeguarding referral should be raised. The referral should be forwarded to the Hertfordshire police Safeguarding Adults from Abuse team (SAFA). The referral will then be forwarded to the Channel coordinator and the Channel protocol will then be followed.</p>	<p>The SAFA team can be contacted on 0300 123 4042 for advice.</p> <p>Out of office hours advice should be sought from the Hertfordshire Police Prevent Team, or Hertfordshire Police via the 101 system.</p>
<p>If you are concerned about a child being at risk of abuse and that the School is not handling the issue appropriately, thus exacerbating the risk, you may contact the NSPCC's Whistleblowing Service for advice.</p>	<p>NSPCC Whistleblowing Service 0800 028 0285 help@nspcc.org.uk</p>

Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership brings together Police, Probation, Health Visiting and Children's Services staff, working together as a team, to share information and decision making about the best way to safeguard and meet the needs of vulnerable children in Hertfordshire.

If staff become aware of allegations against another member of staff, the DSL (not her deputies) may be consulted for advice. She will then support the colleague in bringing the allegation to the Head, protecting their anonymity if requested.

In the event of an allegation being against the Head, it must be communicated to the Chair of the Governors **without notifying the Head**.

Introduction

The welfare of all children (including EYFS) at St Hilda's School and Bluebird Nursery must be the primary concern for all staff and the school will do all that it can, within reason, to ensure that the children in our care are safe and happy.

Safeguarding children is the action we take to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. **Every adult who comes into contact with our pupils has a role to play. Although referrals are usually managed via the DSL, anyone can refer a child to children's social care if necessary. Safeguarding children is everyone's responsibility.**

The school plays a crucial role in preventative education through a whole school approach to preparing pupils for modern Britain. This is underpinned by the school's behaviour policy, pastoral care, PSHE lessons and Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) programme.

The *Teacher Standards 2011 (updated 2021 to reflect minor changes in terminology)*, state that teachers, including headteachers, should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties and all staff have a responsibility to take appropriate action, working with other services as needed.

Terminology

Child Protection refers to the processes undertaken to protect children who have been identified as suffering or being at risk of suffering significant harm.

Abuse is defined as a form of maltreatment of a child. Abuse may take the form of physical, emotional or sexual abuse and includes neglect. This may involve inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purpose of this guidance as:

- Protecting children at risk from maltreatment and promoting the welfare and wellbeing of children in need of additional support, even if they are not suffering harm or at immediate risk.
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development, including mental health.
- 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 (*Working Together to Safeguard Children, DFE 2018; updated 2022*).

This policy seeks to demonstrate the commitment of the Head, all staff (including temporary staff), contractors, ECA staff, peripatetic teaching staff, volunteers and the governing body to promoting a safe environment for children and to report any allegations of abuse or suspicions of abuse to the relevant local authority agency.

The school's safeguarding policy takes into account the statutory guidance, local child protection procedures and best practice. The school is committed to remedying any difficulties or weaknesses without delay. The policy is reviewed annually and presented to the governors.

The policy is written and reviewed by the Designated Safeguarding Lead in consultation with the Head and is ratified by the Governing Body of The Foundation on at least an annual basis.

The safeguarding arrangements have regard to official guidance in:

- The Human Rights Act (1998)
- The Education Act (2002)
- The Children Act (2004)

- The Equality Act (2010)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018; updated 2022)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (Sept 2022)
- National Minimum Standards (2022)
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: guidance for practitioners (2015)
- Information Sharing – Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to vulnerable children, young people, parents and carers (2018)
- Statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (2021)
- Revised Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales (2021)
- Female Genital mutilation; Mandatory reporting procedural information (2016)
- Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people (UK council for child internet safety, (UKCCIS) 2016)
- Sharing Nudes and Semi-Nudes – Responding to incidents and safeguarding children and young people, (UKCIS) 2020))
- Child Sexual Exploitation: definition and guide for practitioners and annexes (2017)
- DBS barring referral guidance (2018)
- Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education Guidance (2019)
- DFE guidance on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (SVSH), (September 2021) (subsequently incorporated into KCSIE).
- Home Office guidance on Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement (March 2015)
- Home Office County Lines Guidance (May 2022)
- DFE: Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools (November 2018)
- National Police Chiefs' Council: When to Call the Police (2020)
- PHE: Promoting children and young people's mental health and wellbeing (2021).
- The Public Sector Equality Duty (2011)

When paying due regard to this guidance, colleagues must take account of any particular circumstance or context of the school which may indicate a need for protocols greater than the minimum legal requirements.

The safeguarding policy is one in a series of policies and guidance notes which relate to safeguarding. This should be read in conjunction with:

- Anti-bullying Policy
- Behaviour Policy
- Bereavement and Loss Policy
- Bluebird Nursery Absence and Punctuality Policy
- Bluebird Nursery Parents as Partners Policy
- Code of Professional Conduct
- Educational Visits Policy
- E-Safety Policy
- Equal Opportunities Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Intimate Care Policy
- Low-level Concerns Policy
- Pastoral Care Policy
- Physical Intervention and Restraint Policy
- PHSE Policy
- Recruitment Policy
- Safeguarding Policy – Covid-19 Addendum
- Sex and Relationship Education Policy
- Supervision Policy
- Uncollected Child Policy
- Use of Cameras and Mobile Phones Policy

- Visitor Policy
- Volunteer and Work Experience Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy

The School follows the procedures established by Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership and is in accordance with locally agreed multi-agency procedures.

Role of the School Governors

This policy has been authorised by the Governors, is addressed to all members of staff and volunteers and is available on the school website and to parents via MySchoolPortal (MSP) and on request. It applies wherever staff or volunteers are working with pupils even where this is away from the school, for example, at an activity centre or on an educational visit.

Governors ensure that:

- The DSLs and DDSs have undertaken appropriate training in child protection and inter-agency working.
- Members of the school's SLT are fully conversant with statutory guidance including Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE September 2022).
- Members of the Governing Body have all undertaken appropriate safeguarding training.
- The safeguarding policy and procedures are consistent with Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (HSCP) requirements and are reviewed annually and made available to parents, staff and pupils.
- The school has procedures in place to deal with allegations of abuse made against members of staff and volunteers, including allegations made against the Head.
- The school operates safer recruitment procedures which include statutory checks on the suitability of all staff and volunteers to work with children.
- The school carries out SI28 checks on all new members of the Senior Leadership Team.
- The school has in place a training strategy that ensures all staff receive appropriate safeguarding training, which includes initial training before any contact with children (or as soon as is practicably possible thereafter), refresher training and updates at least annually. As part of the regular safeguarding Level 1 training given to all staff and volunteers, they will also receive regular updates in line with HSCP advice to include Prevent and e-safety plus informal updates when needed.
- The DSL and DDSs receive refresher training every 2 years and Prevent training every 3 years (in line with HCSP guidance).
- The school makes all volunteers and temporary staff aware of safeguarding arrangements via a leaflet containing essential information and a verbal briefing when they first report for duty.
- A member of the governing body (normally the Chair) is nominated to be responsible for liaising with the local authority in the event of an allegation being made against the Head.
- The safeguarding policy reflects that children with SEND, or certain medical or physical health conditions, can face additional barriers to any abuse or neglect being recognised.
- Any other body providing services or activities has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place to be inspected if needed. Safeguarding requirements are a condition of using the school premises, and that any agreement to use the premises would be terminated if the other body fails to comply. There should also be arrangements for the body to liaise with the school about safeguarding arrangements where appropriate.

Safer Recruitment

All school appointments are subject to safer recruitment guidelines. Key staff including the Head, the Deputy Head, the Head of the Nursery and the Assistant Bursar are trained in safer recruitment. All interview panels will have at least one member of staff trained in safer recruitment.

Appointments are not made without suitable checks and evidence including criminal record checks (DBS checks), barred list checks and prohibition checks together with references and interview information. All such information is stored on the Single Central Register.

For most appointments, an enhanced DBS certificate, which includes barred list information, will be required as the majority of staff will be engaging in regulated activity.

In summary, a person will be considered to be engaging in regulated activity if as a result of their work they:

- Will be responsible, on a regular basis in a school or college, for teaching, training, instructing, caring for or supervising children; or
- Will carry out paid, or unsupervised unpaid, work regularly in a school or college where that work provides an opportunity for contact with children; or
- Engage in intimate or personal care or overnight activity, even if this happens only once.

For all other staff who have an opportunity for contact with children who are not engaging in regulated activity, e.g. on-site contractors, an enhanced DBS certificate, which does not include a barred list check, will be appropriate.

A **supervised** volunteer who regularly teaches or looks after children is not in regulated activity.

For more information please refer to the Aldenham Foundation Recruitment Policy and KCSIE 2022.

2. Duty of Care

The Children Act (2004) places a “Duty of Care”:

- On the school in respect of a risk or perceived risk of significant harm to a child.
- On a Head of an independent school to report to a local social services department any evidence or suspicion of children being or at risk of being abused.
- On all members of staff to report to his/her manager the same evidence or suspicion.

In the document *Working Together to Safeguard Children* (2018; updated 2022) and KCSIE (2022) our role as a school is clearly set out and our statutory duty is made clear. All staff working directly with children will read KCSIE Part 1 and Annex B, and those not working directly with children will also read Annex A annually.

All staff will complete an online assessment to ensure they have understood the contents.

Sections 175 and 157 of the Education Act 2002 places a duty on independent schools to exercise their functions with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are pupils at the school.

KCSIE (September 2022, Sections 51 to 57) states:

Staff working with children are advised to have an attitude of ‘it could happen here’ where safeguarding is concerned, even if no direct disclosure has been made by a child. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff should always act in the best interests of the child [para. 51].

If staff have any concerns about a child’s welfare, they should act on them immediately. See Appendix B

for a flow chart [copied from p22 of KCSIE] setting out the process for staff when they have concerns about a child [para. 52]

If staff have a concern, they should follow their own organisation's child protection policy and speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or DDSL). [para. 53]

Options will then include:

- Managing any support for the child internally via the school or college's own pastoral support processes;
- An early help assessment; and,
- A referral for statutory services, for example as the child might be in need, is in need or suffering or likely to suffer harm. [para. 54]

Staff are aware that children can be at risk or harm inside and outside of their home, at school and online and know what to look for to identify children who need help or protection.

Staff have a role to play in providing a safe space for LGBT children to speak out and share any concerns and are aware that these pupils may be targeted by other children or may not have a trusted adult to confide in.

The DSL or a DDSL should always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns. If in exceptional circumstances, the DSL or DDSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Staff should consider speaking to a member of the Senior Leadership Team and/or take advice from local children's social care. In these circumstances, any action taken should be shared with the DSL or DDSL as soon as is practically possible. [para. 55]

If anyone other than the Designated Safeguarding Lead makes a referral, they should inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible. The local authority should make a decision within one working day of a referral being made about what course of action they are taking and should let the referrer know the outcome. Staff should follow up on a referral should that information not be forthcoming. The online tool [Reporting child abuse to your local council](#) directs staff to their local children's social care contact number.

St Hilda's will make all reasonable attempts to ensure that, where facilities are let out to external organisations such as community groups or sports clubs, appropriate safeguarding arrangements are in place. This will necessitate each organisation's safeguarding policy being inspected, and the identity and contact information pertaining to the organisation's safeguarding officer being ascertained.

In accordance with Section 11 of the Children Act (2004), Teachers' Standards (2011) and KCSIE (2022), the school has in place arrangements that reflect the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. These include:

- Appointing a designated professional lead for safeguarding (referred to as the DSL).
- A clear line of accountability for the provision of services designed to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- A clear commitment by senior management to the importance of safeguarding and promoting children's welfare including appointing a governor to take leadership responsibility for safeguarding arrangements.
- Promoting a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings.
- Engendering a culture of "professional curiosity" amongst staff with regard to possible causes of changes in the behaviour or conduct of children.
- Making arrangements which set out clearly the processes for sharing information with other professionals and the HSCP.
- Providing appropriate supervision and support for staff including undertaking safeguarding training and so ensure that staff are competent to carry out their responsibilities for

safeguarding, promoting the welfare of children and creating an environment where staff feel able to raise concerns and feel supported in their safeguarding role.

- Providing staff with mandatory induction training including familiarisation with **Child Protection Procedures** and subsequent reviews and updates to all staff, as necessary (minimum update every three years). The induction programme includes familiarisation with the school's Safeguarding policy, staff handbook, Whistle-blowing Policy and KCSIE (Part I) and Annex B or Annex A for those not dealing directly with children. All staff are required to read these and complete a short online assessment to ensure they have understood the contents and the procedures which must be adhered to. In addition, the DSL (Melanie Charles) and DDSLs (Cheryl Rosenthal and Andy Kaye) will be introduced, or will lead the training, and staff will be made aware of how to contact them.
- Using safe recruitment practices in accordance with KCSIE (Sept 2022)
- Providing clear guidelines with reference to HSCP, in accordance with locally agreed interagency procedures, for dealing with allegations against staff. Allegations may relate to a person who works with children who 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 indicated they may pose a risk of harm to children.
 - Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.
- Involving the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) in the management and oversight of individual cases (the LADO should be informed within 24 hours of all allegations that come to the school's attention or are reported directly to the police.)
- Making referrals to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) if an individual (paid or volunteer) is removed from work looking after children because it is deemed that they pose a risk of harm to children.

The documents Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018; updated 2022) and KCSIE (2022) promote a multi-agency approach to the care of children and set forth the good practice of separate agencies co-operating and working together for the benefit of the child.

EYFS

The St Hilda's Safeguarding Policy applies to all pupils including EYFS. With specific reference to EYFS and in accordance with the statutory framework for EYFS 2021 staff must refer and adhere to the Taking, Storing and Using Images of Pupils Policy of the setting which states that staff, visitors, volunteers and students are not permitted to use their own mobile phones or cameras to take or record any images of Foundation Stage children for their own records during session times. All visitors read this policy as part of the 'signing in' procedure in the Foundation Stage.

Cameras and mobile phones are **prohibited** in the toilet areas. The Intimate Care Policy must also be adhered to.

3. The Designated Safeguarding Leads and Deputies

The Governors approve the job description of the DSL and DDSLs, and ensure they have sufficient time, funding, supervision and support to perform their duties. Safeguarding is an agenda item at every meeting of the Board of Governors and the Education Committee. The Child Protection Governor reports annually to the governors on safeguarding and a minute is kept. Governors understand they have no right of access to information involving any child protection cases within the school or to information involving an allegation against a member of staff unless/until it becomes an internal disciplinary issue. The exception to the above would occur if an allegation was made against the Head. Such an allegation would be referred to the Chair of Governors and they would be required to contact the LADO.

The school appoints a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and a sufficient number of Deputy Designated

Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs) to ensure an appropriate level of provision is maintained at all times. There are currently two DDSLs in place.

The Role of the DSL

The DSL is responsible to the Head for the following broad areas:

- Briefing all school staff (support staff, teaching staff and volunteers), on the relevant contents of the above guidance and procedures, and on the procedures the school should follow below - including the briefing of new staff as part of their induction after arrival at the school.
- Receiving reports of alleged or suspected child abuse within the school or reported by a pupil relating to incidents at home or outside the school, contacting the HSCP (or relevant Local Authority) and taking other action in response, as set out below.

Job descriptions for the DSL and DDSL are contained in Appendix D and Appendix E.

Managing Referrals

The DSL will refer all cases of suspected abuse to the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (HSCP), or relevant local authority for pupils who reside outside Hertfordshire, and

- The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for dealing with all Child Protection concerns that relate to a staff member. The Hertfordshire LADOs may be contacted via their admin support, Gareth Sinclair, on 01992 555420. Referrals must be submitted on the appropriate form to LADO.Referral@hertfordshire.gov.uk.)
- The Disclosure and Barring Service (cases where a person is dismissed, resigns or leaves due to risk/harm to a child)
- The police (cases where a crime may have been committed)
- The TRA and the Charities Commission as required

The DSL will refer all allegations against members of staff directly to the Head who will make decisions regarding all low-level concerns, except in the event of the allegation being against the Head, in which case the DSL will communicate directly to the Chair of the Governors without notifying the Head.

Allegations against the DSL should be referred to the Head or the local safeguarding board without notifying the DSL.

The DSL is also responsible for:

- Ensuring that children on the edge of care (those on a Child Protection Plan or with sufficiently serious intervention from other external agencies) are known to all staff and that their learning needs are catered for appropriately This includes ensuring that a culture of high aspirations is in evidence for the child(ren) and working with relevant staff (both inside and outside the school) to identify specific challenges the child(ren) may face. The DSL should also liaise with other relevant senior staff to ensure that the overall curriculum followed by a child in this position is tailored to their own situation as precisely as is practicable
- Receiving reports of alleged or suspected child abuse within the school or reported by a pupil relating to incidents at home or outside the school, contacting children's services and taking other action in response, as set out below
- Providing guidance to parents, children and staff about obtaining suitable support
- Developing links with relevant statutory and voluntary agencies
- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the school's Safeguarding Policy and ensuring it is updated at least annually
- Keeping accurate records of all concerns, including a summary of the concern, details of how the concern was followed up and resolved, and a note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome and ensuring that such records are stored securely on the MyConcern

safeguarding platform

- Ensuring that when a pupil with a child protection plan leaves the school, appropriate levels of liaison between DSLs occur and the pupil's information is transferred to the DSL at their new school as soon as possible. The details of the recipient of files (date, school, DSL, authority etc.) will be recorded in line with the Retention of Data and Erasure of Personal Information Policy and the DSL will ensure that the child protection file is transferred separately from the main pupil file, either directly via MyConcern or via secure mail
- Liaising with the relevant staff to ensure that the highest possible standards of e-safety are taught and maintained in the school
- Working with the police when there are delays in the criminal process
- Working with the local authority on instigating an early help assessment

In addition, the DSL should liaise with the Head to inform them of issues especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 2004 and police investigations. The DSL should act as a source of support, advice and expertise to staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.

Training

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should:

- Receive appropriate training carried out every two years in order to understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention.
- Ensure that DDSLs also receive training to the required level.
- Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection initial conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so.
- Ensure each member of staff is aware of and understands the school's safeguarding policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff. This should include:
 - The safeguarding policy and procedures
 - The staff code of conduct
 - The identities and contact details of the DSL and DDSLs
 - The role of the DSL

The St Hilda's SLT will be provided with a copy of KCSIE. All other staff and will be provided with a copy of KCSIE Part 1 and Annex B (or Annex A as appropriate) and required to confirm that they have both read and understood its contents. This will take the form of a brief online assessment via MS Forms.

All staff members should receive safeguarding and child protection updates at least annually to ensure they have relevant and current skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. Staff should ensure they understand their role in the early help process including identifying emerging problems, liaising with the DSL, sharing information with other professionals and in some cases acting as the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment. Updates may take the form of face-to-face briefings, written briefings and online training modules on a platform such as TES Develop (formally known as EduCare).

Specifically, the DSL should brief all school staff (support staff, teaching staff and volunteers), and as appropriate, prefects and other senior pupils on the relevant contents of the safeguarding policy and on the appropriate procedures to follow in case of a concern - including the briefing of new staff as part of their induction after arrival at the school.

Governors also undertake full safeguarding training on a 3-yearly basis and are given updates by the DSL on at least an annual basis. They sign to say they have read and understood the contents of KCSIE Part 1 every year. Receiving the appropriate training ensures that the governors have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities and can be assured that safeguarding policies and procedures are effective and support the school to deliver a robust whole-school approach to safeguarding.

Raising Awareness

The DSL should:

- Ensure the school's safeguarding policies are known and used appropriately
- Ensure the school's Safeguarding Policy is reviewed at least annually and the procedures and implementation are updated
- Work with the nominated safeguarding governor to review and update policies and keep them apprised of safeguarding procedures and concerns as appropriate
- Ensure the Safeguarding Policy is published on MySchoolPortal and the school website
- Ensure that parents are aware that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school in this process
- Link with HSCP and other Local Authorities to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding
- Where children leave the school, ensure their safeguarding file is forwarded to any new school or college as soon as possible (within five working days of the pupil being on roll at their new school) but transferred separately from the main pupil file (in line with GDPR guidelines)
- If children leave the school, and safeguarding concerns were present, and their future educational establishment is unknown – the DSL should contact the relevant Children's Services and the correct Local Education Authority to flag the concern
- The school Admissions team request that all feeder schools complete a safeguarding declaration form once pupils have accepted a place at the school, but before they commence their studies. This requires feeder schools to disclose any child protection/safeguarding issues that have arisen while the child is in their care or that the school is aware of from other sources. An example of this form is at the end of this document.

The DSL is responsible for holding the school's copy of the current *Local Safeguarding Children Partnership Procedures* and being fully conversant with these procedures. In addition, they should hold and be conversant with the following:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education (2022)
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused (2015)
- Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership Child Protection Procedures
<http://hertsscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/contents.html>
- Working Together to Safeguard Children DfE (2018; updated 2022)

Promoting Fundamental British Values (FBV)

St Hilda's teaches a broad and balanced curriculum which promotes the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils and prepares them for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life. It places great emphasis on the promotion of community cohesion. St Hilda's promotes FBV in many of its day to day interactions with pupils. Examples of this include whole school assemblies, PSHE lessons, talks and presentations, the School Council, Form Time and House competitions.

St Hilda's is a multi-cultural and multi faith school, which aims to:

- Ensure children become valuable and fully rounded members of society, who treat others with respect and tolerance regardless of background
- Promote the FBV of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance for those of different faiths and beliefs
- Promote mutual respect amongst pupils and ensure they are fully prepared for life in modern Britain when they leave school

As a result of this St Hilda's expects pupils to:

- Gain an understanding of how citizens influence decision making through democratic processes
- Recognise that freedom to hold faith and beliefs is protected in law
- Accept that people having different faiths or beliefs to oneself (or having none) should be accepted and tolerated and should not be the cause of prejudicial or discriminatory behaviour
- Recognise the means of identifying and combatting discrimination

Guidance on promoting fundamental British values in schools is available at:
www.gov.uk/government/news/guidance-on-promoting-british-values-in-schools-published.

Prevent

St Hilda's has a duty of care to both pupils and staff. This includes safeguarding them from the risk of being drawn into terrorism. Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. The government has defined extremism in the Prevent strategy as: *"vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs"*.

Schools should be safe spaces in which children and young people can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and extremist ideas that are part of the terrorist ideology and learn how to challenge these ideas. St Hilda's does not intend to limit discussion of these or other issues related to FBV e.g. democracy, law and government, however, it is mindful of its existing duties to forbid political indoctrination and secure a balanced presentation of political issues.

The Prevent strategy, published by the Government in 2011 and updated in 2019, is part of the overall counter- terrorism strategy, CONTEST. The aim of the Prevent strategy is to reduce the threat to the UK from terrorism by stopping people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

Section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the Act) places a duty on schools to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".

The 2011 Prevent strategy has three specific strategic objectives:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it
- Prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support
- Work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalisation that we need to address

If staff become aware of activity that could fall within the categories outlined in the Prevent strategy, they must pass the information on to the Head immediately. If required, the school will work with the local authority to make appropriate referrals to Channel, a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The programme uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by:

- Identifying individuals at risk;
- Assessing the nature and extent of that risk; and,
- Developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned.

Further guidance can be found at www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance.

There is no such thing as a 'typical extremist' and those involved in extremism come from a range of backgrounds and experiences. A list of indicators is attached as Appendix C to provide support for staff to understand and identify factors that could suggest a child or their family may be vulnerable or involved

with extremism. The list of indicators is not exhaustive and all or none may be present in individual cases of concern. Nor does it mean that vulnerable people / young people experiencing these factors are automatically at risk of exploitation for the purposes of extremism. The accepted view is that a complex relationship between the various aspects of an individual's identity determines their vulnerability to extremism. Over-simplified assessments based upon demographics and poverty indicators have consistently demonstrated to increase victimisation, fail to identify vulnerabilities and, in some cases, increase the ability of extremists to exploit, operate and recruit.

All staff receive training on recognising the indicators of potentially vulnerable children and those who may be susceptible to radicalisation and the associated risks (such as being drawn into extremism or terrorism).

See Appendix C for indicators of vulnerability with regard to extremism.

4. What to do if a child makes a disclosure of alleged abuse (including child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment) or if you are concerned about a child

Children who report abuse to a teacher (or other member of staff or volunteer) must be **listened to** and **heard**, whatever form their attempts to communicate their worries may take. You should engage the DSL or a DDSL in this process as soon as is practicable. The following points give guidance on how to deal with a child who makes an allegation or reports an allegation:

- The child should be listened to but not interviewed or asked to repeat the account
- Avoid questions, particularly leading questions
- The child should not be interrupted when recalling significant events
- All information should be noted carefully immediately following the conversation, including details such as timing, setting, who was present and what was said, in the child's own words. The account obtained should be recorded verbatim or as near as possible
- Care should be taken not to make assumptions about what the child is saying or to make interpretations or decisions about whether or not abuse has occurred
- 'Listened to' means just that; on no account should suggestions be made to children as to alternative explanations for their worries
- Advice or promises must not be given to the child other than the assurance that they have done the right thing in telling you and that you will be passing on their concern to the relevant person
- At all times the child's wishes and feelings must be respected as far as the law allows
- The written record of the allegations should be signed, time-stamped and dated by the person who received them as soon as practicable, although priority should always be given to referring the incident to external agencies if required
- These notes should be uploaded onto MyConcern as soon as possible after the disclosure
- All evidence (e.g. scribbled notes, mobile phones containing text messages, clothing and computers) must be safeguarded and preserved so they can be passed on to the DSL/DDSL intact
- All actions subsequently taken should be recorded with dates, times and signature. It is particularly important that if a disclosure is logged directly on MyConcern, the date and time of the disclosure is recorded as the time it actually took place rather than the time of it being logged
- All staff should be able to reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report (KCSIE 2022 para 18)
- All staff should be aware that some children may not feel ready or know how to talk about abuse, not recognise their experiences as harmful, or feel embarrassed humiliated or threatened but this should not stop staff from having a 'professional curiosity' and speaking to the DSL if they have any concerns about the child.

N.B The school does not require parental consent to make a referral to social services but will seek to

engage parents in the process unless doing so is likely to put the child at further risk. In this circumstance there would be a discussion with the local authority children's social care team first. The DSL will normally discuss any concerns about a child with their parents or carers in the event of a suspicion or disclosure.

You must then immediately inform the DSL or a DDSL in their absence.

If you are uncertain about whether or not to be concerned about a child, it is always best to share that information with the DSL/DDSL.

A member of staff or volunteer may come across circumstances where they suspect or observe abuse by pupils/students on other pupils/students the abuse may take the form of:

- verbal, physical, emotional abuse
- intimidation or bullying
- sexual abuse

Whilst children and young people who abuse others need to be held responsible for their abusive behaviour, it is also important that whilst being identified, they are responded to in a way that meets their needs as well as protecting others. They may well be children in need or at risk themselves. This sort of concern is to be reported to the DSL/DDSLs in the same way as any other form of abuse or suspected abuse; the Anti-Bullying Policy should also be consulted.

Staff will support children who have witnessed sexual violence and do all and do all they can to ensure the victim, alleged perpetrator and any witnesses are not bullied or harassed. Staff will also be alert to reports of sexual violence and/or harassment that may point to environmental and/or systematic problems or reflect wider issues that can be addressed by updating policies, processes and the curriculum, or could reflect wider issues in the local area that should be shared with safeguarding partners.

Confidentiality

A member of staff or volunteer **must not promise absolute confidentiality**. The child can be assured that whilst you cannot keep an allegation of abuse or suspected abuse to yourself, you will not tell anyone who does not need to know. It is best not to explain procedures in detail to the child but to say that the DSL will have to be told and will decide the next course of action.

The DSL

The DSL (or DDSL under the direction of the DSL as appropriate) will take charge in school and make contact with the relevant people and execute the appropriate procedures. This will take into account the local multi-agency procedures of the HSCP and other Local Authorities. (See the flowchart in Appendix B for reference.) The DSL should also have due regard of the information included in the NPCC document *When to Call the Police* in deciding how to proceed with an incident and recognises that children must have an 'appropriate adult' to support and help them in the case of a police investigation or search.

A complaint involving a criminal offence will always be referred to the LADO or the police without further investigation by the school. The BSA will be informed (without disclosing any personal details of the case), in accordance with the Commitment to Care Charter, if the subject of the complaint works in the Senior School.

The member of staff or volunteer who is the subject of the allegation will be updated and supported throughout the process as appropriate. This may include providing alternative off-site accommodation if the colleague is suspended from duties, pending a full investigation.

The action taken by the DSL may take into account the wishes of the pupil who has complained, provided that the pupil is of sufficient understanding and maturity and properly informed. However, there are times when the situation is so serious that decisions may need to be taken, after all appropriate consultation, which overrides a pupil's wishes. In addition, the DSL may consider the wishes of the complainant's parents, provided they have no interest which conflicts with the best interest of the pupil and that they are properly informed. Again, it may be necessary to override the parental wishes in some circumstances. The DSL will seek to involve appropriate staff, e.g. on a need-to-know basis as soon as possible.

The DSL is available to talk to staff about their concerns which can be raised on a 'what if' basis if necessary.

The DSL will have a good understanding of harmful sexual behaviour from the training they have received and will be confident that they know what local specialist support is available to support all children involved in sexual violence and sexual harassment and how to access this support.

Referral Guidelines

Allegations against anyone working or volunteering at the school must be referred to the LADO within 24 hours of the referral being made

If a crime may have been committed, it should be reported to the police in accordance with Working Together procedures. The DSL will make judgements as to whether the child is 'in need' or 'at risk'. Where boundaries are unclear, the DSL will discuss the matter with the LADO (if staff are involved) or the Local Safeguarding Children's Partnership (for example, Hertfordshire's Targeted Advice Service or Brent's MASH team) to seek further guidance.

For example, in the following circumstances the DSL may take advice from the LADO or children's social care before a decision about making a referral is made:

- The complaint does not involve a serious criminal offence.
- A referral would be contrary to the wishes of the pupil complainant who is of sufficient maturity and understanding and properly informed, or is contrary to the wishes of the complainant's parents (not involving them as perpetrators)
- The case is one that could be satisfactorily investigated and dealt with under the School's internal procedures, the parents being kept fully informed, as appropriate

If the child is deemed to be 'in need', the DSL will discuss with children's services whether to begin early intervention and support using the Common Assessment Framework (or local version if outside Hertfordshire).

If the child is deemed to be 'at risk', the DSL will make a referral under Section 47 of the Children's Act immediately.

External agencies

Whether or not the school decides to refer a particular complaint to the LADO or the police, the parents and pupil will be informed of their right to make their own complaint or referral and will be provided with the appropriate contact details.

Abuse from use of Electronic Technology

The era of greater access to and use of mobile technology and the internet exposes young people to previously unforeseen risks of abuse. Occasions of cyber bullying are increasing through the use of networking sites, such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, TikTok and Snapchat, and also through text and email messaging. People working with young people need to be aware of the risks posed by the use

of such media. School policies on Anti-Bullying and Anti-Cyber Bullying should be adhered to as well as staff adopting safe working practices when considering communicating with pupils electronically.

Our students increasingly use mobile phones, tablets and computers on a daily basis. They are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education and proved to be vital during the COVID-19 lockdown. However, we know that some adults and young people will use these technologies to harm children. The harm might range from sending hurtful or abusive texts and emails, to enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations, webcam photography or face-to-face meetings. The Prevent duty also requires the school to safeguard vulnerable individuals from being radicalised or drawn into extremism through the internet or social media.

The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues such as child sexual exploitation; radicalisation; sexual predation - technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm. An effective approach to online safety empowers a school or college to protect and educate the whole school or college community in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene and escalate any incident where appropriate. Online safety training forms part of annual updates to staff and is available via Tes Develop, our online training platform.

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into three areas of risk:

- Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material
- Contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users
- Conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm

The school's e-safety policy is incorporated in the Pupil's **Acceptable Use of ICT and Mobile Phone Policy for Pupils** which can be found in the Policies section of MySchoolPortal. This explains how we try to keep students safe in school. **check where this is on portal*

Online safety is a running theme within the whole-school approach to safeguarding and related policies. The school regularly communicates with parents to reinforce the importance of online safety and share information with regard to how their child's learning may involve going online.

Cyber-bullying and sexting by students, via texts and emails, will be treated as seriously as any other bullying-type behaviour and will be managed through our counter-bullying procedures.

Further guidance on keeping children safe online, particularly during online learning, is available in KCSIE (September 2022), Part Two.

See the relevant DfE advice on **Searching, screening and confiscation**

<https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/uk-council-for-child-internet-safety-ukccis>

The following measures and policies are in place to promote e-safety within the school:

Induction and Education: All pupils are inducted in appropriate use of the school's ICT facilities and other aspects of this policy upon arrival. Subsequently, Teachers/Tutors remind pupils at the start of each academic year about their obligations and code of conduct.

Monitoring/Filtering: The school will exercise its right to monitor the use of computer systems, including the monitoring/filtering of internet use, interception of e-mails and the deletion of inappropriate materials at all times.

The SLT and relevant members of staff are aware of and understand the IT filters and monitoring systems in place, manage them effectively and know how to escalate concerns.

(Factors considered when putting in place these measures, are set out in **UK Safer Internet Centre: appropriate filtering and monitoring.**

Follow these links for Guidance on e-security and buying advice for schools.)

In circumstances where the school believes unauthorised use of the computer system is, or may be taking place, or the system is, or may be, being used for unlawful purposes, the school reserves the right to inform appropriate authorities and provide documentary evidence.

Training: Staff receive advice regarding ICT Code of Conduct, the use of social networking and electronic communication with pupils. Online safety training is integrated into the regular safeguarding training staff undergo and this forms part of the pupils' PSHE and Computing curriculum.

Sharing nudes and semi-nudes

All staff should be aware safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via use of technology in the form of sharing nudes and semi-nudes (colloquially referred to as sexting), often as a form of child-on-child abuse. The accepted terminology was updated by UKCIS in 2020 to reflect current usage by young people.

Whilst professionals refer to the issue as 'sexting' there is no clear definition of 'sexting'. Many professionals consider sexting to be 'sending or posting sexually suggestive images, including nude or semi-nude photographs, via mobiles or over the Internet.' (Adolescents and self-taken sexual images. Cooper, Quayle, Jonsson, Svedin, 2014).

Creating and sharing sexual photos, livestreams and videos of under 18s is illegal and therefore causes the greatest complexity for schools and other agencies when responding. It also presents a range of risks which need careful management. 'Youth produced sexual imagery' best describes the practice because:

- 'Youth produced' includes young people sharing images that they, or another young person, have created of themselves.
- 'Sexual' is clearer than 'indecent.' A judgement of whether something is 'decent' is both a value judgement and dependent on context.
- 'Imagery' covers both still photos and moving videos (and this is what is meant by reference to imagery throughout the document).

See the detailed UKCIS advice on Sharing Nudes and Semi-Nudes on the Resources tab of MyConcern. All staff have all been provided with a one-page summary of this advice, also published by UKCIS.

Steps to take when dealing with an incident of sexting:

For general concern expressed by a pupil about how sexting may affect them or for information only. This should be for cases where the concern expressed is not specific or related to an alleged incident or disclosure. In this case staff should direct pupils to the following government website <https://www.disrespectnobody.co.uk/sexting/what-is-sexting/>

If a disclosure is made about an alleged sexting incident by a pupil the following steps should be taken:

- Follow the steps outlined in 'What to do' for the recording and reporting of any disclosure as outlined in the summary of the safeguarding policy
- Contact the DSL as soon as possible
- If appropriate and with the pupil's permission, take the mobile phone. **Do not view any content.** Place it face down. Turn it off. Place it in an envelope on which you have written: What the envelope contains, the name of the pupil, the date and time. Ask the pupil to sign the envelope over the seal of the envelope to ensure that it cannot be opened and resealed without anyone knowing about it

- Hand the mobile phone to the DSL (or in her absence the DDSL) at the same time as you report your concern.

The DSL will deal with the incident using the detailed guidance contained in the UK Council for Child Internet Safety document ‘Sexting in Schools and Colleges’ <https://www.safeguardingschools.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Sexting-in-schools-and-colleges-UKCCIS-August-2016.pdf>

The DSL **must follow** the detailed guidance contained in the UK Council for Internet Safety document ‘[Sharing Nudes and Semi-Nudes](#)’ – advice for education settings working with children and young people

Bullying (Child-on-child abuse)

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse or neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause considerable anxiety and distress. All incidences of child-on-child abuse should be logged on MyConcern and managed by the DSL (or DDSLs) in accordance with the school’s Anti-Bullying Policy. If bullying is particularly serious and there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm it could lead to the implementation of child protection procedures.

Child-on-child abuse can take several forms:

- Cyber-bullying, prejudice-based bullying or discriminatory bullying
- Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers
- Physical abuse which can include hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling or otherwise causing physical harm
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment (SVSH) or other forms of harmful sexual behaviour – see below
- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes
- Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party
- Downblousing (taking photos of a female’s chest without consent)
- Upskirting
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals

Staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Full reference to this can be found in the school’s Anti-Bullying Policy, which details the following:

- What constitutes child-on-child abuse
- How allegations of child-on-child abuse will be dealt with
- How victims of child-on-child abuse will be supported
- How perpetrators of such abuse will be given support to change their behaviour, in addition to being disciplined as appropriate
- How the risk of child-on-child abuse can be minimized

Staff should recognise that not everyone who has been subject to abuse considers themselves to be a victim or want to be described this way. Staff should consider this when dealing with an incident by using the term the child is most comfortable with.

Staff should think carefully about using the term ‘perpetrator’ particularly in front of children with the knowledge that in some cases abusive behaviour can be harmful to the perpetrator too. The school will decide which term is most appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

It is vital that staff are aware of potential incidences of child-on-child abuse, which should never be tolerated or passed off as “banter” or “part of growing up”. Particular care should be taken to ensure that all incidences of online child-on-child abuse or sexting are reported to the relevant authorities and not investigated by the school.

Child-on-child abuse manifests itself particularly where there are minority groups in an organisation. Particular care should be taken to ensure that such groups are protected as far as possible from majority groups (See KCSIE 2022 Annex B).

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Honour-Based Abuse (HBA)

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) 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 child or young person 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 also occur through the use of technology. (Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018; updated 2022). CSE must always be treated as a form of child sexual abuse.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) may also occur as a result of an imbalance of power. In addition to age, the imbalance may be due to a range of other factors, including (but not limited to) gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status and access to economic or other resources. The experiences of girls who are criminally exploited can be very different to that of boys. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation (KCSIE 2022 para 39).

It is important to note that both CSE and CCE may be perpetrated by:

- Groups or individuals
- People of any gender identity
- Children or adults.

Incidents of CSE and CCE must be investigated very carefully, and it must not be assumed that the alleged perpetrator fits the stereotype of a strong male.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. There is a range of potential indicators that a child or young person may be at risk of FGM, which individually may not indicate risk but if there are two or more indicators present this could signal a risk to the child or young person. Victims of FGM are likely to come from a community that is known to practise FGM. Professionals 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. Staff should activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. (See KCSIE 2022 Annex B for further details)

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community, including FGM, forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. All of the above, by definition, constitute abuse, regardless of motivation. If staff have concerns about the possibility of our pupils being subject to HBA these must be reported immediately to the DSL.

All employees of the school have a statutory duty to report cases of FGM involving children directly to the police, rather than via the DSL or Head, who should both be informed immediately once a report has been filed. FGM concerns should be reported to Hertfordshire Domestic Violence/Abuse helpline on 08088 088 088 or in emergency dial 999. FGM concerns in the Metropolitan Police area should be reported via 101.

Child-on-child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

Sexual violence includes, but is not limited to, rape or assault by penetration by one or more perpetrators against a victim or victims. It can also include intentional touching of a sexual nature where consent has not been freely given. (For further guidance, see KCSIE 2022 Part 5 or the DfE's advice paper [Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges \(2021\)](#))*this has been incorporated into KICSE. Should staff become aware of a sexual assault having taken place, they must inform the DSL or DDSL(s) as a matter of urgency. If a pupil wishes to disclose details of such an assault, this should be done with **at least** two members of staff present, one of whom should be the DSL/DDSL. Every effort should be made to support the victim and to protect the identity of the alleged perpetrator to ensure that legal proceedings can run their course. The SLT will liaise with the police regarding minimising the risk of a further assault taking place if the alleged perpetrator is still in school. This will involve conducting a written risk assessment.

If a victim asks the school not to tell anyone about the sexual violence or sexual harassment, this cannot be guaranteed and the DSL will have to balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other children. All staff will do all they reasonably can to protect the anonymity of any child involved in any report of sexual violence or harassment and will consider the potential impact of social media in facilitating the spreading of rumors and exposing victims' identities.

Sexual harassment includes, but is not limited to, sexual comments, taunting and threatening sexual behaviour. This should be dealt with by the Deputy Head and a record logged on MyConcern. The victim of harassment will be offered appropriate support, such as counselling.

Staff should make it clear to pupils that such behaviour is **never** acceptable.

KCSIE 2022 (para 445) states that all staff working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of "it could happen here" when considering the possibility of child-on-child abuse occurring. Furthermore, KCSIE 2022 para 446 states that abuse "should never be passed off as 'banter', 'just having a laugh', 'part of growing up' or 'boys will be boys' as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviors and an unsafe environment for children." It must be stressed that not only boys perpetrate sexual and/or sexual harassment. KCSIE makes it clear that it can occur between "children of any age and sex" (Para 1).

The DSL should regularly review case of sexual violence and sexual harassment to see if any distinct patterns emerge.

Consideration should then be given to take further preventative measures, e.g. additional teaching time, enhanced staff training or changes to the physical infrastructure to ensure that the risk of further occurrences of inappropriate behaviour is minimised. Even if there are no reported cases of child-on-child abuse, of any description, it should not be assumed that it is not happening. The school will therefore make it as straightforward as possible for children to be able to report such behaviour.

If, after investigation, it is found that a report of sexual violence or harassment is unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the DSL should consider whether the child and/or the person who has made the allegation is in need of any help or whether disciplinary action should be taken against the person reporting. This should be done in line with the school's behaviour policy.

Upskirting

"Upskirting typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm" (KCSIE Annex B, 2022). Any suspected incidents of upskirting must be reported immediately to the DSL/DDSLs, who will refer the matter to the police as it is a criminal offence. Anyone of any gender can be a victim.

Gang Violence

There are a number of areas in which young people are put at risk by gang activity, both through participation and as victims of gang violence which can be in relation to their peers or to a gang involved adult in their household. A child who is affected by gang activity or serious youth violence may have suffered, or may be likely to suffer, significant harm through physical, sexual and emotional abuse or neglect.

For more information on safeguarding children affected by gang violence refer to the following document published by the Home Office.

[‘Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement – Practical Advice for Schools and Colleges’](#)

If you become aware that a pupil is involved in gang activity this should be reported immediately to the DSL who will arrange to meet with relevant staff to decide the best course of action which may involve the police and other outside agencies.

County Lines

St Hilda’s proximity to major transport thoroughfares, in addition to the widespread catchment area of its pupils, could make the school a target for the organisers of County Lines. Essentially, these involve coercing young people into transporting drugs and other illegal items from urban areas into provincial towns. Staff should be particularly vigilant in monitoring pupils for indicators such as the following:

- Sudden changes in appearance or dress
- Carrying a second mobile phone
- Unusual anxiety when delayed, e.g. to attend a detention
- Unexplained absences, particularly on Mondays and Fridays
- Unexplained injuries

These are just some of the indicators that a child might be involved in County Lines. Further information can be obtained from the Home Office publication [Criminal Exploitation of Children and Vulnerable Adults: County Line Guidance](#). Suspected involvement in County Lines must be reported to the DSL immediately, who will then liaise with appropriate pastoral staff to protect the pupil(s) from harm.

Staff are aware that serious violence (including that linked to county lines) can put children at risk of harm and become a safeguarding issue.

Domestic violence

The issue of children living with domestic violence is now recognised as a matter for concern in its own right by both government and key children’s services agencies. The link between child physical and sexual abuse and domestic violence is high. All the outcomes for children can be adversely affected if they are living with domestic violence and abuse - the impact is usually on every aspect of a child’s life. The impact of domestic violence and abuse on an individual child will vary according to the child’s resilience and the strengths and weaknesses of their particular circumstances.

Staff should be aware that children under 18 cannot be the direct victims of domestic abuse. However, the impact on their wellbeing is likely to be significant and therefore they should be given as much support as possible.

If staff become aware that a pupil is living with domestic violence the DSL should be made aware and a decision made about the involvement of social services and the police. Our aim is to work with parents alongside outside agencies in the best interest of the child. Although the school is not part of *Operation Encompass*, due to its pupils coming from a wide range of different Local Authorities, it will make every effort to liaise closely with the police and will act immediately on any information being provided by the Police to ensure that a child’s welfare is maximised at all times.

Mental Health

All staff should recognise that poor mental health can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered from or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Key pastoral staff (e.g. classroom teachers) are in an excellent position to ascertain when the mental health of a child has changed. They should not attempt a mental health diagnosis and must be careful in the use of any specific language used in dialogue with the pupil, such as the term “depression”. All children thought to be suffering from poor mental health, low mood or low self-esteem should be referred to the Head or Deputy. They will then liaise with the Foundation’s counsellor who will perform an initial diagnosis or will refer to external agencies such as CAMHS for advice. In an emergency, the child should be referred directly to the DSL, who will arrange for emergency care to be provided.

In addition, any suspected or disclosed incidents of self-harm should be logged on MyConcern. If a pupil requires immediate medical attention, the Health Centre on the Aldenham site must be contacted urgently for assistance.

Impact of abuse

The impact of 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. In addition, their life chances may be severely curtailed due to the impact on their academic progress during the period of abuse.

Good practice involves:

- Treating all pupils with respect
- Setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately
- Encouraging positive, respectful and safe behaviour amongst pupils
- Being a good listener
- Being alert to changes in pupils’ behaviour
- Recognising the challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse
- Reading and understanding the school’s Safeguarding Policy and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, e.g. bullying, behaviour, code of conduct, restraint
- Maintaining the appropriate standard of conversation and interaction with and between pupils
- Maintaining professional standards of pastoral care within the context of appropriate professional separation and avoiding the use of sexualised, derogatory or over familiar language in the company of pupils
- Being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some pupils lead to an increased risk of abuse

Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children may be at increased risk. Many factors may contribute to this including prejudice, discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur.

A vulnerable child should not be left on their own or sent back to lessons; you must make arrangements to stay with the child until an initial assessment of the situation has been made by the DSL or, in his absence, a DDSL. If lesson cover is needed contact the Deputy Head.

Any child at the school who is looked after by the Local Authority must have special attention paid to their needs, including ensuring that their learning is managed as effectively as possible.

Any child at the school with special educational needs or who has a disability must have special attention paid to their vulnerabilities.

To ensure all pupils receive equal protection, it is imperative that staff members pay particular attention to the needs of children who are particularly at risk from abuse, for example:

Pupils:

- With Special Educational Needs and disabilities (because they might not have the communication skills necessary to disclose abuse if it occurs);
- Affected by parental substance abuse;
- Who do not have English as their first language;
- Living away from home, in temporary accommodation or have transient lifestyles;
- Who run away or go missing;
- Who are vulnerable to being bullied or engaged in bullying;
- Who are vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, sexuality or any other protected characteristic;
- At risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE), prostitution or child trafficking;
- At risk of child criminal exploitation (CCE);
- Are likely to be victims of prejudice based bullying;
- At risk from being brought into County Lines operations; or,
- At risk of forced marriage or female genital mutilation (FGM).

Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and those with English as an Additional Language (EAL) are particularly vulnerable and as such can face additional safeguarding challenges and are three times more likely to be abused than their peers. Any abuse involving pupils with SEND will require close liaison with the DSL (or deputy) and the SENDCo. Staff are aware and mindful that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in children with SEND or EAL. Such barriers can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury, relate to the child's disability without further exploration
- Children with SEND or EAL can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying without outwardly showing any signs or being able to fully express their feelings
- Communication barriers, such as difficulties in articulating how they have been abused and difficulties in overcoming these barriers

The school's Anti-Bullying, Behaviour, Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, English as an Additional Language and Equal Opportunities policies provide additional information on the strategies adopted.

Helping children to keep themselves safe

Children are taught to understand and manage risk through the school's PSHE lessons, assemblies and pastoral input from Form Teachers. The school's approach is to help children think about the risks they may encounter and with staff work out how these risks might be overcome. Being taught to manage risk is a valuable part of a child's education. Children are regularly reminded about safety, e-safety and tackling bullying issues. The school promotes an ethos of respect for children and pupils are encouraged to speak to a member of staff if they have concerns about themselves or others.

Child abuse can be devastating for the child and very distressful for the staff who become involved. The school will support pupils, families and staff by:

- Taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously
- Maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need to know basis only with relevant agencies and individuals
- Storing records securely

- Offering details of help lines, counselling and other avenues of external support
- Co-operating fully with relevant statutory agencies

Children who run away or go missing

Occasionally, pupils may run away from home. If any pupil goes missing from school, staff should follow the Missing Pupil Policy. However, sometimes the school may become aware that a pupil ran away from home. In such a case:

- The school should work with the police and parents to give any possible assistance in finding the child – such as contacting known friends and searching school buildings and grounds, particularly boarding houses.
- Assuming the child is found, and irrespective of whether the police were involved, the school should still see such an incident as a possible indicator of abuse or a cry for help.

The school should gently investigate the reasons for the child running away – using open questions. If further concerns become apparent, or a disclosure is made at this point, the DSL should make the necessary referrals.

St Hilda's School will inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly, or has been absent without the school's permission for a **continuous period of 10 school days or more**, at such intervals as are agreed between the school and the local authority. (In default of such agreement, at intervals determined by the Secretary of State) See the School's Missing Pupil Policy.

Reporting concerns

Allegations against pupils

A pupil against whom an allegation of abuse has been made, may be suspended from school during the investigation and the school's policy on behaviour, discipline and sanctions will apply. In the instance where there is an allegation of abuse by one or more pupils against another pupil and there is 'reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm' then any such abuse will be referred to the HSCP (or the relevant Local Authority) as a child protection concern. The expectation is that in this instance all children involved whether perpetrator or victim will be treated as being 'at risk'.

One to one teaching

Where pupils are engaged in close one-to-one teaching, particularly in art, drama, dance, music or PE/games lessons, the teacher must ensure another member of staff is in reasonably close proximity within the building and lessons take place within normal working hours. In addition, the activity should be visible (e.g. the door is left open or the window in the door is not obstructed) and any physical touch should be minimal, instructive or confined to necessity in order to avoid harm or risk of injury. If it is necessary to touch a pupil to demonstrate a position/move/technique this should be preceded by an explanation of the manner of touching and assent should be sought e.g. 'I'll need to hold your shoulder to demonstrate this position, is that OK?' **Colleagues should take every possible precaution to avoid placing themselves at the risk of false allegation.**

Suspected harm from outside school

A member of staff who suspects a child is suffering harm from outside school should seek information from the child with tact and sympathy, using open but not leading questions. A record should be made of the conversation and the matter referred to the DSL or a DDSL if, after the initial conversation, there remains a cause for concern. The school can have a vital role to play in providing information to external agencies in such cases.

5. Arrangements for dealing with allegations of abuse against a member of staff, a member of supply staff, or volunteer

If you have concerns about a colleague

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague (including a member of supply staff or a volunteer) towards a pupil or pupils are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount and they have an obligation to raise any concerns with the DSL.

The school has procedures to deal with allegations of abuse against a member of staff, a member of supply staff, or a volunteer. The starting point for such an investigation should be the School's Low-Level Concerns Policy. This gives details of appropriate thresholds which, when met, constitute abuse. Once it is clear the threshold has been met, the LADO must be contacted immediately by the DSL. If the threshold has not been met, the procedures detailed in the Low-Level Concerns Policy should be followed. **The key test is whether the colleague has, or may, pose a risk of harm to children.**

Incidents of inappropriate conduct may not necessarily involve children but could have an impact on a colleague's suitability to work with children. For example, if a colleague was the perpetrator of domestic violence against an adult, it could potentially put children in school in danger due to the concept of transferable risk.

The four key unacceptable behaviours outlined in KCSIE (2022) Part Four are, in summary, where a colleague 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 may pose a risk of harm to children
- Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children

If the threshold(s) listed above have not been met, the Low-level Concerns Policy should be followed.

The school encourages a 'whistle blowing culture' in this respect and offers consideration of immunity from retribution or disciplinary action when done so in good faith. Please see the Whistleblowing Policy for further details.

All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school safeguarding regime and that such concerns will be taken seriously by the SLT. In addition, the NSPCC provides a Whistleblowing Advice Line which offers free advice and support to professionals with concerns about how child protection issues are being handled in their own or another organisation.

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-you-can-do/report-abuse/dedicated-helplines/whistleblowing-advice-line/>

Local procedures plus the government guidance in Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018; updated 2022) and Keeping Children Safe in Education (2022) must be followed at all times.

Where an allegation is made against a member of staff (including volunteers, supply staff and the DSL) it must be reported immediately to the Head. If this involves a potential conflict of interest, the allegation should be reported directly to the LADO. Where the allegation is against the Head, the Chair of Governors must be contacted, **without notifying the Head**, and the Chair will contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).

All allegations should be referred to the LADO for advice before any investigation takes place and within one working day. In case of serious harm, the police should be informed from the outset.

In order to minimise the risk of harm to children and accusations being made against staff as a result of their daily contact with pupils, governors should ensure, through the Head that all staff are aware of safe working practice as outlined in the staff Code of Conduct and follow guidelines on their behaviour and actions and the use of control and physical restraint.

All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards pupils is unacceptable and that their conduct towards pupils must be beyond reproach. The school has procedures for dealing with allegations against staff (and volunteers) that aim to strike a balance between the need to protect children from abuse and the need to protect staff and volunteers from unfounded or false allegations. These procedures follow the guidance in Part 4 of KCSIE 2022.

In addition, staff should understand that under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where the former is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of the school staff and a pupil may be a criminal offence, even if that pupil is over the age of consent. All allegations must be reported straight away.

If an allegation is made against a teacher, the DSL or other member of staff, the quick resolution of that allegation should be a clear priority to the benefit of all concerned. (It will be dealt with according to the statutory guidance set out in part 4 of the KCSIE 2022). At any stage of consideration or investigation, all unnecessary delays should be avoided, notwithstanding the principle of due process.

St Hilda's will not undertake its own investigation of allegations without prior consultation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) or in the most serious cases the police, in order not to jeopardise statutory investigations.

This will happen within 24 hours by the DSL, Head or Chair of Governors. St Hilda's makes every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity. The restrictions apply up to the point where the accused person is charged with an offence or the DfE/ Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) publish information about an investigation or decision in a disciplinary case.

In response to an allegation, suspension is not the default option and alternatives to suspension will always be considered. In some cases, staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected. If suspension is deemed appropriate, the reasons and justification will be recorded by the school and the individual notified of the reasons.

If the LADO or any of the statutory child protection authorities decides to take the case further, any staff member concerned may be suspended if this is felt appropriate. The reasons and justification for suspension will be recorded and the staff member informed of them. In the case of staff, the matter will be dealt with in accordance with the Disciplinary Procedure.

It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events can and do happen. A child may also make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. Notwithstanding this, we must act on every allegation.

Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress.

If the school ceases to use the services of a member of staff (or a governor or volunteer) because they are unsuitable to work with children, a compromise agreement will not be used and there will be a prompt and detailed report to the DBS. It is a criminal offence not to report an incident when the criteria have been met. Any such incidents will be followed by a review of the safeguarding procedures

within the school with a report being presented to the Governing Body without delay.

Where a dismissal does not reach the threshold for DBS referral, separate consideration must be given to and also a referral to the TRA and the Charities Commission. Reasons a referral to TRA would be considered are; “unacceptable professional conduct”, “conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute” or a “conviction, at any time, for a relevant offence”. Advice about whether an allegation against a teacher is sufficiently serious to refer to the TRA can be found in *Teacher misconduct: the prohibition of teachers* (October 2015) and DBS barring referral guidance 2018. Further guidance is published on the TRA website.

Where an allegation is raised against a worker provided by an agency, e.g. a supply teacher, the agency should be fully involved in the referral process.

Responses of the DSL

The DSL receiving a report of an allegation by a pupil of abuse shall:

- Take any steps needed to protect any pupil involved from risk of immediate harm.
- Not interview or investigate the allegation further other than to ascertain the basic facts of the case but refer the matter within 24 hours to the HSCP or relevant Local Authority and act on their advice. This may involve multi-agency working and the instigation of a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) or ‘Team around the Family (TAF) approach.
- Although *Working Together* (2018; updated 2022) encourages joint working with parents their consent is not required for referral to statutory authorities and the best interests of the child must be the primary consideration.
- Preserve all evidence (for example, scribbled notes, mobile phones containing text messages, clothing and computers) must be safeguarded and preserved.
- Keep records of all concerns, ensuring that such records are stored securely on MyConcern and are only shared with those who need to know of the concern.

The school keeps a record of any safeguarding incidents and these are kept in locked storage (Incidents since May 2018 have all been recorded on MyConcern.) The records are kept until the child moves to another school. At this point the records will be passed on to the new school, either via registered post or transfer on MyConcern. St Hilda’s will record where the records have been sent to and the date it happened. The records of the safeguarding incidents will subsequently be treated in accordance with data protection guidelines.

If a referral has been made and a child has been graded ‘in need’ or early intervention with multiple agencies has begun, the DSL will:

- Inform staff on a ‘need to know’ basis
- Coordinate CAF or TAF meetings if the School is the lead agency. Attend meetings and report on the School’s behalf if not the lead agency.

If a referral has been made and the child has been graded ‘at risk’, the DSL will:

- Act according to the instructions of Children’s Services or the police
- Inform all relevant staff, teachers and others such as secretarial staff who would have regular contact with the child or parents
- Instruct staff as to what to look out for and how to respond, according to the circumstances of each case. For example, in cases of physical abuse, any new signs of injury, however minor, would need to be reported to the DSL immediately and a new referral made.

6. Arrangements to fulfil other safeguarding responsibilities recruitment

The school has within its recruitment policy a commitment to establishing and following safer recruitment procedures. The policy is in line with the guidance contained within the document KCSIE

2022.

The school's procedures include the training in safer recruitment for key personnel involved in advertising, interviewing and recruitment. HR Department staff will consider whether it is appropriate to undertake an online search as part of their due diligence on the shortlisted candidates (KCSIE 2022, Para 220. Before taking up a post, all staff and volunteers are required to submit to an enhanced DBS check and also a check on the Children's Barred List and DfE Prohibited List.

Our procedures are in line with the Protections of Freedom Act 2012 and guidance on Disclosure and Barring (June 2018). A copy of the safeguarding policy and procedures are part of the recruitment pack sent to prospective applicants and new members of staff are given training in safeguarding and child protection awareness as part of the induction process. Policies are also held on the use of supply and agency personnel and the school's trips policy covers the requirements for monitoring and checking non-school staff accompanying educational visits.

Clear working practice policies are also in place for staff and the induction period for new staff will make people aware of these policies and how they are to be implemented. Additionally the school has policies covering the use of private cars for the transportation of pupils, a missing child policy, an intimate care policy, a whistleblowing policy, a behaviour policy an administration of medicine policy, a lone worker policy, an acceptable use of ICT and mobile phones for pupils policy and a health and safety policy.

The school has a responsibility to report promptly to the DBS any person (employed, contracted, volunteer or pupil) who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm to a child and who has been removed from working with children, or would have been removed had he or she not left earlier.

Training and New Staff Training

The DSL and DDSs will undertake appropriate training in child protection and multi-agency working (updated every two years), in addition to being updated on new guidance and procedures via the weekly NSPCC Update Bulletins and other relevant sources of information.

All staff, will receive Level 1 Safeguarding training every three years in accordance with the requirements of HSCP. Staff are to required to complete an online update training unit at the beginning of each new academic year. New staff, temporary staff and volunteers will be trained either before they start or on their first day (or as soon as possible thereafter) by the DSL or external agency as part of their induction. Staff are reminded annually by the DSL or DDSL about the procedure for child protection and it forms part of the "induction of new staff" programme.

Staff safeguarding training will include reference to dealing with inappropriate relationships – either peer to peer or between pupils and staff, inappropriate use of ICT, staying safe online and how to avoid exploitation via social media. In addition, staff will be provided with guidance on the use of social media in relation to pupils, as contained in the documents 'email guidance for staff' and the 'professional conduct guide'.

Governors will undertake an annual review of the school's safeguarding policy and procedures and the efficiency with which the related duties have been discharged.

All staff have read and signed the school staff Code of Conduct. Staff read key policies including the safeguarding policy and KCSIE (2022) Part 1 and Annex B for those dealing with admissions or directly with children or Annex A for staff not dealing directly with children at the beginning of each academic year and as part of their induction.

Monitoring and Evaluation of this policy

The school monitors and evaluates its safeguarding policy and procedures through the following activities:

- The policy is updated at least annually.
- Governors annually review and sign off the policy (see minutes of Governors' meetings).
- Safeguarding Governor meets with the school's DSL termly and reviews safeguarding throughout the school and Bluebird Nursery.
- Safeguarding is an agenda item at every meeting of the Board of Governors and the Education Committee.
- Safeguarding Governor reports annually to governors on safeguarding and a detailed minute is recorded.
- The Governors approve the job description for the school's DSL and DDSLs, and ensure that they have sufficient time, funding, supervision and support to perform their duties, including access to appropriate counselling if required.
- The Governors monitor the work of the school (through pastoral work, PSHE etc.) in equipping pupils to reduce risks and keep themselves safe.
- The Governors monitor pastoral care in the school to ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep children safe (including children who are looked after by a local authority).
- The DSL/DDSLs update the SLT on safeguarding issues at the weekly SLT meeting
- SLT monitor and review safeguarding procedures.
- Staff read KCSIE (Sept 2022) Part 1 or Annex A as appropriate, Safeguarding Policy, Whistleblowing Policy and Staff Professional Code annually and sign to confirm this.
- Attendance data is monitored and reviewed at SLT meetings.
- Risk assessments are regularly analysed in line with the Health and Safety Policy.
- Incidents of bullying/ racial behaviour incidents are regularly reviewed by the SLT.

This document is to be read in conjunction with the other policies and procedures including KCSIE Part 1, Annex A and Annex B (Sept 2022), the Professional Conduct Guide, Whistleblowing Policy, and Anti-Bullying Policy.

Useful contact numbers

School Office	020 8950 1751
Andy Kaye (Head/DDSL)	07976 619173
Melanie Charles (DSL/Deputy Head)	07502 285 088
Cheryl Rosenthal (DDSL)	020 8950 1751
Health Centre emergencies, Aldenham	07785 303555
Debbie Love (Counselling Manager)	07584 131696
Hertfordshire MASH	0300 1234 043
Hertfordshire HSCP	01992 588757
Barnet MASH	020 8359 4066
Brent MASH	020 8937 4300
Buckinghamshire MASH	01296 383962
Camden Children and Families Contact Service (MASH)	020 7974 3317
Enfield MASH	0208 379 5555
Haringey MASH	020 8489 4470
Harrow MASH	020 8901 2690
Hillingdon MASH	01895 556006
Islington Children's Services Contact Team (MASH)	0207 527 7400
Westminster MASH	020 7641 4000
Children's Helpline (ChildLine)	0800 1111
NSPCC	0808 800 5000
OFSTED	0300 1234 666
The Children's Commissioner	0207 783 8330
Samaritans National Helpline	116 123
Signpost Young People's Counselling Service	01923 239495
YC Hertfordshire	0300 123 7538
Watford Sexual Health Clinic	0300 008 5522
Hertsmere Projects	01442 454060
CPSLO Hertsmere (Freya Rymer)	01992 588182
Hertfordshire CAMHS	01438 843322 or 0800 644 4101
Hertfordshire Domestic Violence/Abuse helpline	08088 088 088 or in emergency 999
Counter Terrorism Hotline (for Prevent Advice)	0800 789 321
The National Police Prevent Advice Line	0800 011 3764
LADO Support Officer	01992 555420

Details of all the latest statutory guidance can be found on the resources tab of MyConcern.

SAFEGUARDING FORM
June 2021

J. Doe
01/09/15
Letchmore Prep School

- ☐ Please tick here if there are no safeguarding concerns for this pupil.
- ☐ Please tick here if safeguarding records exist for this pupil. Please send them for the attention of Miss Melanie Charles in a sealed envelope marked "Strictly Private and Confidential" as outlined in the established procedures. We use MyConcern safeguarding management software, so if your school operates on that platform, please contact me to arrange an electronic transfer of any such files.
- ☐ Please tick here if you feel that, even if there is not a Child Protection file, a pastoral conversation would be worthwhile. Please ensure that you give me the best contact details so that I can facilitate such a conversation. This will enable us to offer appropriate provision for the pupil from the start of their time at St Hilda's.

Signature:

Print Name:

Position:

Phone (direct line/mobile preferred):

Best time to contact me:

Date:

School Stamp:

Appendix A

Signs and Symptoms of Abuse General comments

Children can be harmed either by deliberate acts or by a failure to provide proper care, or both. Children may suffer neglect, emotional, physical or sexual abuse or a combination of such types of abuse.

Staff should be aware that while abuse of children is more commonly perpetrated by adults, peer abuse can be a safeguarding issue and concerns about bullying or inappropriate behaviour should be referred to the DSL if any of the elements outlined below are manifested. For more details please refer to the Anti Bullying Policy.

A significant deterioration in a child's mental health could well be an indicator of abuse. Staff should therefore take care to ensure they refer a pupil to relevant support personnel (e.g. the Foundation's counsellor) if they are concerned about a pupil's mental health. The mental health professional will then work closely with the DSL if abuse in any form is suspected.

Neglect

Neglect refers to the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs for security, love, praise and recognition. Basic needs, such as food, drink and warmth may not be provided. Slowing of growth without a medical cause may be indicative of emotional abuse and occur even when a child is not deprived of food.

Emotional Abuse

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

Physical Abuse

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

It is important that a professional who sees an injury on a child takes careful note of how the injury allegedly happened, including the informant, the date, time, place, sequence of events, nature of injury etc. The assessment of the plausibility of the explanation should be a medical judgement - other professionals should not make this decision. Although children do have a variety of accidents, the most common types of injury they sustain are usually different from the injuries caused by abuse.

The following situations, in cases of physical injury, should cause concern about the possibility of physical abuse:

- No explanation
- Inappropriate explanation, e.g. description of a minor accident in relation to a major injury
- Different explanations given to different enquirers
- Parents touchy or defensive, compared with genuine accidents when parents are usually distressed and blame themselves
- Delay in seeking treatment
- Child states that a particular adult hurt them, or one parent accuses another of physical chastisement

Injuries should be a cause of concern as they indicate the possibility of physical abuse because they fit recognisable patterns (e.g. human hand marks, human bite marks). A list of injury types is listed below.

Possible Indicators of Physical Abuse

- Multiple injuries of various types and ages.
- Bruising and skin marks such as:
 - Black eyes – these cannot be caused by a fall on a flat surface; two black eyes are particularly suspect, especially if the lids are swollen and tender or there is no bruise to the nose or forehead
 - Bruised ears, sometimes with bleeding
 - Bruises of upper lip, torn frenulum of upper lip and injuries under the tongue
 - Bruising around mouth of child (may have finger bruises: up to three or four on one side and one on the other)
 - Flat hand marks, particularly on cheeks, buttocks and lateral thighs.
 - Bruises on scalp and "bald patches"
 - Finger bruises on shoulders, upper arms or on the trunks or legs of babies
 - Linear marks or bruises - often seen on buttocks or backs of thighs
 - Bruises or weals curving around the body. Sometimes buckle or loop marks noted
 - Bizarre-shaped bruises with sharp borders, e.g. from hairbrush, comb, slipper
 - Bruises on abdomen - unlikely to be accidental
 - Ligature and choke marks - red mark or bruising around wrist, ankles or neck (in the latter area may be due to sudden pulls on tee shirt)
 - Bite mark – two crescent shaped marks or bruises. If more than three centimetres apart they may be caused by an adult or older child
 - Human nail marks - these shows piled up skin at the end of the marks and are unlike abrasion from falls on rough surfaces; they may just be linear bruises

Burns

- Scalds - glove or stocking scalds to hands and/or feet caused by dunking in water
- Scalded buttocks - children cannot scald their buttocks accidentally without also scalding their feet and leg
- Splash marks - look at direction of splash to see if it is compatible with story or might indicate hot liquid being thrown at child
- Cigarette burns - small circular burns most typically on the back of hands or forearms, seen in clusters and often of different ages
- Contact burns - child held against heaters, iron, cookers. Well demarcated burns following contours of hot objects

Bone and Joint Injuries

- These can be caused by direct blows, twists (from swinging a child round by one limb) or throwing against hard objects

Poisoning

- Non-accidental poisoning should be suspected in bizarre episodes of ill health or unconsciousness or when poisoning involves more than one child

Sexual Abuse

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, upskirting, downblousing, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The vast majority of sexually explicit images of children are user-generated, meaning that children have been coerced into taking explicit photos or videos of themselves.

Children of all ages, boys and girls, can be victims of sexual abuse. This abuse often comes to light in a veiled way, for children are reluctant to tell. Many kinds of sexual abuse do not leave any signs of physical injury.

- Children may try to tell others that they are being sexually abused. They may do this by hinting in words, play or drawings of sexual activities to "test the waters". If the adult response is empathic they may wish to reveal more, but if the response is angry or evasive, they may remain silent and not try again
- If a child exhibits several signs or types of behaviour as listed below, or a pattern emerges of when or how a child exhibits such signs, the possibility of sexual abuse should be considered
- However, it must be emphasised that the behaviour described below are descriptions of some very common conditions of childhood indicating that the child is distressed. Only rarely will they be caused by sexual abuse

Possible Indicators of Sexual Abuse

- Sudden change in mood or behaviour
- Change in eating patterns: loss of appetite, faddiness or excessive preoccupation with food
- severe sleep disturbance with fears, vivid dreams or nightmares, sometimes with overt or veiled sexual content
- Withdrawal and depression, learning failure, self-injury, suicidal attempts
- Temper, aggression, disobedience and attention-seeking, anxiety or restless behaviour
- Lack of trust in familiar adults
- Girls take over the mothering role in the family whether or not the mother is present
- Absconding; requests to leave home
- Sexualised conduct or inappropriate sexual knowledge in children may be due to direct sexual abuse or other forms of sexual abuse, such as from observing others or watching pornographic videos
- Continual open masturbation, aggressive, inappropriate and explicit drawing and sex play (masturbation and some exploration are a normal part of growing up, but it is the type and persistence of these activities that cause concern)
- Precocious knowledge of adult sexual behaviour
- A boy or girl who behaves in a sexually precocious way or exhibits harmful sexual behaviour
- Requests for contraceptive information. These are rare, but may be a cry for help, as may be anxieties about pregnancy or sexually transmitted disease
- Inappropriate displays of affection, e.g. parent and child behaving more like lovers
- Marked fear of men

- Fear of undressing

Some physical conditions may also be indicators of sexual abuse:

- Difficulty in walking or sitting
- Pain on passing water
- Recurrent urine infections
- Soiling
- Recurrent bed wetting

NB These conditions are not necessarily definitive indicators of sexual abuse.

Specific Safeguarding Issues

KCSIE 2022 Annex B provides a wealth of information regarding specific safeguarding issues. The following situations should be taken as potential causes for concern for the welfare of children.

Child abduction and community safety incidents

Child abduction is the unauthorised removal or retention of a minor from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for a child. If colleagues become aware of this issue, they should seek support from the DSL/DDSLs immediately. Those with pastoral responsibility for children should be particularly vigilant about signs of unease amongst children travelling to, or returning from, international destinations over school holidays.

Children and the court system

Going to court can be an immensely stressful time for children, either as a witness to a crime (or as an alleged perpetrator), or as a party to family court action. The DSL/DDSLs should be made aware of children in court for any reason and will seek to liaise closely with CAFCASS (Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Services) and other relevant parties to offer support to the child(ren).

Children missing from education

Colleagues should be aware that children missing from education may be engaged in a range of activities which could cause safeguarding concerns. These issues may include (but are not limited to) abuse and neglect, involvement in county lines, or 'honour'-based abuse. Particular attention should be paid to patterns of absence. Colleagues should consult the Missing Children Policy for further guidance.

Children with family members in prison

Children with parents or other family members in prison are more likely to suffer from Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) such as poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. Such children should be supported sensitively by their pastoral managers. Information about parents or other family members in prison must only be shared on a "need-to-know" basis.

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

Involvement in CCE and/or CSE (they often overlap) can have a devastating impact on a child. It must be stressed that age is not the only factor to increase vulnerability; gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, SEND, physical strength, status within the peer group and access to economic resources can all contribute. Particular attention should be paid to children who are at risk of CCE/CSE due to these or other relevant factors. Colleagues should inform the DSL/DDSLs immediately if they become aware of a child's involvement in such activity.

County Lines

Children at St Hilda's could be drawn into County Lines and other gang-related activity due to the school's suburban location and proximity to good transport links. If colleagues suspect such involvement, the DSL/DDSL should be contacted immediately.

Modern Slavery and the National Referral Mechanism

Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. The National Referral Mechanism can be used to refer potential cases of modern slavery to the authorities. Cybercrime Children with very high levels of IT skills can easily be drawn into nefarious activities online. The school's monitoring and filtering systems will protect its network against most attacks, but care should always be taken to ensure that pupils do not engage in such activities. Cybercrime is covered as part of online safety lessons.

Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse (DA) can have a huge impact on children. Although DA is committed by one adult against another (or by groups of adults), it should not be assumed that witnessing such events is not deleterious to a child's wellbeing. The school will make every attempt to support such children, whilst maintaining a neutral stance towards the parents (or other perpetrators).

The school will normally be made aware of children living with DA in Hertfordshire via Operation Encompass (OE). Although those living outside the county will not always be contacted in the same manner, the school will put the OE procedures in place and will liaise closely with the relevant police force to ensure the child's best interests are followed.

Homelessness

Although homelessness per se is unlikely within the school community, there may well be children who are vulnerably housed due to reasons such as a family break-up. Such children should be treated with discretion and a referral to Children's Services should be made if their welfare is at risk due to their residential situation.

So-called 'honour'-based abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)

If colleagues suspect a child is the victim of so-called 'honour'-based abuse (HBA), they must report it immediately to the DSL/DDSL. It is important to recognise that all forms of HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be treated as such.

Colleagues are made aware that there is a mandatory reporting duty for all incidents of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and that this duty lies on the colleague who discovers the practice (either by visual evidence or disclosure by the victim). The DSL/DDSL should, of course, be informed in such circumstances.

It is a crime in England to force someone into marriage. If colleagues become aware of such a crime having taken place affecting a pupil at the school, they should report it immediately. Even though a victim of Forced Marriage may well give the impression that they entered into an arrangement willingly, the prospect of coercion being used to obtain their consent must never be ruled out.

Preventing radicalisation, the Prevent Duty and Channel

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Extremism, for instance, could include the vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values. Radicalisation is where a person comes to support terrorist groups and terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people, causes serious damage to property, or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. Colleagues should be aware of the Prevent Programme and the DSL/DDSL should make a referral as necessary.

Channel is a voluntary programme which seeks to provide support at an early stage to those who are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The school will work closely with the local Channel panel if a pupil is invited to participate; if the pupil subsequently leaves the School, the DSL will liaise with the destination school or college to ensure that the support provided by the Channel programme can continue.

Colleagues, particularly those on the SLT/SMG and the DSL/DDSLs should avail themselves of the additional support on the Home Office website in the form of e-learning modules.

Child-on-child abuse

It is important to recognise that a) children can abuse other children; b) such abuse can happen both inside and outside school, and c) it can happen in a real or virtual environment. Such abuse may involve physical aggression in the form of bullying, sexual violence and sexual harassment (including coercive behaviour) and the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes.

The school should adopt a zero-tolerance approach to such abuse and should offer support to the victim/survivor(s), whilst working with the perpetrator(s) to modify their behaviour.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in school

Sexual violence and sexual harassment (SVSH) can occur between two (or more) children of any age and sex. It can also occur online. Colleagues must adopt the attitude that “it could happen here” and all members of staff should be ready to receive a report of such activity. In all cases, it is essential that all victims/survivors are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.

For further details, please see Annex B of KCSIE 2022 or the DfE publication Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children in schools and colleges (2021).

Upskirting and downblousing

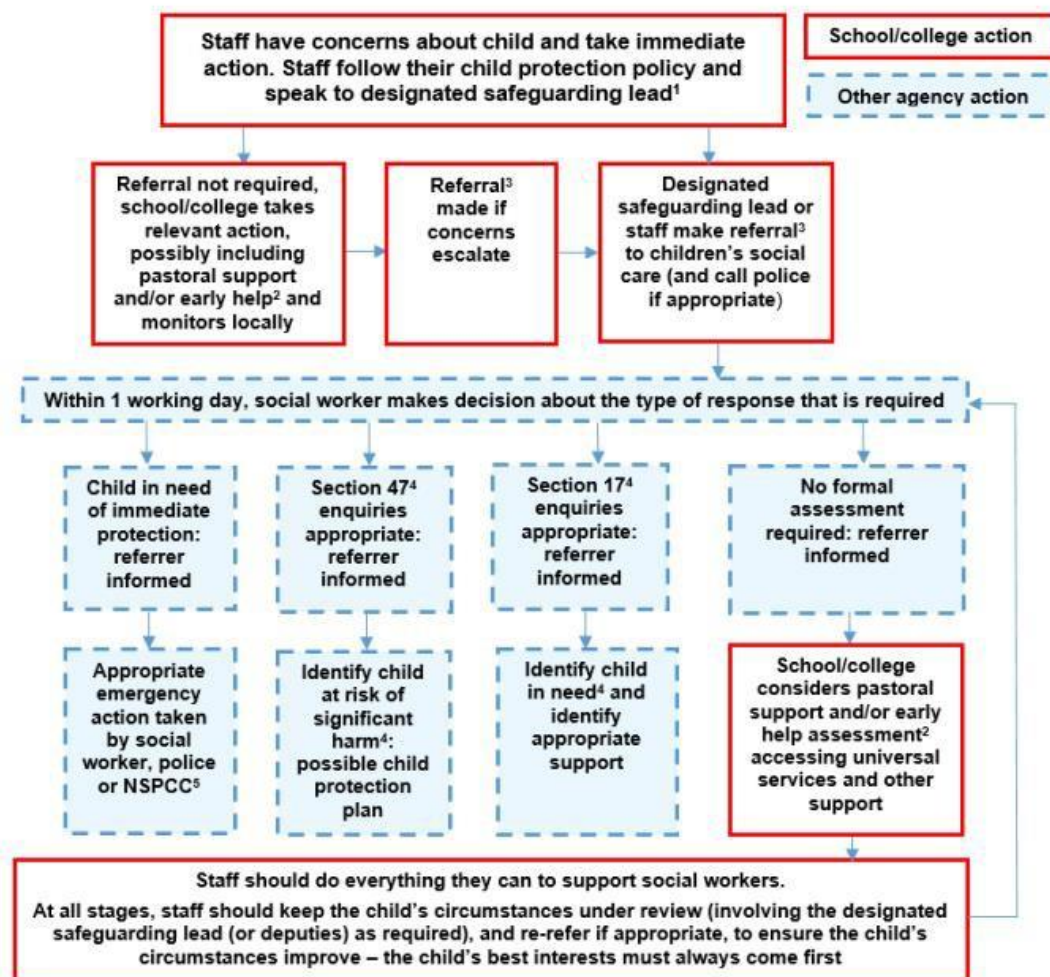
Upskirting is where someone takes a picture under a person’s clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and/or knowledge with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Anyone of any sex can be a victim. Downblousing is where a photo is taken of a female’s chest for the purposes of sexual gratification. It is important that staff remain vigilant of the possibility of upskirting occurring, particularly in stairwells.

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

There should be a zero-tolerance approach to any incidence of SVSH. All such incidents should be reported via MyConcern, and cases will be added to the SVSH register (kept by the DSL). A victim must be reassured they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. No victim should ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report, whether this is to a member of staff or to an external agency such as the NSPCC.

Appendix B: Flowchart from *Keeping Children Safe in Education* 2022

Actions where there are concerns about a child



Taken from *Keeping Children Safe in Education*, September 2022 © Department for Education

Appendix C

Indicators that children or young people may be vulnerable to or involved with extremism.

Vulnerability

- Identity Crisis – Distance from cultural/ religious heritage and uncomfortable with their place in the society around them
- Personal Crisis – Family tensions; sense of isolation; adolescence; low self-esteem; disassociating from existing friendship group and becoming involved with a new and different group of friends; searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
- Personal Circumstances – Migration; local community tensions; events affecting country or region of origin; alienation from UK values; having a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy
- Unmet Aspirations – Perceptions of injustice; feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
- Criminality – Experiences of imprisonment; poor resettlement/ reintegration, previous involvement with criminal groups

Access to extremism / extremist influences

- Is there reason to believe that the child/young person associates with those known to be involved in extremism - either because they associate directly with known individuals or because they frequent key locations where these individuals are known to operate? (e.g. the child/young person is the partner, spouse, friend or family member of someone believed to be linked with extremist activity)
- Does the child/young person frequent, or is there evidence to suggest that they are accessing the internet for the purpose of extremist activity? (e.g. use of closed network groups, access to or distribution of extremist material, contact associates covertly via Skype/email etc.)
- Is there reason to believe that the child/young person has been or is likely to be involved with extremist/ military training camps/ locations?
- Is the child/young person known to have possessed or is actively seeking to possess and/ or distribute extremist literature/ other media material likely to incite racial/ religious hatred or acts of violence?
- Does the child/young person sympathise with, or support illegal/illicit groups e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?
- Does the child/young person support groups with links to extremist activity but not illegal/illicit e.g. propaganda distribution, fundraising and attendance at meetings?

Experiences, Behaviours and Influences

- Has the child/ young person encountered peer, social, family or faith group rejection?
- Is there evidence of extremist ideological, political or religious influence on the child/ young person from within or outside UK?
- Have international events in areas of conflict and civil unrest had a personal impact on the child/ young person resulting in a noticeable change in behaviour? It is important to recognise that many people may be emotionally affected by the plight of what is happening in areas of conflict (i.e. images of children dying) it is important to differentiate them from those that sympathise with or support extremist activity
- Has there been a significant shift in the child/ young person's behaviour or outward appearance that suggests a new social/political or religious influence?
- Has the child/ young person come into conflict with family over religious beliefs/lifestyle/ dress choices?
- Does the child/ young person vocally support terrorist attacks; either verbally or in their written work?
- Has the child/ young person witnessed or been the perpetrator/ victim of racial or religious hate crime or sectarianism?

Travel

- Is there a pattern of regular or extended travel within the UK, with other evidence to suggest this is for purposes of extremist training or activity?
- Has the child/young person travelled for extended periods of time to international locations known to be associated with extremism?
- Has the child/young person employed any methods to disguise their true identity? Has the child/young person used documents or cover to support this?

Social Factors

- Does the child/ young person have experience of poverty, disadvantage, discrimination or social exclusion?
- Does the child/ young person experience a lack of meaningful employment appropriate to their skills?
- Does the child/ young person display a lack of affinity or understanding for others, or social isolation from peer groups?
- Does the child/ young person demonstrate identity conflict and confusion normally associated with youth development?
- Does the child/ young person have any learning difficulties/ mental health support needs?
- Does the child/ young person demonstrate a simplistic or flawed understanding of religion or politics?
- Does the child/ young person have a history of crime, including episodes in prison?
- Is the child/young person a foreign national, refugee or awaiting a decision on their immigration/ national status?
- Does the child/ young person have insecure, conflicted or absent family relationships?
- Has the child/ young person experienced any trauma in their lives, particularly any trauma associated with war or sectarian conflict?
- Is there evidence that a significant adult or other in the child/young person's life has extremist view or sympathies?

More critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Articulating support for extremist causes or leaders
- Accessing extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour

If you have any concerns discuss them with your DSL and/or local Prevent Officer.

Appendix D: Designated Safeguarding Lead Job Description

The person appointed to be the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) fulfils a critical role within the life of St Hilda's School. The DSL has a key responsibility for overseeing the school's safeguarding responsibilities and in assuring the Head, The Head of the Aldenham Foundation and the Governors that all is being done to safeguard the welfare of pupils within the school.

Person Specification:

1. To be an approachable and visible member of the school community who is seen by staff as responsible for this crucial area.
2. To be able to demonstrate to staff the importance of safeguarding as a school community and to give them the confidence to be able to exercise their responsibilities appropriately.
3. To have the appropriate seniority within the school to undertake this responsibility with staff, the leadership team, the governors and outside agencies. (DfE requirements mandate that the DSL is a member of the Senior Leadership Team of the School.)

Job Specification:

1. To offer advice, support and expertise of safeguarding within the school
2. To be a prime and accessible point of contact for any person regarding child safeguarding concerns
3. To liaise closely with teachers, SMG, parents and the Foundation counsellor as appropriate
4. To manage the work of the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSLs) and to provide appropriate support as necessary
5. To be available during the school day and whilst any residential trips are in progress during holidays, or to arrange appropriate cover by the DDSLs as necessary
6. To be responsible for coordinating action regarding referrals by liaising with Children's Social Care Services (CSCS) and other relevant agencies
7. To refer immediately to the Head any allegations against a member of staff
8. To refer immediately to the Chair of Governors any allegation against the Head and ensure s/he consults with relevant authorities
9. To communicate with the various Local Authorities in which St Hilda's pupils are resident and manage referrals as necessary.
10. To maintain suitable safeguarding files in accordance with established procedures and to update them when necessary.
11. To manage MyConcern, the school's safeguarding software package
12. To be responsible for online safety, working with the Head of IT and Communications to ensure that appropriate blocking software is in place and with key pastoral and academic staff to ensure that online safety is taught across the school

13. To liaise with the Admissions Co-ordinator in order to ensure that safeguarding records are transferred from feeder schools, and to ensure that records of pupils leaving the school are transferred appropriately
14. To coordinate The Common Assessment Framework, ensuring its understanding and appropriate completion by any relevant staff
15. To ensure that all staff have access to and are aware of the safeguarding policy and procedures, in addition to the latest version of Keeping Children Safe in Education. The DSL is also responsible for updating such policies in accordance with any changes in legislation.
16. To ensure that all adults within the school are appropriately trained to statutory requirements using outside providers where appropriate and to liaise with the HR Department to ensure that training records are kept up to date.
17. To lead some training of staff on appointment prior to statutory training being undertaken
18. To ensure that they undertake safeguarding training to an advanced standard at least every two years
19. To undertake training of pupils with positions of responsibility within the school
20. To ensure that supply staff and volunteers are provided with a summary of disciplinary and child safeguarding procedures
21. To ensure that pupils receive an appropriate level of education in e-safety
22. To refer members of the school community to the Channel programme if there is a concern about radicalisation
23. To refer cases to the Police where a crime may have been committed
24. To support staff who make referrals to relevant authorities
25. To ensure that the DBS, TRA and Charities Commission are informed if a person leaves or is dismissed due to harm (or risk of harm) to a child
26. To liaise on a termly basis with the nominated Governor for Safeguarding to monitor procedures and update them on specific issues
27. To assist the nominated Governor in preparation of an annual report on Safeguarding Procedures
28. To prepare reports for Child Protection Conferences and Core Group meetings and to attend such meetings as necessary
29. To ensure that all pupils removed from roll are reported to their Local Authority by the Admissions Registrar

Appendix E: Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead Job Description

A person appointed to be a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL) fulfils a very important role within the life of St Hilda's School. The DDSL's primary function is to provide cover for the DSL when he/she is not immediately available and to work under the direction of the DSL to ensure that all is being done to safeguard the welfare of pupils within the school.

Person Specification:

1. To be an approachable and visible member of the school community who is seen by staff as providing expertise in this crucial element of the school.
2. To be in at least a middle management position (or have an equivalent whole-school role) within the school's organisation structure in order to demonstrate an appropriate level of seniority within the school to undertake the responsibilities of providing cover for the DSL.
3. To be an effective team player and to contribute to the wider promotion of good safeguarding practices throughout the school.

Job Specification:

1. To offer advice, support and expertise of safeguarding within the school under the direction of the DSL.
2. To cover for the DSL when she/he is not on school premises during the school day, nor easily contactable by other means.
3. To be a point of contact for urgent concerns during periods outside the school day when the DSL is not immediately available, by mutual agreement with the DSL and other DDSLs. (DfE requirements mandate that the DSL or a DDSL should be onsite during the school day, and available during out of school hours, including school holidays when pupils are on residential trips.)
4. To be available as a point of contact for any person regarding safeguarding concerns.
5. To be part of the core welfare team within the school, liaising with relevant staff and The Foundation's counsellor as appropriate.
6. To provide appropriate support as necessary to the DSL in the fulfilment of her/his statutory duties.
7. To contribute to the production of referrals to Children's Social Care Services (CSCS) and other relevant agencies under the direction of the DSL.
8. To deliver training on safeguarding issues to colleagues as appropriate.
9. To refer immediately to the DSL any allegations against a member of staff. (Note that DDSLs will never be involved in managing allegations against colleagues, unless it is an extreme emergency and the DSL is unavailable.)
10. To ensure that she/he keeps up to date with cases raised on MyConcern, the school's safeguarding software package.
11. To contribute to the revision of the safeguarding policy and procedures, in accordance with any changes in legislation and developments in good practice.
12. To establish contact with new colleagues as soon as possible after appointment.

13. To ensure that she/he undertakes Safeguarding training to an advanced standard at least every two years.

14. To keep abreast of current developments in Safeguarding such as by attending relevant training events and reading e-bulletins on a frequent basis.

Appendix F: Extract from the Low-Level Concerns Policy

Introduction

A low-level concern is one which does not in itself meet threshold level for reporting to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) but may contribute to a pattern of concerning behaviour.

Safeguarding all members of the Aldenham Community is at the heart of what the Foundation seeks to achieve. Implementing the structures detailed below will contribute to this process. The introduction of MyConcern safeguarding software to report concerns about the welfare of children has shown how useful it can be to have a number of relatively minor concerns reported about the same pupil and such an approach has been vital in gathering the information to put towards a referral to external agencies.

It is clear from several Serious Case Reviews into organisations where safeguarding policies and procedures have not been adequate that a major cause of failure was where insufficient (or no) action was taken when members of an organisation first became concerned about the actions of a colleague. It is important to note that allegations which are believed to meet the threshold for reporting to the LADO **must** be reported immediately. Please see below for an explanation of the difference between an allegation and a low-level concern.

Organisations which create a “culture of safety” are places where information is shared more readily when concerns are raised. They are also more likely to have a culture of openness and trust, so that staff can share any concerns about the conduct of colleagues – and themselves – and be assured that these will be received in a sensitive manner. It should be clear that the values of the School, as set out in its aims and supporting documentation, are constantly lived, monitored and reinforced in the conduct of all people working in the School.

A low-level concern is one which does not in itself meet threshold level for reporting to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) but may contribute to a pattern of concerning behaviour. This behaviour should be judged against the expected standards outlined in the St Hilda’s Staff Code of Conduct documentation.

The terms “employee” and “colleague” in this document refer to a person directly employed by the Foundation or a contractor working on the Foundation’s premises, such as a Supply Teacher.

Objectives of the Policy

- To provide a consistent mechanism by which low-level concerns about colleagues can be reported and logged.
- To support the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) in providing information when reporting an allegation to the LADO.
- To ensure that the effectiveness of key policy documents, such as the relevant Safeguarding Policy and the Code of Conduct, are evaluated in line with actions by staff.
- To identify specific training needs amongst colleagues with regard to protecting themselves from false allegation.
- To foster a culture of openness and trust between colleagues so that they feel confident that their concerns will be acted upon.

The difference between allegations and low-level concerns

An **allegation** is defined as where it is alleged that a member of the Foundation staff 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 they may pose a risk of harm to children;
- Behaved in a way in their personal life that raises safeguarding concerns. These concerns do not necessarily relate to a child, but could, for example, include arrest for the possession of a weapon;
- Become subject to child protection procedures as a parent or carer;
- Been closely associated with someone in their personal lives (e.g. partner, member of the family or other household member) who may present a risk of harm to child/ren for whom the adult is responsible in their employment.

Allegations must be referred immediately to the Head of Foundation and the Head of St Hilda's, who will inform the DSL as soon as possible. If the allegation is first brought to the attention of the DSL, s/he must inform the Head of Foundation and the Head of St Hilda's immediately. The DSL will then liaise with the LADO to determine an appropriate course of action.

A **low-level concern** is one which does not meet the threshold for reporting to the LADO as an allegation, but nevertheless raises concerns about a colleague's conduct. This might include, but is not necessarily limited to, where a member of the Foundation staff has acted in a manner which:

- Is not consistent with the relevant Code of Conduct;
- Relates to their conduct outside of work which, even if not linked to a particular act or omission, has caused a sense of unease about the colleague's suitability to work with children;
- Is of sufficient concern to report (or self-report) to the DSL.

Examples of low-level concerns given in *Keeping Children Safe in Education (2022)*

- being over-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.

Please note that these are only examples – every concern should be treated on its own merits.

Procedures to follow when raising a low-level concern

When a member of the Aldenham Foundation has a concern about a colleague which meets the guidelines in the section above, they should raise it **immediately** (and certainly within 24 hours) with the DSL. This should be done in one of the four ways below:

- By completing the form in Appendix A (available in the Staff Rooms and on MyConcern local resources) and handing it directly to the DSL, marked private and confidential. (Please do not email a copy of the form.)
- By completing the MS Form circulated to staff by the DSL
- By telephoning the DSL
- By seeking to meet the DSL for a face-to-face discussion, during which the concern can be noted by the DSL on a blank form.

The DSL will then assess the concern and will assign one of three outcomes:

- The concern is of sufficient severity that it meets the threshold for an allegation and will therefore be dealt with in accordance with the School's Safeguarding Policy. If there is any doubt about whether the threshold is met, the DSL will contact the LADO for advice on a no-names basis.
- The concern merits action in line with this policy, in which case the steps below in the policy will be followed.
- There is not sufficient concern to take any action whatsoever. This is an unlikely course of action, given that a colleague has taken the time to reflect on the nature of the concern before reporting it.

Occasionally, employees may feel that their own conduct has raised concerns amongst colleagues. The process of self-referral is to be encouraged, and the steps above will be taken with the co-operation of the self-referrer.

Actions taken by the DSL on receipt of a low-level concern which meets the appropriate threshold

- The DSL will inform the Head of Foundation and the Head of St Hilda's that a concern has been raised as soon as is practicable. This is in line with the statutory guidance in *Keeping Children Safe in Education (2022)* paragraph 358.
- If previous low-level concerns have been raised regarding the subject of the concern, the DSL will consider whether, *in toto*, the concerns meet threshold level and will consult with the LADO as appropriate.
- If the concern has not been raised face-to-face with the DSL, a meeting will be arranged as soon as possible between the DSL and the person who raised the concern. This is purely to clarify any details on the form. Anonymity of the person raising the concern will be protected as far as is possible, but cannot be guaranteed (for instance, if the case is escalated to formal proceedings). This is notwithstanding the measures to protect anonymity detailed in the Foundation's Whistleblowing Policy.
- The DSL will speak directly to the individual about whom the concern has been raised (unless advised not to by the LADO or other external agencies if they have been contacted for advice). The emphasis in this conversation will be to enable the subject of the concern to reflect on how their actions were perceived by others, and how they might behave differently if in the same situation again.
- Following the meeting, a record of the concern will be kept by the DSL in line with the storage of safeguarding records, and the outcome of the discussion fed back verbally to the Head of Foundation and the Head of St Hilda's. A copy of the file will **not** be held by either the Head of Foundation or the Head of St Hilda's.
- If the concern is considered to raise misconduct or capability issues, the DSL will consult with the HR department (on a no-names basis where necessary) and will **only** hand over the concern file if formal disciplinary procedures are instigated.
- The DSL will report low-level concerns **on an anonymised basis** during his/her termly meeting with the Safeguarding Governor.
- Concerns regarding supply staff and contractors should be notified to their employers so that any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.
- The DSL will report all Low-Level Concerns regarding contractors (e.g. supply teachers) to their employer so that potential patterns of poor behaviour can be identified.

Actions taken by the DSL on receipt of a low-level concern which does not meet the appropriate threshold

In a culture of safety, there may be times when colleagues are willing to report incidents which do not meet the threshold of a low-level concern. If this is the case, it is important for the DSL to reflect on the reasons why a concern has been flagged. The DSL should therefore consider the following questions:

- Has the low-level concerns policy been made clear to employees across the Foundation?
- Is the policy fit for purpose (e.g. are the examples of what might constitute a low-level concern realistic)?
- Do other policies, such as the relevant Code of Conduct, offer clear guidance on what is and what is not acceptable behaviour?
- Are there any identifiable training needs (e.g. does the person reporting the concern understand what is acceptable behaviour)?

The relevant policies should therefore be reviewed after every incident reported to the DSL.

Where the threshold has not been met, all paperwork concerning the incident which has not met the threshold for a low-level concern should be disposed of securely.