

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures

Withington Girls' School

September 2021

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KEY SCHOOL CONTACTS

<p>Designated Safeguarding Lead Jen Baylis (Deputy Head)</p>	<p>Email: deputy@wgs.org Telephone number (term time): 0161 249 3458 Mobile number (term time): 0844 209 7481 Holiday contact number: 0844 209 7481</p>
<p>Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads Sister Jo Lees (School Health Lead)</p> <p>Louise Cordrey (Deputy Head of Junior School)</p> <p>Sister Chetna Patel (School Nurse)</p>	<p>Email: nurse@wgs.org Telephone (term time): 0161 249 3468 Mobile number (term time): 07925 889 248 Out of hours/term contact number: 07925 889 248</p> <p>Email: cordreyl@wgs.org Telephone (term time): 0161 224 1077</p> <p>Email: patelc@wgs.org Telephone (term time): 0161 224 1077</p>
<p>Headmistress Sarah Haslam</p>	<p>Email: head@wgs.org Telephone number: 0161 224 1077</p>
<p>Chair of Governors Malcolm Pike</p>	<p>Email: pikem@wgs.org Telephone number: 0161 249 3469</p>
<p>Nominated Safeguarding Governor Jane Allred</p>	<p>Email: allredj@wgs.org Telephone number: 0161 249 3469</p>
<p>Ian McKenna, Director of Studies Sue Madden, Assistant Head</p>	<p>Email: mckennai@wgs.org Telephone number: 0161 224 1077 Email: maddens@wgs.org 0161 224 1077</p>

KEY EXTERNAL CONTACTS

LOCAL	
Manchester Contact Centre for Children, Families and Social Care (Call this number if you have concerns about a child)	Tel: 0161 234 5001
Designated Officers of the local authority (Jackie Shaw / Majella O Hagan)	Tel: 0161 234 1214 Email: qualityassurance@manchester.gov.uk
Manchester Safeguarding Partnership	manchestersafeguardingpartnership.co.uk Telephone number: 0161 234 1214
Manchester Early Help North	Tel: 0161 234 1973
Manchester Early Help South	Tel: 0161 234 1977
Manchester Early Help Central	Tel: 0161 234 1975
Alcohol & Drug Abstinence Service (ADAS)	Tel: 0161 484 0000
Manchester Specialist Midwifery Service	Tel: 0161 226 6669
North Healthy Child Programme Team	Tel: 0161 2412813
South Healthy Child Programme Team	Tel: 0161 946 9431
ChatHealth	Text: 07507330205
Manchester Women's Domestic Abuse Helpline	Tel: 0161 636 7525
St Mary's Sexual Assault Referral Centre	Tel: 0161 276 6515
Independent Domestic Violence Advisors	Tel: 0161 234 5393
Manchester Women's Aid	Tel: 0161 660 7999
School's police liaison officer	Stuart Farrell Local Neighbourhood Officer Email: StuartX.Farrell@gmp.police.uk

Prevent partners and advice about extremism	
Channel Team based at GMP Headquarters	0161 234 1489
Manchester Prevent and Community Cohesion Coordinator, Samiya Butt	0161 234 1489
NATIONAL	
Childline (for children and young people)	Tel: 0800 1111
NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline	<p>National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) Weston House 42 Curtain Road London EC2A 3NH</p> <p>Tel: 0800 028 0285</p> <p>Email: help@nspcc.org.uk</p> <p>https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-is-child-abuse/types-of-abuse/</p>
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	<p>King Charles Street</p> <p>London SW1A 2AH</p> <p>Tel: 020 7008 1500</p>
Forced Marriage Unit	Tel: 020 7008 0151
Protecting Children & Uniting Families Across Borders (CFAB, previously International Social Services)	<p>Tel: 020 7735 8941</p> <p>Fax: 020 7582 0696</p> <p>www.cfab.org.uk</p>
SSAFA Forces Help – Social work service Head Office & for Army & RAF overseas	<p>19 Queen Elizabeth Street</p> <p>London SE1 2LP</p> <p>Tel: 0800 731 4880</p> <p>www.ssafa.org.uk</p>
24 Hour Domestic Violence Helpline	Tel: 0808 2000 247
MALE Men’s Advice Line & Enquiries	Tel: 0808 801 0327
Respect – information for those working with	Tel: 0845 122 8609

perpetrators of domestic abuse	
Website information for both professionals and survivors of domestic abuse	www.endthefear.co.uk
Policy non-emergency contact number for FGM reporting	Tel: 101
Prevent: for concerns about an individual potentially being radicalised	Tel: 101 quote Channel or call Anti-terrorism hotline 0800 789 321
Non-emergency DfE advice about extremism	020 7340 7264 counter-extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk
UK Safer Internet Centre	0344 381 4772 www.saferinternet.org.uk
Reporting serious wrongdoing to the Charity Commission	For further guidance see: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/report-serious-wrongdoing-at-a-charity-as-a-worker-or-volunteer whistleblowing@charitycommission.gsi.gov.uk

1 **Aims**

- 1.1 This is the safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures of Withington Girls' School (**School**).
- 1.2 The aims of this policy are as follows:
 - 1.2.1 to actively promote the welfare of children, staff and others who come into contact with the School and to protect them from harm;
 - 1.2.2 to have clear procedures in place for dealing with and referring concerns about the welfare of any individual and/or allegations of abuse, neglect and/or exploitation;
 - 1.2.3 to raise awareness about how to report concerns and how they will be investigated, whether they are current or historic in nature;
 - 1.2.4 to raise staff awareness about the School's safeguarding expectations;
 - 1.2.5 to raise the awareness about how to report concerns and ensure they are appropriately investigated;
 - 1.2.6 to ensure staff are competent to carry out their safeguarding responsibilities and feel supported in this role;
 - 1.2.7 to ensure consistent good safeguarding practice throughout the School, to include the promotion of a zero tolerance approach to peer on peer sexual violence and harassment in which pupils are confident to report it and staff are confident to identify and respond to it;
 - 1.2.8 to actively promote the Well-being¹ of pupils; and
 - 1.2.9 to promote a whole school culture of safety, equality and protection.
- 1.3 Every pupil should feel safe and protected from any form of abuse and neglect.
- 1.4 All staff should understand the indicators of abuse and neglect and specific safeguarding risks so that they can identify them and report any concerns about children. The indicators and key safeguarding risks for the School community are set out in Appendix 1.
- 1.5 Members of the School community (to include alumni) should also feel able to raise any safeguarding concerns, whether current or non-recent, safe in the knowledge that they will be supported, the matter will be handled sensitively and appropriate action taken.
- 1.6 Anyone about whom a concern is raised should feel confident that they will be supported and the matter will be handled sensitively and that appropriate action will be taken.
- 1.7 This policy forms part of the School's whole school approach to promoting child safeguarding and wellbeing, which seeks to ensure that the best interests of pupils underpins and is at the heart of all decisions, systems, processes and policies.

2 **Scope and application**

- 2.1 This policy applies to the whole School.

¹ This wording reflects the requirements in part 8 paragraph 34 of the ISSR. Well-being means well-being within the meaning of section 10(2) of the Children Act 2004(a): the physical and mental health and emotional well-being; protection from harm and neglect; education training and recreation; contribution made by pupils to society; social and economic well-being

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

3 **Regulatory framework**

- 3.1 This policy has been prepared to meet the School's responsibilities under:
- 3.1.1 Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014;
 - 3.1.2 Education and Skills Act 2008;
 - 3.1.3 Children and Social Work Act 2017;
 - 3.1.4 Children Act 1989;
 - 3.1.5 Children Act 2004;
 - 3.1.6 Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR);
 - 3.1.7 Equality Act 2010; and
 - 3.1.8 Charities Act 2011.
- 3.2 This policy has regard to the following guidance and advice:
- 3.2.1 **Keeping children safe in education (DfE, September 2021) (KCSIE);**
 - 3.2.2 **Working together to safeguard children (HM Government, updated December 2020) (WTSC);**
 - 3.2.3 **Revised Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales (HM Government, April 2021);**

- 3.2.4 Channel duty guidance: protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism (HM Government, February 2021);
- 3.2.5 Educate Against Hate (HM Government 2018);
- 3.2.6 Multi agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation (HM Government, July 2020);
- 3.2.7 What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: advice for practitioners (HM Government, March 2015);
- 3.2.8 Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (HM Government, July 2018);
- 3.2.9 Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people (UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS), August 2016);
- 3.2.10 Children missing education (DfE, September 2016);
- 3.2.11 Child sexual exploitation: definition and a guide for practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from child sexual exploitation (DfE, February 2017);
- 3.2.12 Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (DfE, September 2021);
- 3.2.13 Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people (DCMS and UKCIS, December 2020);
- 3.2.14 Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools (DfE, January 2018);
- 3.2.15 Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes (DfE, February 2021);
- 3.2.16 Child sexual exploitation: definition and a guide for practitioners local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from child sexual exploitation (DfE, February 2017);
- 3.2.17 Listening to and involving children and young people (DfE, January 2014);
- 3.2.18 Safeguarding children (links to government guidance and resources)
- 3.2.19 Strategy for dealing with safeguarding issues in charities (Charity Commission, December 2017);
- 3.2.20 Regulatory alert to charities - safeguarding (Charity Commission, December 2017);
- 3.2.21 How to report a serious incident in your charity (Charity Commission, June 2019);
- 3.2.22 Reporting a serious incident in your charity when it involves a partner (Charity Commission, December 2019);
- 3.2.1 Report serious wrongdoing at a charity as a worker or volunteer (Charity Commission, June 2019);
- 3.2.2 Guidance on handling safeguarding allegations in a charity (Office for Civil Society, January 2019);
- 3.2.1 Relationships education, relationships and sex education and health education guidance (DfE, June 2019); and

3.2.2 Manchester Safeguarding Partnership policies and guidance.

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

3.3.1 staff code of conduct;

3.3.2 staff acceptable use and social media policy;

3.3.3 whistleblowing policy;

3.3.4 recruitment selection and disclosure policy;

3.3.5 e-safety policy;

3.3.6 behaviour and discipline policy;

3.3.7 anti-bullying policy;

3.3.8 acceptable use policy for pupils;

3.3.9 risk assessment policy for pupil welfare;

3.3.10 missing pupil policy;

3.3.11 policy on special educational needs and learning difficulties;

3.3.12 disability policy;

3.3.13 health and safety policy;

3.3.14 relationships education and relationships sex education policy; and

3.3.15 policy on the administration of medicines and supporting pupils with medical conditions;

4 **Publication and availability**

4.1 This policy is published on the School website.

4.2 A copy of the policy is available for inspection from the Deputy Head during the School day.

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

4.4 This policy and all policies referred to in it are also available to staff on the School's staff shared area and hard copies are available on request.

5 **Definitions**

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

5.1.1 References to **working days** mean Monday to Friday, when the School is open during term time. The dates of terms are published on the School's website. If referrals to an external agency are required outside term time, references to **working days** are to the days on which the relevant external agency is working;

5.1.2 **Safeguarding** is the protection of people from harm.

5.1.3 **Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children** is defined in WTSC and KCSIE as:

(a) protecting children from maltreatment;

- (b) preventing impairment of children's health or development;
 - (c) ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
 - (d) taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.
- 5.1.4 **DSL** means the School's Designated Safeguarding Lead. References to the DSL include the Deputy DSL (**DDSL**) where the DSL is unavailable.
- 5.1.5 **Children's Social Care** includes, depending on the context, the team based in the local authority where the School is located and, where appropriate, the team based in the local authority where the child is resident.
- 5.1.6 Reference to **staff** includes all those who work for or on behalf of the School, regardless of their employment status, including contractors, volunteers and Governors unless otherwise indicated.
- 5.1.1 References to **Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB)** in this policy refer to the DfE's definition: sexual behaviours expressed by children and young people under the age of 18 years old that are developmentally inappropriate, may be harmful towards self or others, or abusive towards another child, young person or adult.
- 5.1.2 **Well-being** means well-being of pupils in so far as relating to: physical and mental health and emotional well-being; protection from harm and neglect; education training and recreation; contribution made by pupils to society; social and economic well-being.
- 5.1.3 **Senior leadership team** is comprised of the Headmistress, Bursar, Deputy Head (who is also DSL), Director of Studies and Assistant Head

6 **Responsibility statement and allocation of tasks: the School's approach to safeguarding leadership**

- 6.1 The Board of Governors has overall responsibility for all matters which are the subject of this policy including:
- 6.1.1 legal responsibility to ensure that arrangements are made to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils at the school, having regard to relevant guidance issued by the Secretary of State;
 - 6.1.2 strategic leadership responsibility for the School's safeguarding arrangements; and
 - 6.1.3 specific responsibilities to facilitate a whole school approach to safeguarding, set out in more detail in Part 2 of KCSIE.
- 6.2 The Board of Governors:
- 6.2.1 appoints a board level lead on safeguarding matters (**Nominated Safeguarding Governor**), whose contact details are set out in the School contacts list at the front of this policy;
 - 6.2.2 ensures that appropriate arrangements are in place for the whole Board to discharge their function, including appropriate consideration of safeguarding matters at Board meetings and a holistic annual review of safeguarding; and

6.2.3 establishes appropriate delegation arrangements at School level, led by the Headmistress and DSL, to enable the School to discharge its safeguarding duties effectively.

6.3 To ensure the efficient discharge of its responsibilities under this policy, the Board of Governors has allocated the following tasks:

Task	Allocated to	When / frequency of review
Keeping the policy up to date and compliant with the law and best practice	Jen Baylis, Deputy Head	As required, and at least termly
Monitoring the implementation of the policy, relevant risk assessments and any action taken in response and evaluating effectiveness ²	Jen Baylis, Deputy Head	As required, and at least termly
Seeking input from interested groups (such as pupils, staff, parents) to consider improvements to the School's processes under the policy	Jen Baylis, Deputy Head	As required, and at least annually
Formal annual review of the School's safeguarding policies and procedures and their implementation.	Board of Governors	At least annually
Assessing the adequacy of safeguarding arrangements for those who use or hire premises	Anna Cohen, Bursar and Jen Baylis, Deputy Head	Before commencement of arrangement and thereafter at least annually

6.4 **Headmistress**

6.4.1 The Headmistress is responsible for the overall management of the School and for the management of concerns and allegations about staff.

6.4.2 The Headmistress ensures that the School's policies and procedures, particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are understood, and followed by all staff³.

6.5 **Designated Safeguarding Lead**

6.5.1 The DSL is a senior member of staff and of the School's leadership team with the necessary status and authority to take lead responsibility for all aspects of safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) throughout the School.

6.5.2 The DSL has the time, funding, training, resources and support to enable him / her to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection

² Please note that responsibilities for safeguarding across the School's operation should be clear and may be shared with others eg for trading activities or due diligence of hirers / contractors. This Policy should reflect the School's arrangements.

³ Paragraph 81 KCSIE 2021

matters, to take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings (and / or to support other staff to do so) and to contribute to the assessment of children. The name and contact details of the DSL are set out in the School contacts list at the front of this policy. The main responsibilities of the DSL are set out in Annex C of KCSIE.

- 6.5.4 The DSL will take lead responsibility for pupils who are looked after children.
- 6.5.5 The DSL will also undertake the role of senior mental health lead and is responsible for developing a holistic approach to promoting and supporting the mental wellbeing of pupils and staff.
- 6.5.6 If the DSL is unavailable the activities of the DSL will be carried out by the Deputy DSL. The Deputy DSL's details are also set out in the School contacts list at the front of this policy.

7 Specific safeguarding duties in relation to children

- 7.1.1 Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility.
- 7.1.2 The School is committed to acting in the best interests of the child so as to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people. The School requires everyone who comes into contact with children and their families to share this commitment.
- 7.1.3 The School will:
 - (a) understanding its role in the three safeguarding partner arrangements and make itself aware of and follow the local inter-agency procedures of the Manchester Safeguarding Partnership;
 - (b) be alert to signs of abuse , whether in school, within the child's family or outside and take steps to protect individuals from any form of abuse, or neglect whether from an adult or another child;
 - (a) including opportunities within the curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to recognise, and stay safe from abuse;
 - (b) promote the systems in place for children to confidentially report abuse, ensuring they know their concerns will be treated seriously, they can safely express their views and give feedback;
 - (c) deal appropriately with every suspicion or complaint of abuse and support children who have been abused in accordance with appropriate education, child protection and/or welfare plans;
 - (d) design and operate procedures which, so far as possible, ensure that staff, pupils and others who are innocent are not prejudiced by malicious, false, unsubstantiated or unfounded allegations;
 - (e) prepare staff to identify children who may benefit from early help and encourage them to be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for children with the indicators listed in KCSIE or WTSC;
 - (f) be alert to children who are potentially at greater risk of harm including children who need a social worker and children requiring mental health support;

- (g) be alert to the needs of pupils with physical or mental health conditions, special educational needs or disabilities, where additional barriers can exist when detecting abuse or neglect;
- (h) encourage a culture of listening to pupils and victims of abuse and taking account of their wishes and feelings in any measure put in place and actions taken by the School to protect them (this includes Listening Space, Talk Time, form time, School Council, EDI Society, Peer Support system as well several other formal and informal opportunities for pupils and staff to meet together);
- (i) operate robust and sensible health and safety procedures and operate clear and supportive policies on drugs, alcohol and substance misuse;
- (j) assess the risk of pupils being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, based on an understanding of the potential risk in the local area;
- (k) identify pupils who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified; and
- (l) consider and develop procedures to deal with any other safeguarding issues which may be specific to individual pupils in the School or in the local area.

7.1.4 Extra-familial harm

- (a) Safeguarding incidents and / or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the School and / or can occur between children outside the School.
- (b) All staff, including the DSL, should consider the context within which such incidents and / or behaviours occur, for example where wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that may be a threat to their safety and / or welfare.
- (c) Children's social care should be informed of all such information to allow any assessment process to consider all available evidence and the full context of any abuse.

7.2 Extra-familial harm: all staff, but especially the DSL (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, sexual abuse, serious youth violence and county lines.

8 Reporting obligations of staff

8.1 Staff members should maintain an attitude of "**it could happen here**" where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a pupil, staff members should always act in the **best** interests of the pupil.

8.2 All staff have a duty to:

- 8.2.1 report any concerns they may have about the safety and/or well-being of pupils;
- 8.2.2 report any concerns they may have about the safety and/or well-being of other persons associated with the School;

- 8.2.3 report any safeguarding concerns about staff or anyone else associated with the School; and
 - 8.2.4 follow up on any such reports to ensure that appropriate action is or has been taken.
- 8.3 The procedures for doing so are set out below. If staff are unsure about the appropriate process to use, they should not hesitate to speak to the DSL, any member of the senior leadership team or directly to children's social care (whether the School's local authority or that local to the child's home address) or police in their absence for guidance.

9 **What to do if staff have a concern about a pupil's welfare**

- 9.1 If staff have **any concern** about a pupil's welfare, they should report their concerns to the DSL (or the DDSL in the DSL's absence) **immediately**.
- 9.1.1 The contact details of the DSL and DDSL are set out in the contacts list at the front of this policy.
 - 9.1.2 See paragraph 23 below and Appendix 2 for guidance about what to do when receiving a disclosure and recording a concern.
- 9.2 A concern about a child is not defined and should be interpreted broadly. It may relate to a recognition that a child would benefit from extra support, to an emerging problem or to a potentially unmet need or may reflect a concern that a child may be deemed to be "in need" or at "immediate risk of harm" as defined by the Children Act 1989.
- 9.3 If the concern involves **an allegation or concern raised about a member of staff, supply staff, contractors** or volunteers, this must be reported in accordance with the procedures set out in Appendix 4 and parts 1 and 4 of KCSIE.
- 9.4 Teachers must report known cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) to the police. See Appendix 1 for further information about FGM and this reporting duty. All other staff should refer FGM concerns to the DSL.
- 9.5 **What if the DSL is unavailable?**
- 9.5.1 The DSL or the DDSL should always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns and the DSL may be contacted on her mobile phone in relation to any safeguarding concerns out of School hours.
 - 9.5.2 If in exceptional circumstances the DSL and DDSL are unavailable, staff must not delay taking action. Staff should speak to their line manager or a member of the senior leadership team and / or advice should be taken from children's social care. Their contact details are set out at the front of this policy.
 - 9.5.3 Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, a referral to children's social care should be made immediately. Staff should be aware of the process for making referrals direct to children's social care and / or the police in these circumstances. See section 12 below for further details on making a referral.
 - 9.5.4 Any action taken by a member of staff pursuant to this requirement should then be shared with the DSL or DDSL, or a member of the senior leadership team, as soon as is practically possible.

9.6 Action by the DSL

- 9.6.1 On receipt of a report of a concern, the DSL will consider the appropriate course of action in accordance with the appropriate Local Safeguarding Partners' procedures and referral threshold document. Such action may include:
- (a) managing any support for the pupil internally via the School's own pastoral support processes (seeking advice from children's social care where required);
 - (b) undertaking an early help assessment (which generally requires parental consent) (see 10 below); or
 - (c) making a referral for statutory services (see 12 below).
- 9.6.2 The views of the child will be taken into account when considering the appropriate course of action but will not be determinative.
- 9.6.3 Where the concern relates to the welfare of a pupil who is aged 18 or over, the DSL will consider whether it is necessary to refer such concerns to the Safeguarding Adults Board rather than, or in addition to, children's social care.
- 9.6.4 If it is decided that a referral is not required, the DSL will keep the matter under review and give ongoing consideration to a referral if the pupil's situation does not appear to be improving.

10 Managing support for pupils internally

- 10.1 The School has a framework for the identification, assessment, management and review of risk to pupil welfare so that appropriate action can be taken to reduce the risks identified. See section 21 and the School's risk assessment policy for pupil welfare.
- 10.2 The School will ensure that appropriate advice and consultation is sought about the management of safeguarding issues, including advice from children's social care where necessary.
- 10.3 Internal pastoral support may include regular meetings between the pupil and/or her family with Heads of Year, Form Tutors and Shadow Form Tutors; appointments with the School Counsellor or School Nurse; meetings between the pupil and/or her family with the Deputy Head and/or Headmistress; liaison with other professionals to develop appropriate individual plans to support pupils in school.

11 Early help

- 11.1 Early help, also known as early intervention, is support given to a family when a problem first emerges. It can be provided at any stage of a child or young person's life to parents, children or whole families, and is generally supported by children's social services in consultation with the family.
- 11.2 The School understands that providing early help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later.
- 11.3 The School's safeguarding training includes guidance about the early help process and prepares all staff to identify children who may benefit from early help. Staff are mindful of specific safeguarding issues and those pupils who may face additional safeguarding challenges. Staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- 11.3.1 is disabled or has certain health conditions and has specific additional needs;
 - 11.3.2 has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
 - 11.3.3 has a mental health need;
 - 11.3.4 is a young carer;
 - 11.3.5 is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines;
 - 11.3.6 is frequently missing / goes missing from care or from home;
 - 11.3.7 is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
 - 11.3.8 is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking sexual or criminal exploitation;
 - 11.3.9 is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse;
 - 11.3.10 is looked after or has returned home to their family from care;
 - 11.3.11 is at risk of 'honour' based abuse such as Female Genital Mutilation or Forced Marriage;
 - 11.3.12 is showing early signs of abuse and / or neglect;
 - 11.3.13 is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
 - 11.3.14 has a family member in prison, or is affected by parental offending;
 - 11.3.15 is a privately fostered child; and
 - 11.3.16 is persistently absent from education including persistent absences for part of the school day.
- 11.4 A member of staff who considers that a pupil may benefit from early help should keep a written record of their concerns and in the first instance discuss this with the DSL (see paragraph 23 below and Appendix 2 for further guidance). The DSL will consider the appropriate action to take in accordance with the child's Safeguarding Children Partners menu of early help services and Levels of Need document and the Manchester Early Help Assessment Process Flowchart and will support staff in liaising with parents and other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate.
- 11.5 If early help is appropriate, staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment and will be supported by the DSL and carrying out this role. In some cases School staff may be required to take a lead role.
- 11.6 The matter will be kept under review and consideration given to a referral to children's social care for assessment for statutory services if the pupil's situation appears to be getting worse, or does not appear to be improving.
- 12 Making a referral**
- 12.1 **Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, a referral to children's social care (and if appropriate the police) should be made immediately.**

- 12.2 "Harm" is the "ill treatment or impairment of the health or development of a child." Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another person is also a form of harm. It can be determined "significant" by "comparing a child's health and development with what might be reasonably expected of a similar child."
- 12.3 The contact details for the School's children's social care team are set out at the front of this policy (staff should bear in mind that referrals may be required to the School's children's social care team and/or the pupil's child social care team). This is a 24 hour telephone line with operators who can advise on safeguarding issues. If the child lives in Manchester, the relevant teams will be contacted and if the child lives elsewhere, they will advise you on who to call next.
- 12.4 Anyone can make contact with children's social care to discuss concerns before a referral is made. This includes professional as well as a child themselves, family members and members of the public.
- 12.5 The child's local safeguarding partnership will have a threshold of need framework and guidance which will provide more information which can support decision making in relation to contacting children's social care.
- 12.6 **Statutory assessments**
- 12.6.1 Children's social care may undertake a statutory assessment under the Children Act 1989 into the needs of the child. It is likely that the person making the referral will be asked to contribute to this process. Statutory assessments include:
- (a) **Children in need:** A child in need is a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989.
 - (b) **Children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm:** Local authorities have a duty to make enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 if they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm.
- 12.7 Staff required to make a direct referral may find helpful the flowchart set out on page 23 of KCSIE and the flowcharts set out in Chapter 1 of WTSC for information about the likely actions and decisions required.
- 12.8 Staff will need to have access to certain information about the child and the safeguarding concern in order to make the referral. In general terms, this information will comprise:
- 12.8.1 personal details of the child including the child's developmental needs;
 - 12.8.2 detailed information about the concern;
 - 12.8.3 information about the child's family and siblings including the capacity of the child's parents or carers to meet the child's developmental needs and any external factors that may be undermining their capacity to parent.
- 12.9 If the referral is made by telephone, this should be followed up in writing.
- 12.10 If the referral is made by someone other than the DSL, the DSL should be informed of the referral as soon as possible.

- 12.11 Confirmation of the referral and details of the decision as to what course of action will be taken should be received from the local authority within one working day. If this is not received, the DSL (or the person that made the referral) should contact children's social care again.
- 12.12 Following a referral, if the child's situation does not appear to be improving, the local escalation procedures should be followed to ensure that the concerns have been addressed and that the child's situation improves. Additional information about escalation can be found in the Greater Manchester Safeguarding Children Procedures Manual, Section 2.5, Resolving Professional Differences / Escalation Policy.

13 Allegations against pupils - peer on peer/child on child abuse

- 13.1 Allegations against pupils should be reported in accordance with the procedures set out in this policy (see Appendix 3). If harmful sexual behaviour is alleged to have occurred, the DSL will have regard to Part 5 KCSIE and the non-statutory guidance Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children in schools (DfE, September 2021) and take into account the local response of the police and children's social care to these issues. The views of the alleged victim will be taken into account but will not be determinative.
- 13.2 All those involved in such allegations will be treated as being at risk and in need of support and the safeguarding procedures in accordance with this policy will be followed. Appropriate support will be provided to all pupils involved, including support from external services as necessary. Support within school may include meetings with the School Counsellor, School Nurse or other members of the pastoral team.

14 What to do if staff have a safeguarding concern about someone else's welfare

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

15 Allegations made and/or concerns raised about staff and others in School

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

16 Informing parents

- 16.1 Parents will normally be kept informed as appropriate of any action to be taken under these procedures. However, there may be circumstances when the DSL will need to consult the Headmistress, the Designated Officer(s), children's social care, the police and / or the pupil before discussing details with parents.
- 16.2 In all cases, the DSL will be guided by the Manchester Safeguarding Partnership referral threshold document.
- 16.3 See also Appendix 4 for details about the disclosure of information where an allegation has been made against a member of staff.

17 Additional reporting

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

17.1.1 Health and Safety Executive

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

17.1.2 Charity Commission

- (a) The School is a registered charity will report all serious incidents to the Charity Commission promptly in accordance with the guidance [How to report a serious incident in your charity \(Charity Commission, June 2019\)](#).

17.1.3 Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

- (a) A referral to the DBS will be made promptly if the criteria are met. See Appendix 4, 7.1 to 7.4 for further details.

17.1.4 Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA)

- (a) Separate consideration will be given as to whether a referral to the TRA should be made where a teacher has been dismissed, or would have been dismissed if he/she had not resigned. See Appendix 4, 7.4 for more details.

17.1.5 Insurers

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

18 Safer recruitment and supervision of staff

- 18.1 The School is committed to practising safer recruitment in checking the suitability of staff (including staff employed by another organisation). See the School's separate safer recruitment policy.
- 18.2 The School maintains a single central register of appointments for all staff.
- 18.3 The School's protocol for ensuring that visiting speakers are suitable and appropriately supervised is set out in the School's separate Outside Speakers Protocol and Checklist document.

19 Use of mobile technology

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

20 Training

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

20.5 Induction

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

- (d) the staff code of conduct including the whistleblowing policy, staff social media policy and acceptable use policy;
- (e) the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education;
- (f) the School's approach to online safety;
- (g) safeguarding training in accordance with Manchester Safeguarding Partnership procedures including guidance on managing a report of peer-on-peer harmful sexual behaviour;
- (h) a copy of Annex A of KCSIE to those staff not working directly with children;
- (i) a copy of Part 1 and, where appropriate, Annex B of KCSIE; and
- (j) appropriate Prevent duty training.

20.6 Safeguarding training

- 20.6.1 Staff not working directly with children will receive a copy of this policy and Annex A of KCSIE and will be required to confirm that they have read and understand these.
- 20.6.2 Staff working directly with children will receive a copy of this policy and Part 1 and where appropriate, Annex B of KCSIE, and will be required to confirm that they have read and understand these.
- 20.6.1 Members of the SLT (including the Headmistress) and the Nominated Safeguarding Governor will receive a copy of this policy and be expected to read all of KCSIE. All other Governors should read Part 2 of KCSIE.
- 20.6.2 The Headmistress and all staff members will undertake appropriate safeguarding training which will be updated every three years and following consultation with the Manchester Safeguarding Partnership. In addition, all staff members will receive safeguarding and child protection updates including online safety via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings on a regular basis and at least annually.
- 20.6.3 Staff development training will also include training on online safety, searching pupils for prohibited and banned items, and Prevent duty training assessed as appropriate for them by the School.
- 20.6.4 Additionally, the School will make an assessment of the appropriate level and focus for staff training and responsiveness to specific safeguarding concerns such as radicalisation, peer on peer abuse, harmful sexual behaviour, child criminal and child sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying, and mental health and to ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked after children safe.
- 20.6.5 All Governors receive safeguarding training on induction. The Nominated Safeguarding Governor and the Chair of Governors will receive additional appropriate training to enable them to fulfil their safeguarding responsibilities. As part of that training the Nominated Safeguarding Governor will be expected to read the entirety of KCSIE. All other Governors will be expected to read Part 2 of KCSIE.
- 20.6.6 The School has mechanisms in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities and to ensure that they have the relevant knowledge, skills and experience to safeguard children effectively, including staff meetings, pastoral team meetings, CPD sessions and professional development reviews. This includes

information on how staff can report concerns occurring out of hours/out of term time.

20.7 Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

20.7.1 The DSL and Deputy DSL will undertake training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training includes Prevent awareness training and will be updated at least every two years.

20.7.2 In addition, their knowledge and skills will be refreshed at regular intervals, at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role. For further details about the training of the DSL, Annex C KCSIE.

20.8 Teaching pupils about safeguarding

20.8.1 The School teaches pupils about safeguarding through the curriculum and PSHE. This includes guidance on adjusting behaviour to reduce risks, particularly online, building resilience to protect themselves and their peers, fostering healthy and respectful relationships with others and providing information about who they should turn to for help.

20.8.2 The School recognises that a one size fits all approach may not be appropriate for children, and a more personalised or contextualised approach for more vulnerable children, victims of abuse and some SEND children might be needed.

20.8.3 Pupils are taught about harmful sexual behaviours, including sexual violence and sexual harassment, through relationships education/relationships and sex education and PSHE education appropriate to their age and stage of development.

20.8.4 Pupils are given the opportunity to talk about safeguarding issues within the classroom environment and are made aware of the processes by which any concerns they have can be raised, including the processes for reporting a concern about a friend or peer, and how any report will be handled. The pupil planner sets out in writing what pupils should do if they have a worry or complaint.

20.8.5 The safe use of technology is a focus in all areas of the curriculum and key ICT safety messages are reinforced as part of assemblies and tutorial / pastoral activities. The School has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place (see the e-safety policy) and is mindful that this should not lead to unnecessary restrictions on learning.

21 Risk assessment

21.1 Where a concern about a pupil's welfare is identified, the risks to that pupil's welfare will be assessed and appropriate action will be taken to reduce the risks identified.

21.2 The format of risk assessment may vary and may be included as part of the School's overall response to a welfare issue, including the use of individual pupil welfare plans (such as behaviour, healthcare and education plans, as appropriate). Regardless of the form used, the School's approach to promoting pupil welfare will be systematic and pupil focused.

21.3 The Headmistress has overall responsibility for ensuring that matters which affect pupil welfare are adequately risk assessed and for ensuring that the relevant findings are implemented, monitored and evaluated.

21.4 Day to day responsibility to carry out risk assessments under this policy will be delegated to the DSL who has been properly trained in, and tasked with, carrying out the particular assessment.

22 **Monitoring and review**

- 22.1 The DSL will ensure that the procedures set out in this policy and the implementation of these procedures are updated and reviewed regularly, working with the Board of Governors as necessary and seeking contributions from staff. The DSL will update the Senior Management Team regularly on the operation of the School's safeguarding arrangements.
- 22.2 Any safeguarding incidents at the School will be followed by a review of these procedures by the DSL and a report made to the Board of Governors. Where an incident involves a member of staff, the Designated Officer(s) will be asked to assist in this review to determine whether any improvements can be made to the School's procedures. Any deficiencies or weaknesses in regard to safeguarding arrangements at any time will be remedied without delay.
- 22.3 The Board of Governors will undertake an annual review of this policy and the School's safeguarding procedures, including an update and review of the effectiveness of procedures and their implementation and the effectiveness of inter-agency working. It will also undertake an annual review of its approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks its pupils face.
- 22.4 The DSL will work with the Nominated Safeguarding Governor, preparing a written report commissioned by the Board of Governors. The written report should address how the School ensures that this policy is kept up to date; staff training on safeguarding; referral information; issues and themes which may have emerged in the School and how these have been handled including lessons learned; and the contribution the School is making to multi-agency working in individual cases or local discussions on safeguarding matters. The Board of Governors should also consider independent corroboration, such as:
- 22.4.1 inspection of records or feedback from external agencies including the Designated Officer(s);
 - 22.4.2 reports of ISI inspections;
 - 22.4.3 the outcome of any relevant complaints, claims or relating proceedings; and
 - 22.4.4 press reports.
- 22.5 The Board of Governors will review the report, this policy and the implementation of its procedures and consider the proposed amendments to the policy before giving the revised policy its final approval. Detailed minutes recording the review by the Board of Governors will be made.

23 **Record keeping**

- 23.1 All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing. Information should be kept confidential and stored securely. Concerns and referrals will be kept in a separate child protection file for each child. These should include:
- 23.1.1 a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern;
 - 23.1.2 details of how the concern was followed up and resolved;
 - 23.1.3 a note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome.
- 23.2 24.2 The information created in connection with this policy may contain personal data. The School's use of this personal data will be in accordance with data protection law. The School has published privacy notices on its website which explain how the School will use

personal data. All records created in accordance with this policy are managed in accordance with the School's policies that apply to the retention and destruction of records.

23.3 Insofar as pupil records are concerned:

23.3.1 Staff must record all concerns about a pupil on the School's pro forma record which is set out in Appendix 5 and is available in the safeguarding folder in the staff shared area. Guidance on record keeping is set out in Appendix 2.

23.3.2 The DSL will open a child protection file following a report to him / her of a child protection concern about a pupil. The DSL will record all discussions with both colleagues and external agencies, decisions made and the reasons for them and detail of the action taken.

23.4 Information sharing and multi-agency working

23.4.1 The School will treat all safeguarding information with an appropriate level of confidentiality, only involving others where appropriate. The School will always act in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of others.

23.4.2 The School understands that information sharing is essential for effective safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people, including their educational outcomes. Fears about sharing information will not stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety, of pupils, which is always the School's paramount concern. Schools have clear powers to share, hold and use information for these purposes and the UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 provide a framework to ensure that personal information is shared appropriately.

23.4.3 The School will co-operate with children's social care, and where appropriate the police, to ensure that all relevant information is shared for the purposes of early help assessments, and assessments and child protection investigations under the Children Act 1989.

23.4.4 Where allegations have been made against staff, the School will consult with the Designated Officer(s) and, where appropriate, the police and children's social care to agree the information that should be disclosed and to whom.

23.4.5 While the School will share information with those involved where and when it is appropriate to do so, they may be unable to for reasons of data protection and confidentiality, for example because to do so may pose a risk of harm to others or because it has been prohibited by external agencies

23.4.6 When the School receives a request for safeguarding information (e.g. a subject access request from a parent or a request from the police), the School will carefully consider its response to make sure that any disclosure is in accordance with its obligations under the UK GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018. The School will also have regard to its data protection policies. The School's Bursar will work with the DSL as appropriate to determine what should be disclosed.

24 Version control

Date of adoption of this policy	September 2021
Date of last review of this policy	Summer 2021 (following a safeguarding review meeting held on 14 th June 2021 with DSL team)

	and Jane Allred and subsequent advice over summer from VWV)
Date for next review of this policy	Summer 2022
Policy owner (SLT)	Designated Safeguarding Lead – Jen Baylis
Policy owner (Governor)	Jane Allred

Appendix 1 Specific forms of abuse and neglect and specific safeguarding risks

1 Abuse and neglect

- 1.1 Staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label and in most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another therefore staff should always be vigilant and always raise any concerns with the DSL (or deputy).
- 1.2 Children can also abuse their peers online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who do not want to receive such content.

2 Definitions of abuse and neglect

- 2.1 **Abuse:** a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.
- 2.2 **Physical abuse:** a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.
- 2.3 **Emotional abuse:** the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or "making fun" of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying and prejudiced-based or discriminatory bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.
- 2.4 **Sexual abuse:** involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving 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, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue (also

known as peer on peer abuse) in education and all staff should be aware of it. The school policy and procedures can be found in Appendix 3.

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

3 Signs of abuse

- 3.1 Possible signs of abuse include, but are not limited to:
- 3.1.1 the pupil says she has been abused or asks a question or makes a comment which gives rise to that inference;
 - 3.1.2 there is no reasonable or consistent explanation for a pupil's injury, the injury is unusual in kind or location or there have been a number of injuries and there is a pattern to the injuries;
 - 3.1.3 the pupil's behaviour stands out from the group as either being extreme model behaviour or extremely challenging behaviour, or there is a sudden or significant change in the pupil's behaviour;
 - 3.1.4 the pupil asks to drop subjects with a particular teacher and seems reluctant to discuss the reasons;
 - 3.1.5 the pupil's development is delayed, the pupil loses or gains weight or there is deterioration in the pupil's general well-being;
 - 3.1.6 the pupil appears neglected, e.g. dirty, hungry, inadequately clothed;
 - 3.1.7 the pupil is reluctant to go home, or has been openly rejected by her parents or carers; and
 - 3.1.8 inappropriate behaviour displayed by other members of staff or any other person working with children, for example inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention beyond the requirements of their usual role or responsibilities; or inappropriate sharing of images.
- 3.2 The DfE advice [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused \(March 2015\)](#) provides advice in identifying child abuse and the [NSPCC website](#) is also a good source of information and advice.
- 3.3 The following is taken from Manchester Safeguarding Partnership *Guidelines for Reporting Concerns / Contact Procedures*:

Neglect

There are occasions when nearly all parents find it difficult to cope with the many demands of caring for children. But this does not mean their children are being neglected. Neglect involves ongoing severe failure to meet a child's needs. Some signs of possible neglect:

- If the child seems underweight and is very small for their age.

- If they are poorly clothed, with inadequate protection from the weather.
- If they are often absent from school for no apparent reason.
- If they are regularly left alone, or in charge of younger brothers or sisters.

Physical abuse

Bruises, black eyes and broken bones are obvious signs of physical abuse. Other signs might include:

- Injuries that the child cannot explain or explains unconvincingly.
- Untreated or inadequately treated injuries.
- Injuries to parts of the body where accidents are unlikely, such as thighs, back, abdomen.
- Bruising that looks like hand or finger marks.
- Cigarette burns, human bites.
- Scalds and burns.

Sexual abuse

Signs might include:

- Pain, itching, bruising or bleeding in the genital or anal areas.
- Genital discharge or urinary tract infections.
- Stomach pains or discomfort walking or sitting.
- Sexually transmitted infections.

Behavioural signs of sexual abuse:

- The child may refuse to attend school or start to have difficulty concentrating so that their schoolwork is affected.
- They may show unexpected fear or distrust of a particular adult or refuse to continue with their usual social activities.
- They may start using sexually explicit behaviour or language, particularly if the behaviour or language is not appropriate for their age.
- The child may describe receiving special attention from a particular adult, or refer to a new, 'secret' friendship with an adult or young person.

Emotional abuse

This occurs when a child's basic need for love and praise, security and recognition go unmet, either through deliberate negative actions by parents/carers or by a failure to act positively.

4 Specific safeguarding issues

4.1 Statutory guidance acknowledges the following as specific safeguarding issues:

- 4.1.1 child abduction and community safety incidents;
- 4.1.2 children and the court system;
- 4.1.3 children missing from education (see section 4.3 below);
- 4.1.4 children with family members in prison;
- 4.1.5 child criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation (see section 3.4 below);
- 4.1.6 child sexual exploitation (see section 4.3below);

- 4.1.7 county lines;
 - 4.1.8 modern slavery and the national referral mechanism;
 - 4.1.9 domestic abuse;
 - 4.1.10 homelessness;
 - 4.1.11 so-called 'honour-based' abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced marriage (see section 4.14 below);
 - 4.1.12 preventing radicalisation (see section 4.15 below);
 - 4.1.13 peer on peer/child on child abuse (see section 4.16 below);
 - 4.1.14 sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (see section 4.16 below); and
 - 4.1.15 upskirting.
- 4.2 Further advice and links to guidance on these specific safeguarding issues can be found in Annex A of KCSIE. Staff should be particularly aware of the safeguarding issues set out below.
- 4.3 **Children missing from education**
- 4.3.1 Children going missing, particularly persistently, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues including neglect, sexual abuse and child sexual and criminal exploitation including involvement in county lines. School attendance registers are carefully monitored to identify any trends. Action should be taken in accordance with this policy if any absence of a pupil from the School gives rise to a concern about her welfare.
 - 4.3.2 Where reasonably possible the School will hold more than one emergency contact for each pupil.
 - 4.3.3 The School shall inform the local authority of any pupil who is going to be added to or deleted from the School's admission register at non-standard transition points in accordance with the requirements of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended).
 - 4.3.4 This will assist the local authority to:
 - (a) fulfil its duty to identify children of compulsory school age who are missing from education; and
 - (b) follow up with any child who might be in danger of not receiving an education and who might be at risk of abuse, neglect or radicalisation or involvement with serious violent crime.
 - 4.3.5 The School shall inform the local authority of any pupil who:
 - (a) fails to attend School regularly; or
 - (b) has been absent without the School's permission for a continuous period of ten school days or more, at such intervals as are agreed between the School and the local authority (or in default of such agreement, at intervals determined by the Secretary of State).

4.4 **Elective Home Education (EHE)**

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

4.5 **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal exploitation (CCE)**

- 4.5.1 Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse where an individual or group (adult or another child) takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity:
- (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants e.g. money, gifts or affection; and / or
 - (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator; and/or
 - (c) through violence or threat of violence to victims (and their families).
- 4.5.2 Children can be exploited by adult males or females, as individuals or in groups. They may also be exploited by other children, who themselves may be experiencing exploitation - where this is the case, it is important that the child perpetrator is also recognised as a victim.
- 4.5.3 CSE and CCE can affect children of any sex and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.
- 4.5.4 The victim may have been exploited even if the activity appears consensual.
- 4.5.5 CCE can include children, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.
- 4.5.6 Some of the following can be indicators of both. The following signs can be indicators of CSE and CCE:
- (a) appear with unexplained gifts, money or new possessions;
 - (b) associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
 - (c) suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
 - (d) misuse drugs and alcohol;
 - (e) go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
 - (f) regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.
- 4.5.7 Children who have been exploited will need additional support to help maintain them in education.
- 4.5.8 CSE can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve force and/or

enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

4.5.9 The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media). The above CCE indicators can also be indicators of CSE, as can children who:

- (a) have older boyfriends or girlfriends;
- (b) suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant.

4.6 **County lines**

4.6.1 County lines⁴ is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move, store and sell the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

4.6.2 Children are increasingly being targeted and recruited online using social media. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs can manufacture drug debts which need to be worked off and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

4.6.3 A number of the indicators for CSE and CCE as detailed above (and in Annex B of KCSIE) may also be applicable to children involved in county lines.

4.6.4 Additional reporting duties:

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

4.7 **Serious violence**

4.8 Indicators which may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violence crime may include:

4.8.1 Increased absence from school;

4.8.2 a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups;

⁴ See the Home Office's Preventing youth violence and gang involvement and its Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines guidance for more information.

- 4.8.3 a significant decline in performance;
 - 4.8.4 signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing;
 - 4.8.5 signs of assault or unexplained injuries; and
 - 4.8.6 unexplained gifts or new positions (which may also indicate a child is at risk of criminal exploitation).
- 4.9 Staff should be aware of the range of risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence e.g. having frequently absent or permanently excluded from school, having experienced child maltreatment and having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery. Further advice for schools is provided in the Home Office's Preventing youth violence and gang involvement and its Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines guidance.
- 4.10 **Cybercrime**
- 4.11 Cybercrime is a criminal activity committed using computers and / or the internet. It's broadly categorised as either 'cyber-enabled' (crimes that can happen off-line but enabled at scale and speed online e.g. fraud, purchasing of illegal drugs, child sex abuse and exploitation) or 'cyber-dependent' (crimes that can only be committed by using a computer).
- 4.12 **Cyber-dependent crimes include:**
- 4.12.1 Unauthorised access to computers (illegal hacking) e.g. accessing a school's computer network to look for test papers or change grades awarded;
 - 4.12.2 Denial of Service (Dos or DDos) attacks or 'booting' - attempts to make a computer, network or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic;
 - 4.12.3 Making, supplying or obtaining malware e.g. viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with intent to commit further offence.
 - 4.12.4 Children with particular skills and interest in computing and technology may inadvertently or deliberately stray into cyber-dependent crime.
 - 4.12.5 The DSL (or deputy) should consider referring into the Cyber Choices programme if they have concerns. This is a nationwide programme which intervenes when young people are at risk of committing, or being drawn into, low level cyber-dependent offences and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests.
- 4.13 **Domestic abuse**
- 4.13.1 The statutory definition of domestic violence and abuse is based on the previous cross-government definition: it is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The definition captures a range of different abusive behaviours, including physical, sexual, emotional and economic abuse and coercive and controlling behaviour. The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 now recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see hear or experience the effects of abuse..

- 4.13.2 All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.
- 4.13.3 Further advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped can be found in Annex B of KCSIE. This includes details about **Operation Encompass** which operates in all police forces across England, helping schools and police work together to provide emotional and practical help to children.

4.14 Honour-based abuse

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

4.14.3 Female genital mutilation (FGM)

- (a) FGM is a form of Honour Based Violence. It comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.
- (b) There is a range of potential indicators that a child or young person may be at risk of FGM. Guidance on the warning signs that FGM may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can be found on pages 38-43 of the **Multi-agency statutory guidance on FGM** (HM Government, July 2020) (pages 61-63 focus on the role of schools).
- (c) All staff must be aware of the requirement for teachers to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. The report should be made orally by calling 101, the single non-emergency number. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve children's social care as appropriate.
- (d) If the teacher is unsure whether this reporting duty applies, they must refer the matter to the DSL in accordance with this policy. See the Home Office guidance **Mandatory reporting of female genital**

mutilation - procedural information (January 2020) for further details about the duty.

- (e) Guidance published by the [Department for Health](#) also provides useful information and support for health professionals which will be taken into account by the School's medical staff. The National FGM Centre has also produced [FGM guidance](#) to help schools understand their role in safeguarding girls, engaging parents and teaching about FGM.

4.14.4 Forced marriage

- (a) Forced marriage is also a form of Honour Based Violence. Forcing a person into marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form or coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage.
- (b) Guidance on the warning signs that forced marriage may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can be found on pages 13-14 of the [Multi-agency guidelines: handling case of forced marriage \(HM Government, June 2014\)](#).
- (c) Staff should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns. Pages 32-36 of the [Multi-agency guidelines: handling case of forced marriage](#) focus on the role of schools in detecting and reporting forced marriage and the Forced Marriage Unit can be contacted on 020 7008 0151 or fmu@fco.gov.uk for advice and information.

4.15 Radicalisation and the Prevent duty

- 4.15.1 The School has a legal duty to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.
- 4.15.2 The School aims to build pupils' resilience to radicalisation by promoting fundamental British values and enabling them to challenge extremist views. Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent extremism but also non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists exploit. The School is committed to providing a safe space in which children, young people and staff can understand and discuss sensitive topics, including terrorism and the extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology, understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments.
- 4.15.3 The School has adopted the government's definitions for the purposes of compliance with the Prevent duty:

Extremism: *"vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition*

of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas"

Radicalisation: *"the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups."*

Terrorism: *"an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause."*

- 4.15.4 There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Radicalisation can occur through may different methods (such as social media) and settings (such as the internet).
- 4.15.5 It is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. As with managing other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. School staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the DSL making a Prevent referral.
- 4.15.6 Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. Guidance on Channel is available at: [Channel duty guidance: protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism](#) (HM Government, February 2021) .The DfE and Home Office's briefing note [The use of social media for online radicalisation \(July 2015\)](#) includes information on how social media is used to radicalise young people and guidance on protecting pupils at risk.

4.16 **Peer on peer/child on child abuse**

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

4.17 **Online safety**

- 4.17.1 All staff should be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life.
- 4.17.2 It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. An effective, whole school approach to online safety empowers a school to protect and educate pupils, and staff in their

use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate.

- 4.17.3 The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:
- 4.17.4 content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism.
- 4.17.5 contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.
- 4.17.6 conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and
- 4.17.7 commerce: risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams. If pupils, students or staff are at risk, it should be reported to the Anti-Phishing Working Group (<https://apwg.org/>).
125.

4.18 Sharing nude and semi-nude image and videos

- 4.18.1 Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nude images and/or videos can be signs that children are at risk.
- 4.18.2 "Sharing nudes and semi-nudes" means the taking and sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or live stream by young people under the age of 18 online. This could be via social medial , gaming platforms, chat apps or forums It can also involve sharing between devices offline e.g. via Apple's AirDrop. This is also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery .
- 4.18.3 The School treats all incidences of sexting as safeguarding matters to be actioned in accordance with this policy.
- 4.18.4 Members of staff must not intentionally view any nude or semi-nude images which are reported to them, or copy, print or share the images under any circumstances. In referring any incident of sharing images, members of staff should describe the content of the images as reported to them.
- 4.18.5 The DSL may in exceptional circumstances view images with the prior approval of the Headmistress and only where:
 - (a) it is the only way to make a decision whether to involve other agencies, as there is insufficient information available as to its contents;
 - (b) it is necessary to report the image to a website or agency to have it taken down; or
 - (c) a pupil has reported the image directly to a member of staff in circumstances where viewing the image is unavoidable.

- 4.18.6 Where viewing an image is unavoidable:
- (a) viewing should take place on School premises wherever possible;
 - (b) the image should be viewed by a person of the same sex as the person alleged to be shown in the image (where this is known);
 - (c) a senior member of staff should be present to monitor and support the person viewing the image. This member of staff should not view the image;
 - (d) full details of the viewing must be recorded in the School's safeguarding records, including who was present, the date and time, the nature of the image and the reasons for viewing it;
 - (e) any member of staff who views an indecent image should be given appropriate support.
- 4.18.7 If any devices need to be confiscated (whether in order to view the image(s) or to pass evidence to the appropriate authority), they should be turned off and locked away securely until they are required.
- 4.18.8 If an electronic device that is prohibited by the school rules has been seized and the member of staff has reasonable grounds to suspect that it contains evidence in relation to an offence, or that it contains a pornographic image of a child or an extreme pornographic image, the device will be given to the police.
- 4.18.9 If external agencies do not need to be involved, the School must consider the deletion of any images. Pupils should be asked to delete images themselves and to confirm that this is done. Members of staff should not search devices to delete images.
- 4.18.10 If images have been shared online and cannot now be deleted by the person who shared them, the School should consider reporting the images to the relevant web host or service provider (if an option is provided), or contacting the Internet Watch Foundation or ChildLine (if the website does not provide this option).
- 4.18.11 Where a pupil receives unwanted images, the School should advise the pupil and her parents of options that may be available to block the sender or to change the pupil's mobile phone number or email address.
- 4.18.12 The UK Council for Child Internet Safety's advice note [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) (DCMS and UKCIS, December 2020) contains details of support agencies and provides further information for schools on how to responding to incidents of sexting.
- 4.18.13 The Home Office has published 'Indecent images of children: guidance for young people (November 2019)' to help young people understand the law on indecent images of children and how to navigate the internet confidently and safely within legal boundaries.

5 Upskirting

- 5.1 Upskirting typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission or knowledge, with the intention of

viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Anyone of any gender can be a victim.

- 5.2 Upskirting is a criminal offence. Attempting to commit an act of upskirting may also be a criminal offence e.g. if actions are taken to do something that is more than merely preparatory to committing the offence such as attempting to take a photograph on a telephone or camera but failing to do so because of lack of storage space or battery.
- 5.3 The School will treat incidences of upskirting as a breach of discipline and also as a safeguarding matter under the School's child protection procedures
- 5.4 All matters relating to upskirting images and devices which may have been used in connection with an allegation of upskirting will be dealt with in a similar manner to sexting.

6 Special educational needs and disabilities or physical health issues

- 6.1 The School welcomes pupils with special educational needs and disabilities and will do all that is reasonable to ensure that the School's curriculum, ethos, culture, policies, procedures and premises are made accessible to everyone. See the School's policy on special educational needs and learning difficulties and disability policy.
- 6.2 Additional barriers can exist when detecting the abuse or neglect of pupils with a special educational need or disability or certain health conditions that can create additional safeguarding challenges for those involved in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of this group of children. The School is mindful in particular that:
 - 6.2.1 assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the pupil's condition without further exploration;
 - 6.2.2 pupils with a special education need or disability or certain health conditions may be more prone to peer group pressure and isolation and can be disproportionately impacted by bullying without outwardly showing any signs; and
 - 6.2.3 there may be communication barriers which are difficult to overcome to identify whether action under this policy is required.
- 6.3 The School should consider providing extra pastoral support and attention for these pupils, along with ensuring any appropriate support for communication is in place.

7 Looked after children and previously looked after children

- 7.1 The Board of Governors ensures that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked after children safe and the information they need in relation to a child's looked after legal status, for example:
 - 7.1.1 whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order;
 - 7.1.2 contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility;

7.1.3 information about a child's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her.

7.2 The DSL maintains these details, including contact details of the child's social worker. See Appendix 1 for the DSL's role in relation to pupils who are looked after children.

8 Care leavers

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

Appendix 2 Concerns about a child - guidance for staff

1 Receiving a disclosure

- 1.1 Listen carefully and keep an open mind. Do not take a decision as to whether or not the abuse has taken place.
- 1.2 Do not ask leading questions, i.e. a question which suggests its own answer. Use 'tell me, explain to me, describe to me' (TED) questioning.
- 1.3 Take the pupil to the School Nurse (DDSL) if there is a medical need and do not examine the injury yourself.
- 1.4 Reassure the pupil they are being taken seriously and they will be supported and kept safe.
- 1.5 Do not give a guarantee of absolute confidentiality. Explain the need to pass on the information in accordance with this policy so that the correct action can be taken.
- 1.6 Keep a sufficient written record of the conversation (see 2 below). All other evidence, for example, scribbled notes, mobile phones containing text messages, clothing, computers, must be kept securely with the written record.
- 1.7 Pass on the record when reporting the concern in accordance with this policy.

2 Recording a concern

- 2.1 Staff must record all concerns in writing.
- 2.2 Records should be factual and signed and dated, with the name of the signatory clearly printed in writing. Records should include:
 - 2.2.1 the pupil's details: name; date of birth; address and family details;
 - 2.2.2 date and time of the event / concern / conversation;
 - 2.2.3 a clear and comprehensive summary of the event /concern / conversation;
 - 2.2.4 details of how the concern was followed up and resolved;
 - 2.2.5 a note of any action taken and by whom decisions reached and the outcome;
 - 2.2.6 the name and position of the person making the record.
- 2.3 The School has a pro forma record (the safeguarding concern reporting form) which should be completed and passed on when reporting the matter in accordance with this policy. This form is set out at Appendix 5 of this policy and is available in the safeguarding folder in the staff shared area. The record can be completed after an initial discussion with the DSL and completed with the DSL where appropriate.

3 Use of reasonable force

- 3.1 There are circumstances when it would be appropriate for staff to use reasonable force to safeguard pupils. 'Reasonable' in these circumstances means using no more force than is needed.

- 3.2 Staff should refer to Appendix 3 of the School's behaviour and discipline policy and the code of conduct for staff for more detailed guidance about the use of reasonable force.

Appendix 3 Dealing with allegations of peer on peer/child on child abuse

1. Peer on peer/child on child abuse

- 1.1. Children of any age can abuse other children (often referred to as peer on peer abuse) and this can happen inside and/or outside school and/or online. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1.1.1. bullying (including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
 - 1.1.2. abuse within intimate personal relationships between peers;
 - 1.1.3. physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates and / or encourages physical abuse);
 - 1.1.4. sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault (including grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia under or over clothes, flicking bra, unwanted kisses or embraces) possibly with an online element which encourages sexual violence;
 - 1.1.5. sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse;
 - 1.1.6. causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party;
 - 1.1.7. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images (also known as 'sexting' or 'youth produced sexual imagery') means the taking and sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or lives streams by young people under the age of 18 online. This could be via social media, gaming platforms, chat apps or forums. It can also involve sharing between devices offline, for example via Apple's AirDrop;
 - 1.1.8. upskirting, typically involving taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm;
 - 1.1.9. initiation / hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may include an online element);

2. The School's approach to peer on peer abuse

- 2.1. Such behaviour is never accepted and should be considered as both a safeguarding issue and potentially a disciplinary one. The School will adopt a zero-tolerance approach to abuse. Downplaying certain behaviours (by, for example, dismissing sexual harassment as "banter", "having a laugh" or "part of growing up" can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and its worst to a culture that normalises abuse.
- 2.2. All staff should challenge inappropriate behaviour between pupils and anyone who suffers, witnesses or hears of abuse of any form between pupils is asked to report it in accordance with this policy and / or the school's behaviour and discipline and anti-bullying policies, so that appropriate action can be taken.
- 2.3. Appropriate action will involve supporting all members of the school community who may be involved as a priority. This may require investigation by the school or other agencies.

Until investigations have been undertaken and findings made, the school will work on the basis that the allegations may or may not be true and undertake careful risk assessment of the welfare of those involved to determine how best to manage the situation. This should be undertaken whether or not the incident is alleged to have occurred at school, or when the pupil involved was under the school's care and whether or not the pupil is under 18, as an issue which may impact pupil welfare. Disciplinary action will follow separately, if appropriate.

3. Sexual violence and sexual harassment (SVSH)

- 3.1. Where the misconduct may constitute sexual violence⁵ (rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault⁶ or causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent) or sexual harassment (unwanted conduct of a sexual nature), it should be reported to the DSL and will be managed in accordance with this policy. SVSH is never acceptable.
- 3.2. SVSH can occur between two or more children of any age or sex from primary to secondary stage. It can also occur online. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. SVSH exists on a continuum and may overlap. Addressing inappropriate behaviour (even where it seems to be relatively innocuous) can be an important intervention which helps to prevent problematic or abusive behaviour in the future by setting and enforcing clear expectations of behaviour, supporting victims and encouraging them and others to speak out and facilitating targeted support for those demonstrating harmful sexual behaviour.
- 3.3. The 2021 Ofsted report concluded that whether or not schools are aware of reported instances of SVSH in their community, it is likely to be occurring. The school acknowledges this and that children are likely to report such matters, if at all, to people they trust. All staff are therefore trained to identify signs of abuse and on how to respond to a report.

4. Management of allegations of child on child SVSH

4.1. The initial report

- 4.1.1. The School recognises that it is not easy for children to tell staff about abuse. Staff are trained in signs of abuse and required to look out for them and act upon them; and to respond to all reports of abuse, however they are reported and whether they are made by victims directly or third parties.
- 4.1.2. The School acknowledges that the initial response is incredibly important and may impact not just the management of that issue, but others of SVSH. Staff are also trained in how to receive a report. Where possible they should be accompanied by the DSL or other member of staff.
- 4.1.3. They should:
 - 4.1.3.1. listen carefully and respectfully, reassuring the person making the report that they are being taken seriously and offer support without promising confidentiality or making a judgement about its veracity;
 - 4.1.3.2. where possible they should ask open questions about whether pupil(s) have been harmed, the nature of the harm or if they may be at risk of harm;

⁵ When referring to sexual violence the statutory guidance refers to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described above

⁶ Sexual assault covers a very wide range of behaviour so a single act of kissing someone without consent or touching someone's bottom/breasts/genitalia without consent, can still constitute sexual assault).

- 4.1.3.3. where there is an online element, consider the searching, screening and/or confiscation of devices and the UKCIS Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people. The key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child;⁷
- 4.1.3.4. explain the next steps and how the report will be progressed;
- 4.1.3.5. make a written record of the report (recording the facts as the child has presented them);
- 4.1.3.6. inform the DSL (or deputy) as soon as practically possible, if they are not involved in the initial report and then only share the report with those necessary in order to progress it.

4.2. DSL's considerations

4.2.1. Reports of SVSH are often complex and require difficult professional decisions to be made. Further disclosures may follow and the facts may be difficult to establish. These decisions are made on a case by case basis taking all of the circumstances into account, in the best interest of the pupils involved. The School's response is led by the DSL who will always have regard to Part 5 of KCSIE and the more detailed non-statutory Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges (DfE, September 2021) in the management of the issue.

4.3. School's considerations

4.3.1. The school will consider:

- 4.3.1.1. the victim's wishes in terms of how they want to proceed. Victims should be given as much control as is reasonably possible over decisions made about investigation and support, but their wishes will not always be determinative as the school may have to take action to protect other children;
- 4.3.1.2. the nature of the alleged incident (including whether it was a one-off or sustained pattern), whether a crime may have been committed and whether harmful sexual behaviour⁸ has been displayed;
- 4.3.1.3. the ages and developmental stages of the children involved and any imbalance between them;
- 4.3.1.4. if there is an intimate personal relationship between the children;
- 4.3.1.5. whether there are any ongoing risks to those involved;
- 4.3.1.6. the wider context;

4.3.2. Before deciding how best to support and protect those involved. This will include:

- 4.3.2.1. immediate risk and needs assessments - these will be undertaken in cases of sexual violence and considered otherwise. Where appropriate, they will be discussed with those involved and their parents. This may involve suspension pending investigation. Risk and needs assessments will be recorded and kept

⁷ School staff can search pupils with their consent for any item. Staff can search pupils without consent if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting a pupil is in possession of a prohibited item or is likely to be used to commit an offence or cause personal injury or damage to property. See [Searching, screening and confiscation: advice for schools](#) for further information.

⁸ Hackett's sexual behaviours across a continuum table - which helps to identify whether sexual behaviours are normal, inappropriate, problematic, abusive or violent may be helpful here.

under review in the knowledge that police investigation and criminal proceedings can take several months to conclude.

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

5. Investigations and findings

- 5.1. The School will record the findings of investigations undertaken by the police and/or the CPS, and if the police decide not to take any further action, will consider whether investigation should be undertaken or commissioned by the School to enable it to determine, whether or not it is likely that the allegations are substantiated, unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious. There may be circumstances where this is not appropriate, as it may prejudice a possible future investigation, for example if a victim does not currently wish to make a victim statement. In those circumstances the School should consider whether a limited investigation is appropriate. The concerns, discussions, decisions and reasons for these should be recorded.
- 5.2. The School should continue to support those involved, with reference to the range of support options set out in Part 5 of KCSIE and should also consider whether further referral and / or disciplinary action may be appropriate against either the perpetrator where concerns are substantiated and/or harmful sexual behaviours identified or the victim where concerns were found to be deliberately invented or malicious.

Appendix 4 Dealing with allegations made and/ or concerns raised against member of staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors

1 The School's procedures

- 1.1 The School promotes an open and transparent culture in which all concerns about all members of staff working in or behalf of the School, in a paid or unpaid capacity, including supply staff, volunteers and contractors are dealt with promptly and appropriately, whether they are low level concerns or constitute an allegation that the person poses a risk of harm.
- 1.2 By doing this, it aims to identify any concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour early, in order to minimise the risk of abuse, support everyone affected and to inform members of staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors of any behaviour which is or could be deemed inappropriate or to cross acceptable professional boundaries and help them to reflect, manage and learn from this.
- 1.3 The School has procedures for dealing with two levels of allegations made/concerns raised about staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors. These cover:
 - 1.3.1 allegations / concerns that do not meet the harms threshold, otherwise known as 'low level concerns'.
 - 1.3.2 allegations that may meet the harms threshold

2 Low level concerns

- 2.1 The School encourages everyone affected by its operation to report any concern, even if no more than one which causes a sense of unease or a "nagging doubt", they may have that a member of staff, supply staff, volunteer or contractor working in or on behalf of the School may have acted in a way that is inconsistent with expected professional standards and / or the staff code of conduct to the Head, so that the appropriate action can be taken.
- 2.2 All members of staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors are themselves encouraged to self-refer, where, for example, they have found themselves in a situation which could be misinterpreted, might appear compromising to others, and / or on reflection they believe they have behaved in such a way that they consider may fall below the expected standards.
- 2.3 The Headmistress will usually share the concern with the DSL (or deputy) and they will address the concern in a proportionate manner. They will consider whether the matter is a low level concern - one which does not meet the allegations threshold (as set out in this section) or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the Designated Officer(s), or whether it is sufficiently serious to meet the harms threshold.
- 2.4 The School considers that all concerns about members of staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors should be shared responsibly with the right person, that they should be recorded and that they should be dealt with appropriately. In most cases that will involve some form of investigation and a discussion with the person raising the concern and the person about whom the concerns have been raised. The information collected will help to categorise the type of behaviour and determine what further action may need to be taken. This should be recorded along with the context, the rationale for the decisions made and action taken. This information should be kept confidential and stored securely. The name of

individuals sharing concerns should also be noted, but a wish to remain anonymous should be respected as far as reasonably possible.

- 2.5 The Headmistress will consider whether reports about supply staff and contractors should be notified to their employers, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.
- 2.6 Low level concerns should not be included in staff, supply staff, volunteer and contractor references unless they relate to issues which would normally be included e.g. misconduct or poor performance. Those that relate exclusively to safeguarding should not be referred unless they meet the threshold for referral to the Designated Officer(s) and are found to be substantiated.

3 Allegations that may meet the harms threshold

- 3.1 Allegations that may meet the harms threshold are those that might indicate a person would pose a risk of harm if they continue to work in their present position, or in any capacity with children in the school, for example where the member of staff, supply staff, volunteer or contractor has:
 - 3.1.1 behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child and/or;
 - 3.1.2 possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; and/or
 - 3.1.3 behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm if he or she work regularly or closely with children; and/or
 - 3.1.4 behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children. This includes behaviour that may have happened outside school and creates a transferable risk.
- 3.2 The School should consider whether any allegations not meeting these criteria should be dealt with as low level concerns - see paragraph 9 below. Advice from the Designated Officer will be sought in borderline cases.
- 3.3 All such allegations must be dealt with as a priority without delay.
- 3.4 The local authority has designated a particular officer, or team of officers, to be involved in the management and oversight of allegations against people that work with children (Designated Officer(s)). The Designated Officer(s) will be informed immediately and in any event within one working day of all allegations that come to the School's attention and appear to meet the criteria in paragraph 3.1 above.
- 3.5 Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching and historical allegations will be referred to the police and may also be discussed with the Designated Officer.

4 Reporting an allegation

- 4.1 Where an allegation or complaint is made against any member of staff (other than the Headmistress), including the DSL, the matter should be reported immediately to the Headmistress. The allegation will be discussed immediately with the Designated Officer(s) before further action is taken. Where appropriate, the Headmistress will consult with the DSL.

- 4.2 Where an allegation or complaint is made against the Headmistress, the matter should be reported immediately to the Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor, without first notifying the Headmistress. The allegation will be discussed immediately with the Designated Officer(s) before further action is taken. The Chair of Governors will consult the Nominated Safeguarding Governor, and vice versa.
- 4.3 Where an allegation is made against any Governor, the matter should be reported immediately to the Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor. If either the Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor are the subject of an allegation, the matter should be reported to the other. The allegation will be discussed immediately with the Designated Officer(s) before further action is taken. Where appropriate, the Chair of Governors will consult the Nominated Safeguarding Governor, and vice versa.
- 4.4 If it is not possible to report to the Headmistress or Chair of Governors or Nominated Safeguarding Governor in the circumstances set out above, a report should be made immediately to the DSL. The DSL will take action in accordance with these procedures and will as soon as possible inform the Headmistress or, where appropriate, the Chair of Governors and the Nominated Safeguarding Governor.
- 4.5 The person taking action in accordance with the procedures in this Appendix is known as the **Case Manager**.

5 **Disclosure of information**

- 5.1 The Case Manager will inform the accused person of the allegation as soon as possible after the Designated Officer(s) has been consulted.
- 5.2 The parents or carers of the child / children involved will be informed of the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know of it. They may also be kept informed of the progress of the case, only in relation to their child - no information can be shared regarding the staff member. The timing and extent of disclosures, and the terms on which they are made, will be dependent upon and subject to the laws on confidence and data protection and the advice of external agencies.
- 5.3 Where the Designated Officer(s) advises that a strategy discussion is needed, or the police or children's social care need to be involved, the Case Manager will not inform the accused or the parents or carers until these agencies have been consulted and it has been agreed what information can be disclosed.
- 5.4 The reporting restrictions preventing the identification of a teacher who is the subject of such an allegation in certain circumstances will be observed.

6 **Further action to be taken by the School**

- 6.1 A school has a duty of care towards its employees and as such, it must ensure that effective support is provided for anyone facing an allegation. The School will take action in accordance with Part 4 of KCSIE and the School's employment procedures.
- 6.2 Where the School is not an employer of an individual about whom safeguarding concerns are raised with the School, it will still have responsibility to ensure allegations are dealt with appropriately and will liaise with relevant parties. This includes supply staff, volunteers and contractors. Any action taken will be in

accordance with Part 4 of KCSIE. As stated above, reports about supply staff and contractors which do not meet the referral threshold, should be notified to their employers, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified

7 Ceasing to use staff

- 7.1 If the School ceases to use the services of a member of staff because they are unsuitable to work with children, a settlement agreement will not be used and a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (**DBS**) will be made promptly if the criteria for a referral are met. Any such incidents will be followed by a review of the safeguarding procedures within the School, with a report being presented to the Board of Governors without delay. The School may also need to consider a referral to the DBS if a member of staff is suspended, or deployed to another area of work that is not regulated activity.
- 7.2 When an allegation is made, an investigation should be carried out to gather enough evidence to establish if it has foundation, and employers should ensure they have sufficient information to meet the referral duty criteria explained in the DBS referral guidance.
- 7.3 If a member of staff tenders his or her resignation, or ceases to provide his or her services at a time when child protection concerns exist in relation to that person, those concerns will still be followed up by the School in accordance with this policy and a referral to the DBS will be made promptly if the criteria for referral are met.
- 7.4 Separate consideration will be given as to whether a referral to the Teaching Regulation Agency (**TRA**) should be made where a teacher has been dismissed, or would have been dismissed had he / she not resigned, because of unacceptable professional conduct, conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute, or a conviction at any time for a relevant offence. An interim referral to the TRA may also be considered and made if appropriate.

8 Malicious allegations

- 8.1 Where an allegation by a pupil is shown to have been deliberately invented or malicious, the Headmistress will consider whether to take disciplinary action in accordance with the School's behaviour and discipline policy.
- 8.2 Where a parent has made a deliberately invented or malicious allegation the Headmistress will consider whether to require that parent to withdraw their child or children from the School on the basis that they have treated the School or a member of staff unreasonably.
- 8.3 Whether or not the person making the allegation is a pupil or a parent (or other member of the public), the School reserves the right to contact the police to determine whether any action might be appropriate.

9 Record keeping

- 9.1 Details of allegations found to be malicious will be removed from personnel records.
- 9.2 For all other allegations, full details will be recorded on the confidential personnel file of the person accused.
- 9.3 An allegation proven to be false, unsubstantiated or malicious will not be referred to in employer references. In accordance with KCSIE, a history of repeated

concerns or allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded unsubstantiated or malicious will also not be included in any reference. Substantiated allegations should be included in references provided that the information is factual and does not include opinions

- 9.4 The School will retain all safeguarding records and relevant personnel records for so long as reasonably required.⁹

⁹ In accordance with the terms of reference of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse all Schools are required to retain information which relates to allegations (substantiated or not) of organisations and individuals who may have been involved in, or have knowledge of child sexual abuse or child sexual exploitation; allegations (substantiated or not) of individuals having engaged in sexual activity with, or having a sexual interest in, children; institutional failures to protect children from sexual abuse or other exploitation.

Appendix 5 Safeguarding concern reporting form

- 1 This form comprises part of the School's safeguarding suite of documents and should be read in conjunction with the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures, which is available on the School's website and from the Headmistress's PA.
- 2 This form is designed to be completed by any member of staff who receives information raising safeguarding concerns either through observation or direct disclosure, from a pupil or from another source. The purpose of this form is to ensure that an adequate amount of information is recorded at the outset. This form must be completed as soon as possible after the information is received even where this happens away from the School.
- 3 Do not allow the completion of the form to delay notification of the concerns in accordance with the procedures set out in the School's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures.

The Senior School's **DSL** for child protection is Jen Baylis (Deputy Head). Louise Cordrey (Deputy Head of Junior School) is the DSL for the Junior School.

The Designated Officer for Withington Girls' School is Jackie Shaw or Majella O'Hagan at Manchester Safeguarding Partnership (0161 234 1214).

Reporting form	
Date	
Time	
Place	
Member of staff present and position	
Pupil details (including full name, date of birth, address and family details, if known)	
<p>Before proceeding have you reassured the child that you are there to help them but you cannot guarantee absolute confidentiality? Have you explained that you may need to pass the information on to ensure the correct action is taken?</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Record details of the matter in the space below. Use a separate sheet if necessary and then attach to the form.</p>	
<p>A non-exhaustive list of the details to be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what was said or done, by whom, to whom and in whose presence • when the incident took place (date and time) and where • whether the child wishes their parents or legal guardian to be informed. 	

Any additional comments or evidence

Details may include, for example, any concerns you may have about signs of abuse, emotional ill-treatment or neglect from outside of School.

Please also include a note of any other evidence, for example, written notes, items of clothing or mobile phone messages relating to the matter.

Concerns about a pupil's welfare must be reported to the DSL (Jen Baylis, Deputy Head, or Kathryn Burrows, Head of Junior School) or in their absence, the Deputy DSL (Jo Lees School Nurse), or if the complaint involves a member of staff (including the DSL or DDSL), to the Headmistress.

DO NOT investigate the matter, as this could prejudice the investigations of outside agencies.

Where the concern or allegation is made against the Headmistress, you must immediately inform Chair of Governors or the Nominated Safeguarding Governor without first notifying the Headmistress.

See the School's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures for full details about

reporting procedures.

Please record details of the action taken including details of discussions and reasons for decisions made

Full name of member of staff

Signature

Appendix 6 Charity safeguarding procedures

1 Charity safeguarding duties

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

- (c) contractors
 - (d) beneficiaries
- 1.3.10 other third parties¹⁰(whether those who provide services to the Charity or directly to its beneficiaries (including pupils)) and enter into appropriate agreements with them covering the relationship, their respective roles and monitoring and reporting requirements;
- 1.3.11 review its premises and security arrangements and arrangements for third party use to ensure appropriate measures are in place to keep people safe;
- 1.3.12 reviewing any grant-making undertaken to ensure appropriate policies and procedures are in place;
- 1.3.13 implementing suitable reporting and monitoring processes in place for any work overseas;
- 1.3.14 set out risks and how it will manage them in a risk register;
- 1.3.15 allocating sufficient funds for the effective management of safeguarding and arranging appropriate insurance cover.
- 1.4 Ensuring a sufficient level of oversight of the charity's operations to manage risk and report any incidents which materially affect the charity's operations, finances, people or reputation can be reported to the Charity Commission in line with How to report a serious incident in your charity (Charity Commission, June 2019).

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/charities-due-diligence-checks-and-monitoring-end-use-of-funds>

Appendix 7 Local Arrangements

Information about local thresholds, early help and escalation procedures can be found on these websites:

www.manchestersafeguardingpartnership.co.uk

www.manchester.gov.uk/earlyhelppractitioner

www.manchester.gov.uk/helpandsupportmanchester

A member of the DSL team attends the Manchester Local Authority DSL network meetings each term to ensure we have up to date information about local referral procedures and local risks.