

# New City Primary School

## Safeguarding Policy and Procedures

September 2023

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We believe that all children have the right to be safe in our society. Therefore, we recognise that we have a duty to ensure arrangements are in place for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children by creating a positive school atmosphere through our teaching and learning, pastoral support and care for both pupils and school personnel, training for school personnel and with working with parents.

We want all our children to achieve their full potential by:

- Being as physically and mentally healthy as possible;
- Experiencing good quality education opportunities;
- Living in a safe environment;
- Learning and working in a safe environment
- Experiencing emotional well-being;
- Feeling loved and valued;
- Receiving support from a network of reliable and affectionate relationships;
- Learning to look after themselves;
- Coping with everyday living;
- Having a sense of identity and a positive image of themselves;
- Developing their confidence and their interpersonal skills.

*This policy is available on the New City Primary School website and also on request from the school office. We inform parents and carers about this policy when their children join our school and through the New City Primary School newsletter.*

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# Child Protection and Safeguarding policy for New City Primary School

## 1. Introduction

Our school is committed to develop and sustain a strong safeguarding culture which supports us all to safeguard children and creates a positive and respectful learning environment in which everyone can flourish.

*“Schools and colleges and their staff are an important part of the wider safeguarding system for children. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone’s** responsibility. **Everyone** who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means they should consider at all times, what is in the best interests of the child”.*

**(Keeping Children Safe in Education – DfE, September 2023)**

This **Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy** is for all school and agency staff, parents, governors, volunteers and the wider school community. It forms part of the safeguarding arrangements for our school and should be read along with our policy for:

- Children Missing Education Policy
- Prevent Duty Policy
- Anti-bullying Policy
- Online Safety Policy
- Data Protection Policy
- Photography Policy
- LAC Policy
- Whistleblowing Policy
- PSHE/ RSE Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Behaviour Policy
- Child -on-child Abuse Policy

This policy should be read in conjunction with **Keeping Children Safe in Education, DfE 2023** (KCSIE23) and with reference to the **Education Inspection Framework, Ofsted 2022**.

Also see the **Newham Joint Position Statement on Everyone’s Invited – Safeguarding all our children and young people in Newham, LBN 2021**. (Appendix 1).

All staff should read Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023, together with Annex B of KCSIE 23, and ‘What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused: Advice for practitioners’ (DfE March 2015).

**Safeguarding** and promoting the welfare of children is defined in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022 as:

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

## 2. Statutory framework

The Education Act 2002 Section 175, places a statutory responsibility on the governing body to have policies and procedures in place that safeguard and promote the welfare of children who are pupils of the school.

The development of appropriate procedures and the monitoring of good practice in the London Borough of Newham are the responsibilities of the Newham Safeguarding Children Partnership (NSCP). In Newham, all professionals must work in accordance with the London Child Protection Procedures.

Our school also works in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:

- London Child Protection Procedures <http://www.londoncp.co.uk/>
- Schools; Covid- 19 Operational Guidance (DfE 27 August 2021)
- [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) (HMG, 2018)
- Education Act 2002
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act \(HMG, 2015\)](#)
- [The Prevent duty Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers \(DfE 2015\)](#)
- [Prevent Duty Guidance for Further Education Establishments in England and Wales \(HMG 2015\)](#)
- [Serious Crime Act 2015](#) (Home Office, 2015)
- Sexual Offences Act (2003)
- Education (Pupil Registration) Regulations 2006
- General Data Protection Regulations 2018 (GDPR)
- [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused](#) (HMG, 2015)
- [Searching, screening and confiscation](#) (DfE, 2018)
- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Modern Slavery Act 2015
- The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017
- [Preventing and Tackling Bullying \(DfE, 2017\)](#),
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (S. 74 - Serious Crime Act 2015)
- [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges](#) (DfE, 2017)
- Information Sharing Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers. (DfE July 2018)
- Advice on Whistleblowing in Maintained Schools (DfE 2014) <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/whistleblowing-procedure-for-maintained-schools>
- Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
- <https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/>
- [Marriage and Civil Partnership \(Minimum Age\) Act 2022](#)

### 3. School Roles and responsibilities

#### 3.1 The Governing body

- Take strategic leadership responsibility for the school's safeguarding arrangements.
- Ensure that the school complies with its duties under the above child protection and safeguarding legislation.
- Guarantee that the policies, procedures and training opportunities in the school are effective and comply with the law at all times.
- Guarantee that the school contributes to multi-agency working in line with the statutory guidance '[Working Together to Safeguard Children](#)'.
- Confirm that the school's safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practices of the LA as part of the inter-agency safeguarding procedures.
- Understand the local criteria for action and the local protocol for assessment, and ensure these are reflected in the school's policies and procedures.
- Comply with its obligations under section 14B of the Children Act 2004 to supply the local safeguarding arrangements with information to fulfil its functions.
- Ensure that staff working directly with children read at least Part one of KCSIE.
- Ensure that staff who do not work directly with children read either Part one or Annex A of KCSIE. **NB:** Individual schools assess which guidance will be most effective for their staff to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- Ensure that mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities in regard to safeguarding children.
- Ensure a senior board level lead takes leadership responsibility for safeguarding arrangements.
- Appoint a member of staff from the SLT to the role of DSL as an explicit part of the role-holder's job description.
- Appoint one or more deputy DSLs to provide support to the DSL, and ensure that they are trained to the same standard as the DSL and that the role is explicit in their job descriptions.
- Facilitate a whole-school approach to safeguarding; this includes ensuring that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development.
- Where there is a safeguarding concern, ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide.
- Ensure systems are in place, children to confidently report abuse, knowing that their concerns will be treated seriously, and they can safely express their views and give feedback; these systems will be well-promoted, easily understood, and easily accessible.
- Ensure that staff have due regard to relevant data protection principles that allow them to share and withhold personal information.
- Ensure that a member of the governing board is nominated to liaise with the LA and/or partner agencies on issues of child protection and in the event of allegations of abuse made against the headteacher or another governor.
- Guarantee that there are effective and appropriate policies and procedures in place.
- Ensure all relevant persons are aware of the school's local safeguarding arrangements, including the governing board itself, the SLT and DSL.
- Make sure that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including protection against dangers online (including when they are online at home), through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.
- Adhere to statutory responsibilities by conducting pre-employment checks on staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required.

- Ensure that staff are appropriately trained to support pupils to be themselves at school, e.g. if they are LGBTQ+.
- Ensure the school has clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems in pupils, including clear routes to escalate concerns and clear referral and accountability systems.
- Guarantee that volunteers are appropriately supervised.
- Make sure that at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training.
- Ensure that all staff receive safeguarding and child protection training updates, e.g. emails, as required, but at least annually.
- Ensure that all governors receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training upon their induction and that this training is updated regularly.
- Certify that there are procedures in place to handle allegations against staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors.
- Confirm that there are procedures in place to make a referral to the DBS and the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA), where appropriate, if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns or would have been had they not resigned.
- Guarantee that there are procedures in place to handle pupils' allegations against other pupils.
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary procedures are in place, as well as policies pertaining to the behaviour of pupils and staff.
- Ensure that procedures are in place to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, including those in relation to child-on-child abuse.
- Guarantee that there are systems in place for pupils to express their views and give feedback.
- Establish an early help procedure and ensure all staff understand the procedure and their role in it.
- Appoint a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement of LAC and ensure that this person has undergone appropriate training.
- Ensure that the designated teacher works with the VSH to discuss how the pupil premium funding can best be used to support LAC.
- Introduce mechanisms to assist staff in understanding and discharging their roles and responsibilities.
- Make sure that staff members have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep LAC safe, particularly with regard to the pupil's legal status, contact details and care arrangements.
- Put in place appropriate safeguarding responses for pupils who become absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions and/or for prolonged periods, to help identify any risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation, and prevent the risk of their disappearance in future.
- Ensure that all members of the governing board have been subject to an enhanced DBS check.
- Create a culture where staff are confident to challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns.
- Be aware of their obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equality Act 2010 (including the Public Sector Equality Duty), the Data Protection Act 2018, the UK GDPR and the local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements.

### **3.2 The Designated Safeguarding Leads**

The Designated Safeguarding Lead:

- Take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place.
- Provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters.
- Take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings, and/or support other staff to do so.
- Contribute to the assessment of children, and/or support other staff to do so.

- During term time, be available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. **NB:** Individual schools, working with the DSL, define what “available” means and whether, in exceptional circumstances, availability via phone, videocall, or other media is an acceptable substitution for in-person availability.
- Refer cases:
  - To Newham Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) in accordance with current London Child Protection Procedures
  - To the Channel programme where radicalisation concerns arise, and support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme.
  - To the DBS where a person is dismissed or has left due to harm, or risk of harm, to a child.
  - To the police where a crime may have been committed, in line with the National Police Chiefs’ Council (NPCC) guidance.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff.
- Act as a point of contact with the safeguarding partners.
- Liaise with the headteacher to inform them of issues, especially regarding ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.
- Liaise with the Safeguarding Team to ensure effective safeguarding outcomes.
- Liaise with the case manager and the LA designated officers (LADOs) for child protection concerns in cases concerning staff.
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety, safeguarding and welfare, including online and digital safety.
- Liaise with staff when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that children’s needs are considered holistically.
- Liaise with the senior mental health lead and, where available, the mental health support team, where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health.
- Promote supportive engagement with parents in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances.
- Work with the headteacher and relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on their attendance, engagement and achievement at school. This includes:
  - Ensuring that the school knows which pupils have or had a social worker.
  - Understanding the academic progress and attainment of these pupils.
  - Maintaining a culture of high aspirations for these pupils.
  - Supporting teachers to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help these pupils reach their potential.
  - Helping to promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues these pupils are experiencing with teachers and the SLT.
- Ensure that child protection files are kept up-to-date and only accessed by those who need to do so.
- Ensure that a pupil’s child protection file is transferred as soon as possible, and within five days, when transferring to a new school, and consider any additional information that should be shared.
- Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school’s Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and procedures – this will be discussed during the staff induction process.
- Work with the governing board to ensure the school’s Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually, and the procedures are updated and reviewed regularly.

- Ensure the school's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy is available publicly, and parents are aware that the school may make referrals for suspected cases of abuse or neglect, as well as the role the school plays in these referrals.
- Link with safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure that staff are aware of the training opportunities available and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Undergo training, and update this training at least every two years.
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings; this includes understanding the difficulties pupils may have in approaching staff about their circumstances and considering how to build trusted relationships that facilitate communication.
- Support and advise staff and help them feel confident on welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters: specifically, to ensure that staff are supported during the referrals processes; and to support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support.
- Understand the importance of information sharing, including within school, with other schools, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners.
- Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR.
- Keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals, and understand the purpose of this record-keeping.

The designated teacher has a responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of LAC and PLAC, and for children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.

### **3.3 The Headteacher**

The Headteacher works in accordance with the requirements upon all school staff. In addition, the Headteacher ensures that all safeguarding policies and procedures adopted by the Governing body are followed by all staff.

The Headteacher will ensure that children are taught about safeguarding themselves and their peers, including e.g. the emotional impact of on-line nude image sharing, sexist abuse, body shaming or the sexual targeting of children with SEND or protected characteristics, as part of the broad and balanced curriculum. This includes covering relevant issues through Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE) and through other curricular opportunities.

The Headteacher ensures that all pupils, individually or collectively through our school council are encouraged to promote the responsible use of social media, practical safety around the school and responsibility for their own and others' wellbeing, as an explicit, valued and integral element of a strong school safeguarding culture.

The Headteacher ensures that there is immediate access to an individual member of staff, appropriately trained, to listen, reassure and provide practical support to move on, for children at need in the school.

The Headteacher will make sure that she is satisfied that any children on the school roll placed with an alternative education provider can meet the needs of the child and obtain written confirmation that the appropriate safeguarding checks have been carried out.



### **3.4 All school staff**

All staff should maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.

Undertake safeguarding training, including online safety training (which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of the expectations and responsibilities relating to filtering and monitoring), during their induction – this will be regularly updated.

Everyone at our school has a responsibility to provide a learning environment in which our children can feel safe to learn. All staff members are prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help and understand their role and responsibilities within this process. This includes identifying any emerging problems so appropriate support may be provided and in liaison with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) report any concerns. All staff members are aware of and follow school processes as set out in this policy and are aware of how to use the portal to make a referral to the Newham MASH when there is a need to do so.

Be aware that a pupil may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited or neglected, and/or may not recognise their experiences as harmful.

All staff should be able to reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

We recognise that high self-esteem, confidence, supportive friends and good lines of communication with a trusted adult help to protect children. Our Safeguarding culture in school depends upon every member of staff being proactive in recognising opportunities to promote and support the development of these protective factors.

This includes the use of appropriate forms of online communication directly from staff to children. We use the functions through the platform for online learning – Google classroom. The use of social media (WhatsApp, Twitter, FB etc) for this purpose is inappropriate and would be regarded as a serious breach of professional boundaries.

All staff engage with and support children in promoting responsible use of social media, safety around the school and responsibility for their own and others' wellbeing, as an integral element of a strong school safeguarding culture.

#### **Early Help:**

All staff should, in particular, be alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan)
- is a young carer
- is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
- has returned home to their family from care
- is a privately fostered child
- has a parent/carer in custody

Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Early Help support can be requested at any time where a class teacher feels the intervention can prevent issues from escalating. This include any behavioural concerns, wellbeing concerns or behaviour for learning concerns that can be dealt with by the pastoral team and learning mentors as in-school support.

When new staff, agency staff, volunteers or regular visitors join our school they are informed of the safeguarding arrangements in place, the name of the Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL's) and how to share concerns with them.

## **Appendix 2 Early Help pathway in Newham.**

### **4. Types of abuse and specific safeguarding issues**

*All school and college staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely stand-alone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another" [...] All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside of school or college and /or can occur between children outside of these environments".*

*Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, 2023)*

The four main types of abuse referred to in Keeping Children Safe in Education are:

- Physical
- Emotional
- Sexual
- Neglect

For the purposes of this policy, **"abuse"** is defined as a form of maltreatment of a child which involves inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing the ill treatment of others – this can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse.

Children may be abused in a family, institutional or community setting by those known to them or by others, e.g. via the internet. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by one or multiple adults or other children.

For the purposes of this policy, **"physical abuse"** is defined as a form of abuse which may involve actions such as hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical abuse can also be caused when a parent fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

For the purposes of this policy, **"emotional abuse"** is defined as the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. This may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless, unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child the opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them, 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children, such as interactions that are beyond their developmental capability, overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying, including cyberbullying, causing the child to frequently 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, but it may also occur alone.

For the purposes of this policy, “**sexual abuse**” is defined as abuse that involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, and regardless of whether the child is aware of what is happening. This may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration, or non-penetrative acts, such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. It may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can be perpetrated by people of any gender and age.

For the purposes of this policy, “**neglect**” is defined as the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in serious impairment of a child’s health or development. This may involve a parent or carer failing to provide a child with adequate food, clothing or shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); failing to protect a child from physical or emotional harm or danger; failing to ensure adequate supervision (including through the use of inappropriate caregivers); or failing to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child’s basic emotional needs.

All staff will be aware of the indicators of abuse and neglect and understand that children can be at risk of harm inside and outside of the school, inside and outside of home, and online. All staff will be aware that abuse, neglect and other safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be given a specific label, and multiple issues often overlap one another; therefore, staff will be vigilant and always raise concerns with the DSL. All staff, especially the DSL will be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of these environments; this includes being aware that pupils can at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families (extra-familial harms). All staff will be aware of the appropriate action to take following a pupil being identified as at potential risk of abuse and, in all cases, will speak to the DSL if they are unsure.

All staff will be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues, including online abuse, cyberbullying, and the sharing of indecent images.

Our school is aware of the signs of abuse and neglect so we are able to identify children who may need help or protection. Within those four main types of abuse there are a number of specific types of abuse to which we are aware and especially alert.

There are certain specific safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm – staff will be aware of these issues:

### **Child- on- child abuse**

For the purposes of this policy, “child-on-child abuse” is defined as abuse between children.

The school has a zero-tolerance approach to abuse, including child-on-child abuse, as confirmed in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy’s statement of intent.

Our school may be the only stable, secure and safe place in the lives of children at risk of, or who have suffered harm. However, on occasions their behaviour may be challenging and defiant, or they may instead be withdrawn, or display abusive behaviours towards other children.

All staff will be aware that child-on-child abuse can occur between pupils of any age and gender, both inside and outside of school, as well as online. All staff will be aware of the indicators of child-on-child abuse, how to identify it, and how to respond to reports. All staff will also recognise that even if no cases have been reported, this is not an indicator that child-on-child abuse is not occurring. All staff will speak to the DSL if they have any concerns about child-on-child abuse.

All staff will understand the importance of challenge inappropriate behaviour between peers, and will not tolerate abuse as “banter” or “part of growing up”.

Child-on-child abuse can be manifested in many different ways, including:

- Bullying, including cyberbullying and prejudice-based or discriminatory bullying.
- Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers – sometimes known as ‘teenage relationship abuse’.
- Physical abuse – this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse.
- Sexual violence – this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence.
- Sexual harassment, including online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
- Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent.
- The consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos.
- Upskirting.
- Initiation- and hazing-type violence and rituals, which can include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group, and may also include an online element.

All staff will be clear as to the school’s policy and procedures regarding child-on-child abuse and the role they have to play in preventing it and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it.

Pupils will be made aware of how to raise concerns or make a report and how any reports will be handled. This includes the process for reporting concerns about friends or peers. Pupils will also be reassured that they will be taken seriously, be supported, and kept safe.

We use the curriculum and assemblies to help children understand, in an age-appropriate way, what abuse is and we encourage them to tell a trusted adult if someone is behaving in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. Our school understands the different gender issues that can be prevalent when dealing with child-on-child abuse.

The school’s procedures for managing allegations of child-on-child abuse are outlined in the Child-on-child Abuse Policy. Staff will follow these procedures, as well as the procedures outlined in the school’s Behaviour Policy and Anti-bullying Policy.

### **Sexual Violence and Harassment**

Sexual violence and harassment can occur between children of any age individually or in groups. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing, and in all likelihood will adversely affect their educational attainment. Our school takes all victims seriously and they will be offered the appropriate support.

Predatory behaviour or a dismissive attitude towards sexual harassment may be prevalent online or feature in the children’s lived experience of home, friendship groups or society at large, but it is not indicative of respect for other pupils and therefore it is unacceptable at our school.

An example of such harassment is ‘Upskirting’, which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Anyone of any gender can be a victim and it is a criminal offence under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019.

Our school culture of safeguarding ensures that the message that abusive behaviours are unacceptable is explicit through our curriculum, school environment and staff modelling appropriate language and respectful relationships. We do not accept that it is ‘just part of growing up’ or a joke. Our school manages such incidences in the same way by considering the need to undertake an immediate risk and needs assessment and as with any other child protection concern we will follow the same procedures. Pupils initiating such abuse or sexualised behaviour will be subject to an AIM risk assessment / Brook Traffic Lights (for EY and KS1) which will inform a safety plan for everyone involved, including themselves.

### **Children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)**

Our school understands that children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can face additional safeguarding challenges. Our school recognises that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. These can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability, without further exploration;
- Being more prone to peer group isolation than other children;
- Instances of peer on peer sexual abuse where the perpetrators are children will always require safeguarding support and a significant subgroup of these children will have SEND;
- Children with SEND and /or protected characteristics are statistically more likely to be identified as targets for bullying or sexual abuse by their peers;
- Communication barriers that make telling an adult difficult;
- The requirement of personal or intimate care.

Our school takes into consideration these additional vulnerabilities and challenges and staff are proactive in safeguarding all our vulnerable children.

### **LGBTQ+ pupils**

The fact that a pupil may be LGBTQ+ is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm; however, staff will be aware that LGBTQ+ pupils can be targeted by other individuals. Staff will also be aware that, in some cases, a pupil who is perceived by others to be LGBTQ+ (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as pupils who identify as LGBTQ+.

Staff will also be aware that the risks to these pupils can be compounded when they do not have a trusted adult with whom they can speak openly with. Staff will endeavour to reduce the additional barriers faced by these pupils and provide a safe space for them to speak out and share any concerns they have.

### **Children Missing from Education (CME)**

A child who is absent from school can be a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues, including neglect, CSE and CCE, particularly county lines. The school will ensure that the response to children persistently being absent from education supports identifying such abuse and helps prevent the risk of pupils becoming absent from education in the future. Staff will monitor pupils that are absent from the school, particularly on repeat occasions and/or prolonged periods, and report them to the DSL following normal safeguarding procedures, in accordance with the Children Absent from Education Policy. The school will inform the LA of any pupil who fails to attend regularly or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more.

The school will follow the DfE's guidance on improving attendance where there is a need to work with children's services due to school absences indicating safeguarding concerns.

As part of our safeguarding role we ask parents and carers to provide a minimum of two contact details and we will regularly ask parents and carers to ensure that they are kept up to date.

All children, regardless of their age, ability, aptitude and any special education needs they may have are entitled to a full-time education. Our school recognises that a child missing education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect and will follow the school procedures for unauthorised absence and for children missing education. Parents should always inform us of the reason for any absence via telephone or e-mail to the school as well as reporting absence on Studybugs. Where contact is not successfully made, a referral may be made to another appropriate agency (Newham Attendance Management Service (NAMS), Social Care or Police).

Our school will inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly or has been absent without school permission for a continuous period of 10 days or more in line with the requirements for Children Missing Education.

## Homelessness

The DSL and deputy DSLs will be aware of the contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so that concerns over homelessness can be raised as early as possible.

Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include:

- Household debt.
- Rent arrears.
- Domestic abuse.
- Anti-social behaviour.
- Any mention of a family moving home because “they have to”.

Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to CSCS where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm.

## Contextual safeguarding

All staff are aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside of the school and can occur between children outside of the school environment. The **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)** and all staff will consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families.

[Contextual Safeguarding](#) is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people’s experiences of significant harm and risk beyond their families. It recognises that the relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers may have little influence over these contexts, and young people’s experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships.

Our school staff need to engage with individuals and groups who do have influence over/within extra-familial contexts, and we recognise that risk assessment of, and intervention with, such sources of influence on our students are a critical part of our safeguarding practices. Contextual Safeguarding, therefore, expands the objectives of our child protection systems in school in recognition of the fact that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts.

Contextual abuse takes different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including but not limited to sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation and serious youth violence. If, as a school, we are concerned a child is being exploited in an extra-familial context, as previously outlined, we will follow the procedures set out in this document and consult or refer to the MASH, from where they are likely to be referred to the PCEHH.

## Newham PCEHH – Preventing Child Exploitation and Harm Hub

The PCEHH is a weekly multi-disciplinary meeting chaired by the Director of Early Help and Children’s Health. The PCEHH helps to identify and engage with children and young people who may be potentially at risk from any form of exploitation by responding to earlier ‘critical moments’ indicated via referrals from MASH. The PCEHH forms part of Newham’s understanding and response to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Missing, Criminal exploitation / gangs and county lines, serious youth violence (SYV), harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) and modern slavery in the borough.

It is well documented that focusing on prevention, early identification and intervention helps disrupt activity that might increase the probability of children and young people being exploited. Where there are low or emerging risks of child exploitation with no safeguarding concerns but heightened vulnerabilities, the child or young person is referred to the PCEHH for a multiagency discussion to agree a co-ordinated package of support for the whole family. Involving all family members can be a key determinant in supporting children and young people to remain safe and achieve good outcomes.

The PCEHH sits within the Early Help service, which works with the whole family. This means that the PCEHH also considers both inter-familial as well as intra-familial concerns as part of a co-ordinated and contextual safeguarding approach. All cases must have followed existing child protection procedures prior to being discussed at the PCEHH, including strategy meeting/discussion where appropriate.

### **Child abduction and community safety incidents**

For the purposes of this policy, “**child abduction**” is defined as the unauthorised removal or retention of a child from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents and other relatives, other people known to the victim, and strangers.

All staff will be alert to community safety incidents taking place in the vicinity of the school that may raise concerns regarding child abduction, e.g. people loitering nearby or unknown adults conversing with pupils.

Pupils will be provided with practical advice and lessons to ensure they can keep themselves safe outdoors.

### **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) including County Lines**

Both Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity. This can happen to children and young people from any background or community. This power imbalance can also be due to a range of factors including age, gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status and access to economic or other resources.

In some cases, the abuse will be in exchange for something the child needs or wants and/or will be to the financial benefit or other advantage (such as increased status) of the perpetrator or facilitator. The abuse can be perpetrated by individuals, groups, males or females and children or adults. Abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve enforcement or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not be accompanied by violence or threats of violence. Children can be exploited even when the activity appears consensual.

Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of County Lines criminal activity; drug networks or gangs grooming and exploiting children and young people to carry drugs, weapons and money for them. Key to identifying potential involvement may be ‘missing episodes’ when the child may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs, weapons or money. Our school will consider a referral using the Newham pathways or a direct referral using the National Referral mechanism for human trafficking.

### **Serious Violence**

There are a number of indicators, which may signal that a child is at risk from, or involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships, or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change of attitude or well-being or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that a child has been approached by, or is involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs.

### **Honour Based Abuse**

So-called honour-based abuse (HBA) encompasses abuse committed to protect or preserving “honour”. It often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can involve multiple perpetrators. This includes Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage and such practices such as breast ironing.

### **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and is a form of child abuse.

The Serious Crime Act 2015 (Home Office, 2015) places a duty on teachers to notify the police of any known cases of female genital mutilation where it appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18. Our school will operate in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to female genital mutilation in line with the London Child Protection Procedures. The Newham Attendance Service has produced guidance on FGM for staff dealing with families who announce that they are going abroad which is available on Connect.

## Modern slavery

For the purposes of this policy, “**modern slavery**” encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can include CCE, CSE, and other forms of exploitation.

All staff will be aware of and alert to the signs that a pupil may be the victim of modern slavery. Staff will also be aware of the support available to victims of modern slavery and how to refer them to the National Referral Mechanism.

## Forced marriage

It is an offence to do anything intended to cause a child to marry before the child’s eighteenth birthday, whether or not the conduct amounts to violence, threats, or any other form of coercion or deception. This applies to non-binding, unofficial ‘marriages’ as well as legal marriages.

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

## Prevention and radicalisation

Protecting pupils from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school’s wider safeguarding duties. The school will actively assess the risk of pupils being radicalised and drawn into extremism and/or terrorism. Staff will be alert to changes in pupils’ behaviour which could indicate that they may need help or protection. Staff will use their professional judgement to identify pupils who may be susceptible to extremist ideologies and radicalisation and act appropriately, which may include contacting the DSL or making a Prevent referral. The school will work with local safeguarding arrangements as appropriate.

The school will ensure that they engage with parents and families, as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation. In doing so, the school will assist and advise family members who raise concerns and provide information for support mechanisms. Any concerns over radicalisation will be discussed with the pupil’s parents, unless the school has reason to believe that the child would be placed at risk as a result.

Children can be vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Protecting children from this risk is similar to protecting them from other forms of harm and abuse. The [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act \(HMG, 2015\) Section 26](#) places a duty on schools in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This duty is known as the PREVENT duty.

It requires schools to:

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

CHANNEL is a national programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people identified as vulnerable to radicalisation and being drawn into terrorism. All staff understand how to identify those who may benefit from this support and are aware of relevant agencies to contact in circumstances where an individual demonstrates indicators of concern, as well as how to make a referral using the Newham referral pathways.

## Cyber-crime

For the purposes of this policy, “**cyber-crime**” is defined as criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. This includes ‘cyber-enabled’ crimes, i.e. crimes that can happen offline but are enabled at scale and at speed online, and ‘cyber-dependent’ crimes, i.e. crimes that can be committed only by using a computer. Crimes include:

- Unauthorised access to computers, known as ‘hacking’.
- Denial of Service attacks, known as ‘booting’.



- Making, supplying or obtaining malicious software, or ‘malware’, e.g. viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence.

All staff will be aware of the signs of cyber-crime and follow the appropriate safeguarding procedures where concerns arise. This may include the DSL referring pupils to the National Crime Agency’s Cyber Choices programme.

**Pupils with family members in prison**

Pupils with a family member in prison will be offered pastoral support as necessary. They will receive a copy of [‘Are you a young person with a family member in prison?’](#) from Action for Prisoners’ Families where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

**Pupils required to give evidence in court**

Pupils required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or crimes they have witnessed, will be offered appropriate pastoral support. Pupils will be provided with the booklet [‘Going to Court’](#) from HMCTS where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

**Mental Health and Wellbeing**

All staff are aware that mental health can in some cases be an indicator that a child has or is suffering from or at risk or abuse. Staff are able to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests they may be experiencing a mental health matter. Where there are mental health concerns about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action will be taken following the school child protection policy and the senior Mental Health Lead and DSL will be informed.

Our school works to protect the emotional wellbeing and resilience of all pupils and staff, as well as provide specific support for those with additional needs. We understand that there are risk factors which increase a child’s vulnerability and protective factors that can promote or strengthen resiliency. The more risk factors present in a child’s life, the more protective factors or supportive interventions are required to promote further growth and resilience. It is recognised that some children in our school may be suffering from mental ill-health and are at risk of self-harm or suicide but may present in school as making good progress and achieving well. It is therefore vital that we work in partnership with parents and carers to support the mental health and well-being of our children. It is equally important that parents share any concerns about the well-being of their child with school, so that appropriate support and interventions can be identified and implemented in partnership.

Where there are concerns that a child may be self-harming, it will be taken seriously as this may indicate an increased risk of suicide either intentionally or by accident. If a child discloses self-harm or found to be self-harming the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or Mental Health Lead will take the time to establish any underlying concerns. The child will be supported to access services using the appropriate Newham referral pathways.

**Domestic Abuse**

For the purposes of this policy, and in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, “domestic abuse” is defined as abusive behaviour of a person towards another person (including conduct directed at someone else, e.g. the person’s child) where both are aged 16 or over and are personally connected. “Abusive behaviour” includes physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, or another form of abuse.

“Personally connected” includes people who:

- Are, have been, or have agreed to be married to each other.
- Are, have been, or have agreed to be in a civil partnership with each other.
- Are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other.
- Each have, or had, a parental relationship towards the same child.
- Are relatives.

The school will recognise the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse. All staff will be aware of the signs of domestic abuse and follow the appropriate safeguarding procedures where concerns arise.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 introduces the first ever statutory definition of domestic abuse and recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of abuse.

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. Experiencing 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.

Young people can also experience domestic abuse within their own intimate relationships. This form of peer on peer abuse is sometimes referred to as 'teenage relationship abuse'. Depending on the age of the young people, this may not be recognised in law under the statutory definition of 'domestic abuse' (if one or both parties are under 16).

Our school recognises that where there is Domestic Abuse in a family, the children/young people will always be affected; the longer the violence continues, the greater the risk of significant and enduring harm, which they may carry with them into their adult life and relationships. Domestic Abuse can also affect children in their personal relationships as well as in the context of home life.

Staff will follow the procedures outlined in this policy if concerns of Domestic Abuse arise. The school will vigilantly monitor the welfare of children living in domestic abuse households, offer support to them and contribute to any Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) safety plan as required.

Operation Encompass operates in London Borough of Newham and our school will use the information shared to ensure that our children are supported and kept safe.

### **Online safety and personal electronic devices**

The school will adhere to the Online Safety Policy at all times.

As part of a broad and balanced curriculum, all pupils will be made aware of online risks and taught how to stay safe online. Through training, all staff members will be made aware of:

- Pupil attitudes and behaviours which may indicate they are at risk of potential harm online.
- The procedure to follow when they have a concern regarding a pupil's online activity.

The school will ensure that appropriate filtering systems are in place on school devices and school networks to prevent children accessing inappropriate material, in accordance with the school's Cyber-security Policy. The school will, however, ensure that the use of filtering and monitoring systems does not cause "over blocking", which may lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what pupils can be taught online. The school will also ensure that it meets the filtering and monitoring standards published by the DfE.

Staff will be aware of the filtering and monitoring systems in place and will know how to escalate concerns where they are identified. Staff will be made aware of their expectations and responsibilities relating to filtering and monitoring systems during their induction.

Further information regarding the school's approach to online safety can be found in the Online Safety Policy.

### **Communicating with parents**

As part of the usual communication with parents, the school will reinforce the importance of pupils being safe online and inform parents that they will find it helpful to understand what systems the school uses to filter and monitor online use.

The school will also make it clear to parents what their children are being asked to do online for school.

### **Reviewing online safety**

The school will carry out an annual review of its approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by pupils.

### **Personal electronic devices**

The use of personal electronic devices, including mobile phones and cameras, by staff and pupils is closely monitored by the school, in accordance with the Staff ICT and Electronic Devices Policy and Pupils' Personal Electronic Devices Policy.

Photographs and videos of pupils will be carefully planned before any activity with particular regard to consent and adhering to the school's Data Protection Policy and Photography Policy. The DPO will oversee the planning of any events where photographs and videos will be taken.

Where photographs and videos will involve pupils who are LAC, adopted pupils, or pupils for whom there are security concerns, the headteacher will liaise with the DSL to determine the steps involved. The DSL will, in known cases of pupils who are LAC or who have been adopted, liaise with the pupils' social workers, carers or adoptive parents to assess the needs and risks associated with the pupils.

Staff will report any concerns about pupils' or other staff members' use of personal electronic devices to the DSL, following the appropriate procedures.

Upskirting - Under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, it is an offence to operate equipment for the purpose of upskirting. "Operating equipment" includes enabling, or securing, activation by another person without that person's knowledge, e.g. a motion-activated camera.

Upskirting will not be tolerated by the school. Any incidents of upskirting will be reported to the DSL, who will then decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement.

### **Context of safeguarding incidents**

Safeguarding incidents can occur outside of school and can be associated with outside factors. All staff, particularly the DSL and deputy DSLs, will always consider the context of safeguarding incidents. Assessment of pupils' behaviour will consider whether there are wider environmental factors that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. The school will provide as much contextual information as possible when making referrals to CSCS.

### **Pupils potentially at greater risk of harm**

The school recognises that some groups of pupils can face additional safeguarding challenges, both online and offline, and understands that further barriers may exist when determining abuse and neglect in these groups of pupils. Additional considerations for managing safeguarding concerns and incidents amongst these groups are outlined below.

#### **Pupils who need social workers**

Pupils may need social workers due to safeguarding or welfare needs. These needs can leave pupils vulnerable to further harm and educational disadvantage.

As a matter of routine, the DSL will hold and use information from the LA about whether a pupil has a social worker in order to make decisions in the best interests of the pupil's safety, welfare, and educational outcomes.

Where a pupil needs a social worker, this will inform decisions about safeguarding, e.g. responding to unauthorised absence, and promoting welfare, e.g. considering the provision pastoral or academic support.

#### **Home-educated children**

Parents may choose elective home education (EHE) for their children. In some cases, EHE can mean that children are less visible to the services needed to safeguard and support them.

In line with the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006, the school will inform the LA of all deletions from the admissions register when a pupil is taken off roll.

Where a parent has expressed their intention to remove a pupil from school for EHE, the school, in collaboration with the LA and other key professionals, will coordinate a meeting with the parent, where possible, before the final decision has been made, particularly if the pupil has SEND, is vulnerable, and/or has a social worker.

## LAC and PLAC

Children most commonly become looked after because of abuse and/or neglect. Because of this, they can be at potentially greater risk in relation to safeguarding. PLAC, also known as care leavers, can also remain vulnerable after leaving care.

The governing board will ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep LAC and PLAC safe. This includes ensuring that the appropriate staff have the information they need, such as:

- Looked after legal status, i.e. whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents, or on an interim or full care order.
- Contact arrangements with parents or those with parental responsibility.
- Care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the pupil.

The DSL will be provided with the necessary details of pupils' social workers and the VSH, and, for PLAC, personal advisers.

Further details of safeguarding procedures for LAC and PLAC are outlined in the school's LAC Policy.

## 5. Use of the school premises for non-school activities

Where the governing board hires or rents out school facilities or the school premises to organisations or individuals, e.g. for providers to run community or extracurricular activities, it will ensure that appropriate safeguarding arrangements are in place to keep pupils safe. The school will refer to the DfE's [guidance](#) on keeping children safe in out-of-school settings in these circumstances.

Where the governing board provides the activities under the direct supervision or management of school staff, child protection arrangements will apply. Where activities are provided separately by another body, this may not be the case; therefore, the governing board will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place, including inspecting these as needed. The governing board will also ensure that there are arrangements in place to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate. The governing board will ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement, i.e. a lease or hire agreement, as a condition of use and occupation of the premises, and specify that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement.

### 5.1 Extracurricular activities and clubs

External bodies that host extracurricular activities and clubs at the school, e.g. charities or companies, will work in collaboration with the school to effectively safeguard pupils and adhere to local safeguarding arrangements.

Staff and volunteers running extracurricular activities and clubs are aware of their safeguarding responsibilities and promote the welfare of pupils. Paid and volunteer staff understand how they should respond to child protection concerns and how to make a referral to MASH or the police, if necessary.

All national governing bodies of sport that receive funding from either Sport England or UK Sport must aim to meet the Standards for Safeguarding and Protecting Children in Sport.

### 5.2 Alternative provision

The school will remain responsible for a pupil's welfare during their time at an alternative provider. When placing a pupil with an alternative provider, the school will obtain written confirmation that the provider has conducted all relevant safeguarding checks on staff.

## 6. School Procedures

**All staff members** have a duty to identify and respond to suspected and actual abuse or disclosures of harm. Any member of staff, volunteer or visitor to our school who receives a disclosure or allegation of abuse, or suspects that abuse may have occurred **must** report it immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). Concerns about a child at risk of radicalisation or extremism will be raised with the PREVENT and Designated Safeguarding Leads.

All action is taken in accordance with the following guidance;

- Newham Safeguarding Children Partnership guidelines – Pan-London Child Protection Procedures
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, 2022)

- Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE, 2018)
- PREVENT Duty - Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (HMG, 2015)

Where there is risk of **immediate harm**, a child will be referred to the Newham Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub through the Newham MASH Portal. Time-sensitive referrals may be telephoned first in case the child needs to be kept in school, pending a Section 47 Strategy meeting when a social worker will come to the school. Less urgent concerns or requests for support will also be referred via the Newham MASH Portal for consideration of Early Help support as appropriate. We will call police to the school directly if the risk is assessed as acute and immediate.

#### **Practice when Police are called to the school.**

- Before calling police to the school, the DSL and senior staff will reflect upon the proportionality of this response, being aware of the child's rights under the Equalities Act and Human Rights Act and if necessary, identifying and addressing concerns such as adultification if it is suspected of being present in staff decision making processes thus far.
- Best practice is to consult the Safer Schools Officer before contacting police directly, unless the risk is considered to be escalating at a rate that precludes contacting the SSO. This school will prioritise contacting the SSO for advice before asking for other officers to attend.
- In the event that a child is interviewed on site by police, the DSL will act in loco parentis at that interview to provide support to the child. Parents/carers will be informed directly that the police have been called to the school in connection with their child, *subject to the safeguarding guidelines below*. A suitably trained Appropriate Adult must be present if the child is subsequently arrested and/or taken to a police station and the DSL will ensure that arrangements for such support are in place before the child leaves the school premises, with the reason for the arrest and the name of the appropriate adult concerned, confirmed. [Appropriate Adult | Youth Justice Legal Centre \(yjlc.uk\)](#); [DRAFT GUIDE FOR \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) (*role and responsibilities of an Appropriate Adult*).
- No child / student may be subject to a search by police on school premises. Any such search should be carried out at the police station with an AA in attendance to the search.
- Wherever possible, the school will share any safeguarding concerns, or an intention to refer a child to the MASH with parents or carers. However, we will not do so where it is felt that to do so could place the child at greater risk of harm or impede a criminal investigation. On occasions, it may be necessary to seek advice from the MASH or the Police in making decisions about when it is appropriate to share information with parents or carers.
- If a member of staff continues to have concerns about a child and feels the situation is not being addressed or does not appear to be improving, the staff member concerned should press for re-consideration of the case with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who will escalate the concern as appropriate.
- If, for any reason, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Safeguarding contact details are displayed in the school to ensure that all staff members have unfettered access to safeguarding support, should it be required. Any individual may refer to the Newham MASH where there is suspected or actual risk of harm to a child. All staff should be aware of how to access the portal.
- If a child resides outside Newham the DSL will be aware of the need to refer to the MASH in their LA. If unsure, always refer to the Newham MASH who will forward to appropriate areas.

#### **Safer recruitment**

The school's full policy and procedures for safer recruitment are outlined in the Safer Recruitment Policy.

An enhanced DBS check with barred list information will be undertaken for all staff members engaged in regulated activity. A person will be considered to be in 'regulated activity' if, as a result of their work, they:

- Are responsible on a daily basis for the care or supervision of children.
- Regularly work in the school at times when children are on the premises.
- Regularly come into contact with children under 18 years of age.

The DfE's [DBS Workforce Guides](#) will be consulted when determining whether a position fits the child workforce criteria.

The governing board will conduct the appropriate pre-employment checks for all prospective employees, including internal candidates and candidates who have lived or worked outside the UK.

The appropriate DBS and suitability checks will be carried out for all governors, volunteers, and contractors.

### **Staff suitability**

All centres providing care for pupils under the age of eight must ensure that staff and volunteers working in these settings are not disqualified from doing so under the Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018. A person may be disqualified if they:

- Have certain orders or other restrictions placed upon them.
- Have committed certain offences.

All staff members are required to sign the Staff Disqualification Declaration Form confirming that they are not disqualified from working in a schooling environment. A disqualified person will not be permitted to continue working at the school, unless they apply for and are granted a waiver from Ofsted. The school will provide support with this process.

**Ongoing suitability** - Following appointment, consideration will be given to staff and volunteers' ongoing suitability – to prevent the opportunity for harm to children or placing children at risk.

### **Referral to the DBS**

The school will refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed a child or poses a risk of harm to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed an offence and has been removed from working in regulated activity. The duty will also apply in circumstances where an individual is deployed to another area of work that is not in regulated activity or they are suspended.

### **Single central record (SCR)**

The school keeps an SCR which records all staff, including agency and third-party supply staff, and teacher trainees on salaried routes, who work at the school containing information that is easily accessible and recorded in such a way that allows for details to all who need to see it, including Ofsted.

The following information is recorded on the SCR:

- An identity check
- A barred list check
- An enhanced DBS check
- A prohibition from teaching check
- A check of professional qualifications, where required
- A check to determine the individual's right to work in the UK
- Additional checks for those who have lived or worked outside of the UK
- A section 128 check for those in management positions

For agency and third-party supply staff, the school will also record whether written confirmation from the employment business supplying the member of staff has been received which indicates that all the necessary checks have been conducted and the date that confirmation was received.

If any checks have been conducted for volunteers, this will also be recorded on the SCR. If risk assessments are conducted to assess whether a volunteer should be subject to an enhanced DBS check, the risk assessment will be recorded.

Written confirmation that supply agencies have completed all relevant checks will also be included.

The school is free to record any other information it deems relevant.

The details of an individual will be removed from the SCR once they no longer work at the school.

## **6. Continuous Professional Development**

### **Training**

Staff members will undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction, which will be updated on a termly basis and/or whenever there is a change in legislation.

The induction training will cover:

- The Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.
- The Child-on-child Abuse Policy and procedures.
- The Staff Code of Conduct.
- Part one of 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE) (or Annex A, if appropriate).
- The Behaviour Policy.
- The Children Absent from Education Policy, including the safeguarding response to children who are absent from education.
- Appropriate child protection and safeguarding training, including online safety training – which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring.
- Information about the role and identity of the DSL and deputy DSLs.

All staff members will also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates as required, but at least annually.

**6.1** Positive Handling and de-escalation practice keeps children and staff safe in school. This is refreshed every 3 years and is undertaken by all staff in a rolling programme which builds a collegiate responsibility for everyone's safety and wellbeing.

**6.2** All agency staff must complete the safeguarding induction programme before starting work in the school, which prioritises safeguarding practice and appropriate language to be used in school. Certificates for Positive Handling training and the date of the last refresher are part of the recruitment process.

## **7. Professional Confidentiality**

All child protection and safeguarding concerns will be treated in the strictest of confidence in accordance with school data protection policies.

Where there is an allegation or incident of sexual abuse or sexual violence, the victim is entitled to anonymity by law; therefore, the school will consult its policy and agree on what information will be disclosed to staff and others, in particular the alleged perpetrator and their parents.

Where a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment is progressing through the criminal justice system, the school will do all it can to protect the anonymity of the pupils involved in the case.

Concerns will only be reported to those necessary for its progression and reports will only be shared amongst staff members and with external agencies on a need-to-know basis.

During the disclosure of a concern by a pupil, staff members will not promise the pupil confidentiality and will ensure that they are aware of what information will be shared, with whom and why.

Where it is in the public interest, and protects pupils from harm, information can be lawfully shared without the victim's consent, e.g. if doing so would assist the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime. Before doing so, the DSL will weigh the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and others. Where a referral is made against the victim's wishes, it is done so carefully with the reasons for the referral explained to the victim and specialist support offered.

Depending on the nature of a concern, the DSL will discuss the concern with the parents of the pupils involved. Discussions with parents will not take place where they could potentially put a pupil at risk of harm.

Discussion with the victim's parents will relate to the arrangements being put in place to safeguard the victim, with the aim of understanding their wishes in terms of support arrangements and the progression of the report.

Discussion with the alleged perpetrator's parents will have regards to the arrangements that will impact their child, such as moving classes, with the reasons behind decisions being explained and the available support discussed.

External agencies will be invited to these discussions where necessary.

Where confidentiality or anonymity has been breached, the school will implement the appropriate disciplinary procedures as necessary and will analyse how damage can be minimised and future breaches be prevented.

Where a pupil is leaving the school, the DSL will consider whether it is appropriate to share any information with the pupil's new provider, in addition to the child protection file, that will allow the new provider to support the pupil and arrange appropriate support for their arrival.

## **8. Record keeping and Information Sharing**

Where there are concerns about the safety of a child, the sharing of information in a timely and effective manner between organisations can reduce the risk of harm. School staff must have due regard for the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) Our school is confident of the processing conditions that allow us to store and share information for safeguarding purposes. This allows us to share information without consent, if it is not possible to gain consent or if to gain consent would place a child at risk.

Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice. Our school is clear about the need to record any concern held about a child or children within our school, the status of such records and when these records should be shared with other agencies.

Any member of staff receiving a disclosure of abuse or noticing signs or indicators of abuse, will log the concern as soon as possible on the school's Safeguarding Portal noting what was said or seen, using a body map to indicate if appropriate. Any safeguarding concern logged will be saved on the system with the name of the person who made the concern. An immediate alert through the portal will be sent to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who will decide on the appropriate action. This will also be logged on the Safeguard Portal.

All records related to Safeguard concerns and child protection for children are stored on the Safeguard Portal. All child protection records are stored securely and confidentially and will be retained for 25 years after the child's date of birth, or until they transfer to another school or educational setting. We acknowledge the guidance for transferring records as below.

Where a child transfers from our school to another school or educational setting including colleges, their child protection records will be forwarded or transferred electronically to the new educational setting with notice given to the receiving DSL. These will be marked 'Confidential' and for the attention of the receiving school's Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who will need to provide a receipt, which is recommended to be an email. If paper files are sent they will be securely sealed and sent, under arrangements for immediate return if delivery to the receiving school's DSL/Head Teacher is not possible. A receipt is expected.

Lack of information about their circumstances can impact on the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. In addition to the child protection file, the DSL should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any additional information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving to help them put in place the right support to safeguard this child and to help the child thrive in the school or college. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting children who have had a social worker and been victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives. (*Keeping Children Safe in Education 2012*)



**Transferring settings do not need to keep copies of child protection files**, but if they do they must be kept in accordance with data retention (and for the shortest practical time).

In CP cases where there may be ongoing involvement from transferring settings, for example **if any siblings still attend your setting**, DSLs may wish to take copies of chronologies. Electronic systems may have an option to link this information.

If a child who is subject of a child protection plan leaves your setting and you are unaware of the name of the child's new education placement, you should contact the child's key worker from Early Help or Children's Social Care to discuss how records should be transferred.

*(Newham LA Safeguarding)*

Where a child joins our school, we will request all child protection records from the previous educational setting. If none are received within the statutory time, we will renew the request and report this to the Education Safeguarding Officer.

## **9. Inter-agency working**

Our school will be pro-active and prioritise inter-agency working to contribute to safeguarding children. It is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) to ensure that the school is represented at and a report is submitted to any child protection conference or core group meeting for children on the school roll or previously known to them. Where possible and appropriate, any report will be shared in advance with the parent(s) and/or carer(s). Whoever represents the school will be fully briefed on any issues or concerns the school has and will be prepared to contribute to the discussions and planning at the meeting(s).

If a child is subject to a child protection or a child in need plan, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will ensure the child is monitored regarding their school attendance, mental health and emotional well-being, academic progress, welfare and presentation. The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will ensure the school prioritises attendance at core group meetings and provide appropriate information to contribute to the plan at these meetings. Any concerns about the child protection plan and/or the child's welfare will be discussed and recorded at the core group meeting, unless waiting for the next meeting would place the child at further risk of significant harm. In this case the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will inform the child's key worker immediately and then record that they have done so and the actions agreed.

When we become aware that a child who is being, or is going to be, privately fostered our school has a duty under Section 10 of the Children Act 2004 to inform the Local Authority to ensure the appropriate safeguards are in place. The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will make an appropriate referral using the Newham referral pathway.

## **10. Allegations about members of the children's workforce**

The aim of our school is to provide a safe and supportive environment that secures the well-being and best learning outcomes for children. All staff members are made aware of the boundaries of appropriate behaviour and conduct. These matters form part of staff induction and are outlined in the Staff Handbook and Code of Conduct. We do, however recognise that sometimes allegations of abuse are made and when they occur they are distressing and difficult for all. We also understand that some allegations are genuine and that there are adults who deliberately seek to harm or abuse children. Our school takes all possible steps to safeguard our children and ensure that the adults in our school are safe to work with children.

Supply staff, whilst not employed by the school are under the supervision, direction and control of the governing body when working in the school. If we receive an allegation about an individual that is not directly employed by the school for example, agency staff we will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the agency staff or to redeploy them to another part of the school, whilst they carry out an investigation. We will usually take the lead in collecting the facts from children and other staff and work in partnership with the employer and LADO to manage the process.

We will always ensure that the procedures outlined in Chapter 7 of the London Child Protection Procedures are adhered to and will seek appropriate advice from the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) by telephone 0203 373803 or email [cppt.lado@nwham.gov.uk](mailto:cppt.lado@nwham.gov.uk)

If an allegation is made or information is received about any member of staff or volunteer who works with children has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children; or
- behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children;

The member of staff receiving the information should inform the Headteacher immediately. This includes concerns relating to agency and supply staff. Should an allegation be made against the Headteacher, this will be reported to the Chair of Governors. In the event the Chair of Governors is not contactable the same day, the information must be passed to the Vice Chair. The Headteacher or Chair of Governors will seek advice from the LADO within one working day. No member of staff will undertake further investigations before seeking advice from the LADO.

Any member of staff or volunteer who does not feel confident to raise concerns within the school should contact the LADO directly. Please refer to section 11 of this policy.

The school has a legal duty to refer to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences, and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity, or would have been removed had they not left. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person from regulated activity. If these circumstances arise in relation to a member of staff at our school, a referral will be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the individual in accordance with advice from the LADO and/or the HR department.

## **11. Whistleblowing**

Whistleblowing is defined as '*making a disclosure in the public interest*' and occurs when a worker (or member of the wider school community) raises a concern about danger or illegality that affects others, for example pupils in the school or members of the public.

All staff members are made aware of the duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of staff in line with the school's Code of Conduct and Whistleblowing policy.

We want everyone to feel able to report any child protection or safeguarding concerns. More information is available called Advice for Whistleblowing in Maintained Schools (DfE 2014). However, for members of staff who feel unable to raise these concerns internally, they can contact the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline on: 0800 028 0285 or email: [help@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:help@nspcc.org.uk)

Parents or others in the wider school community with concerns can contact the NSPCC general helpline on: 0808 800 5000 (24-hour helpline) or email: [help@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:help@nspcc.org.uk)

## Appendix 1: Newham Joint Statement on Everyone's Invited

[Joint position statement on Everyone's invited | Newham Connect](#)

## Appendix 2: Newham Early Help Offer

[http://www.newhamscb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/04892-Pathways\\_A4-HIRES.pdf](http://www.newhamscb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/04892-Pathways_A4-HIRES.pdf)

## Appendix 3: Acronyms

This policy contains a number of acronyms used in the Education sector. These acronyms are listed below alongside their descriptions.

Acronym	Long form	Description
CCE	Child criminal exploitation	A form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in criminal activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, for the financial advantage or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.
CSCS	Children's social care services	The branch of the local authority that deals with children's social care.
CSE	Child sexual exploitation	A form of sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, for the financial advantage, increased status or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.
DBS	Disclosure and barring service	The service that performs the statutory check of criminal records for anyone working or volunteering in a school.
DfE	Department for Education	The national government body with responsibility for children's services, policy and education, including early years, schools, higher and further education policy, apprenticeships and wider skills in England.
DPO	Data protection officer	The appointed person in school with responsibility for overseeing data protection strategy and implementation to ensure compliance with the UK GDPR and Data Protection Act.
DSL	Designated safeguarding lead	A member of the senior leadership team who has lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection throughout the school.
EEA	European Economic Area	The Member States of the European Union (EU) and three countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway; excluding Switzerland).
EHC plan	Education, health and care plan	A funded intervention plan which coordinates the educational, health and care needs for pupils who have significant needs that impact on their learning and access to education. The plan identifies any additional support needs or interventions and the intended impact they will have for the pupil.
ESFA	Education and Skills Funding Agency	An agency sponsored by the Department for Education with accountability for funding education and skills training for children, young people and adults.

FGM	Female genital mutilation	All procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.
UK GDPR	UK General Data Protection Regulation	Legislative provision designed to strengthen the safety and security of all data held within an organisation and ensure that procedures relating to personal data are fair and consistent.
HBA	'Honour-based' abuse	So-called 'honour-based' abuse involves crimes that have been committed to defend the honour of the family and/or community.
HMCTS	HM Courts and Tribunals Service	HM Courts and Tribunals Service is responsible for the administration of criminal, civil and family courts and tribunals in England and Wales. HMCTS is an executive agency, sponsored by the Ministry of Justice.
IICSA	Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse	The Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse is analysing case files from the Disclosure and Barring Service to learn more about the behaviours of perpetrators who have sexually abused children in institutions, and to understand institutional responses to these behaviours.
KCSIE	Keeping children safe in education	Statutory guidance setting out schools and colleges' duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
LA	Local authority	A local government agency responsible for the provision of a range of services in a specified local area, including education.
LAC	Looked-after children	Children who have been placed in local authority care or where children's services have looked after children for more than a period of 24 hours.
LGBTQ+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer plus	Term relating to a community of people, protected by the Equality Act 2010, who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, or other protected sexual or gender identities.
[Academies] MAT	Multi-academy trust	A trust established to undertake strategic collaboration and provide education across a number of schools
NPCC	The National Police Chiefs' Council	The National Police Chiefs' Council is a national coordination body for law enforcement in the United Kingdom and the representative body for British police chief officers.
PLAC	Previously looked-after children	Children who were previously in local authority care or were looked after by children's services for more than a period of 24 hours. PLAC are also known as care leavers.
PSHE	Personal, social and health education	A non-statutory subject in which pupils learn about themselves, other people, rights, responsibilities and relationships.
RSHE	Relationships, sex and health education	A compulsory subject from Year 7 for all pupils. Includes the teaching of sexual health, reproduction and sexuality, as well as promoting positive relationships.
SCR	Single central record	A statutory secure record of recruitment and identity checks for all permanent and temporary staff, proprietors, contractors, external coaches and instructors, and volunteers who attend the school in a non-visitor capacity.

SENCO	Special educational needs coordinator	A statutory role within all schools maintaining oversight and coordinating the implementation of the school's special educational needs policy and provision of education to pupils with special educational needs.
SLT	Senior leadership team	Staff members who have been delegated leadership responsibilities in a school.
TRA	Teaching Regulation Agency	An executive agency of the DfE with responsibility for the regulation of the teaching profession.
VSH	Virtual school head	Virtual school heads are in charge of promoting the educational achievement of all the children looked after by the local authority they work for, and all children who currently have, or previously had, a social worker.

#### Appendix 4: New City Safeguarding Team roles and responsibilities

<b><u>SAFEGUARDING AT NEW CITY: WHO IS WHO?</u></b>	<p><b>The Lead DSL:</b> Caroline Stone  <b>Other DSL:</b> Sam Dutch, Mary Bull, Annabelle Greyling, Wendy Rainger  <b>Person in charge of Child Protection:</b> Caroline Stone  <b>Person in Charge of LAC:</b> Annabelle Greyling  <b>Safeguarding Governor:</b> Asha Choolhun  <b>Early Help Team:</b> Wendy Rainger, Allison Dolan  <b>Attendance Officer:</b> Donna Tokeley  <b>Inclusion Lead:</b> Annabelle Greyling  <b>Health and Safety Trust:</b> Alex Saracino  <b>Behaviour Lead:</b> Sam Dutch  <b>PSHE Lead:</b> Phoebe Radford  <b>LADO:</b> Nick Pratt  <b>Learning Mentors:</b> Rosemar Castro, Teasie Obersteller  <b>School Based Counsellor:</b> Dolores Forcadell  <b>IT Safety and Security:</b> Ben Roberts, Varsha Patel</p> <p>Safeguarding of children is <b>everyone's</b> responsibility and a whole school approach.  <b><u>At New City, all systems and procedures are rigorous and robust and are always in the best interest of the child.</u></b></p>
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#### Appendix 5: Table of substantive changes from September 2023

This table explains where we made substantive changes.

Summary	About the guidance
Part one	Safeguarding information for all staff
Paragraph 13	<b>Updated link to Behaviour in schools' guidance.</b>
Paragraph 14	New text added to raise awareness of the existing expectation for relevant staff to understand filtering and monitoring.

Part two	The management of safeguarding
Para 103	Added reference to filtering and monitoring.
<b>Paragraph 124</b>	<b>New text added to make clear staff training should include understanding roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring.</b>
<b>Paragraph 138</b>	<b>Reference to child protection policies and appropriate filtering and monitoring on school devices and school networks.</b>
Paragraph 142	Added new section referencing the new published filtering and monitoring standards. The standards are to support schools meet their duty to have appropriate/effective filtering and monitoring systems in place, this is not a new burden.
Paragraph 144	Reference to cyber security standards.
Paragraphs 167	Updated to reference Keeping children safe in out-of-school settings.
Paragraph 175	Clarification provided on the difference between children missing education and children absent from education.
Paragraph 202	Additional signpost to specialist organisations for children with special educational needs and disabilities.
Part three	Safer recruitment
Footnote 221	Clarification that it is good practice for schools to inform shortlisted candidates that online searches will be carried out.

Paragraph 276-277	<b>Paragraph re-ordered to flow better.</b>
Part four	<b>Allegations/concerns</b>
New heading and paragraph	Organisations or individuals using school premises.
Part five	Child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment

Throughout the guidance	Revised to reflect wording in behaviour guidance.
Annex A	Safeguarding information for school and college staff
	<b>Revised to reflect changes in Part one</b>
<b>Annex B</b>	<b>Further information</b>
Children absent from education	Revised to reflect the difference between children absent from education and children missing education.
Forced Marriage	Reflects change in law from February 2023
Child Exploitation	New reference to multi-agency practice principles