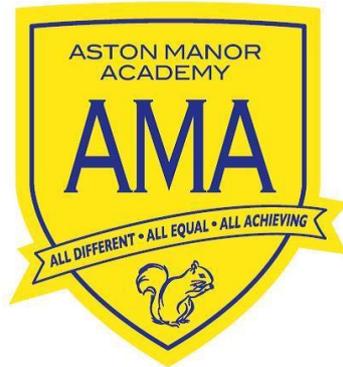


EQUITAS ACADEMIES TRUST



Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Review Date: September 2020
To be Reviewed: September 2021
Agreed: Full Trust Board
Policy Lead: Designated Safeguarding Lead

Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy for Schools, Education Settings & Education Services

	Part 1: Safeguarding Policy	
1	Introduction	4-5
2	Overall Aims	6
3	Guiding Principles	6
4	Expectations	7
5	The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	7-8
6	Contextual Safeguarding	8
7	Mental Health	8
8	The Designated Teacher for Looked After and Previously Looked After Children	9
9	The Governing Body	10
10	Safer Recruitment and Selection	11
	10.1 Induction	11
	10.2 Staff Support	11
11	The Use of Reasonable Force	12
12	The School Role in the Prevention of Abuse	12
13	What We Will Do if We Are Concerned – Early Help Response	13
14	Safeguarding Pupils/Students who are Vulnerable to Radicalisation	14
	14.1 Risk Reduction	15
	14.2 Channel	15
15	Safeguarding Pupils/Students who are Vulnerable to Exploitation, Trafficking, or so-called 'Honour-based' Violence (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)	16
16	Children who go Missing from Education	16
17	Peer on Peer Abuse including Sexual Violence and Harassment	17
18	Criminal Exploitation & Gang Affiliation	17
	Part 2: The Key Procedures	
	Chart: Responding to Concerns About a Child	18
19	Involving Parents/Carers	19
20	Multi-Agency Work	19
21	Our Role in Supporting Children	19-20
22	Responding to an Allegation About a Member of Staff	20
23	Children with Additional Needs	20
24	Children in Specific Circumstances – Private Fostering	21
25	Links to additional information about safeguarding issues and forms of abuse	21-23
	Appendices	
	Appendix 1: Definitions and Indicators of Abuse	24
1	Neglect	24
2	Physical Abuse	24-25
3	Sexual Abuse	25
4	Sexual Exploitation	25-26
5	Emotional Abuse	26
6	Responses from Parents	26
7	Disabled Children	27
	Appendix 2: Dealing with a Disclosure of Abuse	28
	Appendix 3: Allegations About a Member of Staff, Governor or Volunteer	29
	Appendix 4: Indicators of Vulnerability to Radicalisation	30-31
	Appendix 5: Preventing Violent Extremism - Roles and Responsibilities (SPOC)	32
	Appendix 6: COVID-19 and Safeguarding	33-34
	Appendix 7: Key Staff	35
	Appendix 8: DfE's 'Coronavirus (COVID-19): Safeguarding in Trusts, Colleges and other providers' guidance.	36

<p>Part One: Safeguarding Policy</p> <p>1.0 Introduction</p> <p>Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting young people from maltreatment; • Preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development; • Ensuring that young people are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; • Taking action to enable all young people to have the best outcomes; • Young people include everyone under the age of 18. 	<p><i>This means that our school is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. We believe that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Our young people have the right to be protected from harm, abuse and neglect</i> • <i>Our young people have the right to experience their optimum mental and physical health</i> • <i>That every child has the right to an education and young people need to be safe and to feel safe in school</i> • <i>young people need support that matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse</i> • <i>Our young people have the right to express their views, feelings and wishes and voice their own values and beliefs</i> • <i>Our young people should be encouraged to respect each other's values and support each other</i> • <i>Our young people have the right to be supported to meet their emotional, social and mental health needs as well as their educational needs. Our school will ensure clear systems and processes are in place to enable identification of these needs. Including consideration of when mental health needs may become a safeguarding need.</i> • <i>Our school will contribute to the prevention of abuse, risk/involvement in serious violent crime, victimisation, bullying (including homophobic, bi-phobic, trans-phobic and cyber-bullying), exploitation, extreme behaviours, discriminatory views and risk-taking behaviours</i> <p><i>All staff and visitors have an important role to play in safeguarding young people and protecting them from abuse and considering when mental health may become a safeguarding issue.</i></p>
<p>Schools will fulfil their local and national responsibilities as laid out in the following documents:</p>	<p><i>In our school the following people will take the lead in these areas:</i></p> <p><i>Our Data Protection officer is:</i> Simon Dilkes</p>

- The most recent version of **Working Together to Safeguard Children** (DfE)
- The most recent version of **Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory guidance for schools and colleges** (DfE Sept 2020)
- **West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures**
- **The Education Act 2002** s175
- **Sexting in Schools & Colleges – responding to incidents and safeguarding young people** (UKCCIS) 2016
- **General Data Protection Legislation (2018)**
- **Mental Health & Behaviour in Schools**
- **Birmingham Criminal Exploitation & Gang Affiliation Practice Guidance (2018)**
- Birmingham Safeguarding Children Partnership threshold guidance **Right Help Right Time**
- **Multi-agency Statutory Guidance on Female Genital Mutilation, April 2016, HM Government**
- **Protecting Children from Radicalisation: The Prevent Duty, 2015**
- **Relationships education, relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education**
- **Voyeurism offences act 2019**
- **Children missing education**

*Our Rights Respecting link is:
Kiran Kenth (CCA)*

*Our lead for Mental Health is:
Sandra Coleman and Pravina Patel*

*Our Safeguarding governor is:
Jayne Hackett*

2.0 Overall aims

This policy will contribute to the protection and safeguarding of our pupils and promote their welfare by:

- Clarifying standards of behaviour for staff and pupils;
- Contributing to the establishment of a safe, resilient and robust ethos in the school, built on mutual respect and shared values;
- Introducing appropriate work within the curriculum;
- Encouraging pupils and parents to participate;
- Alerting staff to the signs and indicators that all may not be well;
- Developing staff awareness of the causes of abuse;
- Developing staff awareness of the risks and vulnerabilities their pupils face;
- Addressing concerns at the earliest possible stage;
- Reducing the potential risks pupils face of being exposed to multiple harms including violence, extremism, exploitation, discrimination or victimisation;
- Recognising risk and supporting Online Safety for pupils, including in the home.

This means that in our school we will:

- *Identify and protect all pupils especially those identified as vulnerable pupils*
- *Identify individual needs as early as possible; and*
- *Design plans to address those needs*
- *Work in partnership with pupils, parents/carers and other agencies.*

Our policy extends to any establishment our school commissions to deliver education to our pupils on our behalf including alternative provision settings.

Our Trustees will ensure that any commissioned agency will reflect the values, philosophy and standards of our school. Confirmation should be sought from the school that appropriate risk assessments are completed, and ongoing monitoring is undertaken.

3.0 Guiding Principles

These are the 7 guiding principles of safeguarding, as stated by Birmingham Safeguarding Children Partnership (found in **Right Help Right Time**);

- Have conversations and listen to young people and their families as early as possible.
- Understand the child’s lived experience.
- Work collaboratively to improve young people’s life experience.
- Be open, honest and transparent with families in our approach.
- Empower families by working with them.
- Work in a way that builds on the families’ strengths.
- Build resilience in families to overcome difficulties.

*This means that in our school all staff will be aware of the guidance issued by Birmingham Safeguarding Children Partnership **Right Help Right Time**, and procedures for **Early Help**.*

All staff will be enabled to listen and understand the lived experience of young people by facilitating solution focused conversations appropriate to the young person’s preferred communication style.

<p>4.0 Expectations</p> <p>All staff and visitors will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with this Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy; • Understand their role in relation to safeguarding; • Be alert to signs and indicators of possible abuse (See Appendix 1 for current definitions and indicators); • Record concerns and give the record to the DSL, or deputy DSL, and; • Deal with a disclosure of abuse from a child in line with the guidance in Appendix 2 - you must inform the DSL immediately, and provide a written account as soon as possible; • Be involved, where appropriate, in the implementation of individual school-focused interventions, Early Help Assessments and Our Family Plans, Child in Need Plans and inter-agency Child Protection Plans. 	<p><i>This means that in our school:</i></p> <p><i>All our staff will receive annual safeguarding training and update briefings as appropriate. Key staff will undertake more specialist safeguarding training as agreed by the Governing Body.</i></p> <p><i>In recognition of the impact of COVID additional disclosure training will be undertaken by all staff.</i></p> <p><i>Our Trustees will be subjected to an enhanced DBS check and 'Section 128' check.</i></p> <p><i>We will follow Safer Recruitment processes and checks for all staff.</i></p>
<p>5.0 The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DSL will be a member of the Senior Leadership Team. Whilst the activities of the DSL can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL. This responsibility should not be delegated. • DSLs should help promote educational outcomes by working closely with their teachers about their welfare, safeguarding and child protection concerns. • Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure that the DSL role is explicit in the role-holder's job description and appropriate time is made available to the DSL and deputy DSL(s) to allow them to undertake their duties. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding and Child Protection information will be dealt with in a confidential manner. • Our school will be clear as to who has parental responsibility for young people on our roll, and report 	<p><i>This means the DSL team in our school will be:</i></p> <p><i>Lead:</i> <i>Aston Manor Academy - Sandra Coleman and Chilwell Croft Academy - Andy Murphy</i></p> <p><i>Deputies:</i> <i>Aston Manor Academy - Emma Smith Jill Sweeney Neil Turner Stacey Lander Daniel Preston</i></p> <p><i>Chilwell Croft Academy - Pravina Patel HayleyRobbs Karen Young Ruksana Fazil</i></p> <p><i>Any steps taken to support a young person who has a safeguarding vulnerability must be reported to the lead DSL.</i></p> <p><i>Staff will be informed of relevant details only when the DSL feels their having knowledge of a situation will improve their ability to support an individual young person and/or family. A written record will be made of what information has been shared, with whom, and when.</i></p> <p><i>Because we use CPOMS and store our records electronically we do not hold paper files.</i></p>

<p>all identified private fostering arrangements to the Local Authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding records will be stored securely in a central place separate from academic records. Individual files will be kept for each pupil: the school will not keep family files. Files will be kept for at least the period during which the pupil is attending the school, and beyond that in line with current data legislation and guidance. • If a pupil moves from our school, Child Protection and Safeguarding records will be forwarded on to the DSL at the new school, with due regard to their confidential nature and in line with current government guidance on the transfer of such records. Direct contact between the two schools may be necessary, especially on transfer from Primary to Secondary schools. • All in- year applications and transfers will also be reported to the Local Authority. 	<p><i>We will not disclose to a parent any information held on a young person if this would put the child at risk of significant harm</i></p> <p><i>We will record where and to whom the records have been passed and the date. This will allow the new setting to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the young person arrives.</i></p>
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<p>6.0 Contextual Safeguarding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCSiE 2020 writes about the importance of the context in which school safeguarding must be considered, including behaviours that are associated with factors outside the school which can occur between young people outside of these environments i.e. where young people are at risk of abuse and exploitation outside of their families. 	<p><i>In our school our DSLs will consider contextual safeguarding in their early working of safeguarding processes and give due regard to the effectiveness of the school safeguarding system and the wider system in which the child operates. This will be evidenced in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Informal and formal assessments of need/ risk for the young person;</i> • <i>Case discussions in DSL supervision sessions.</i>
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<p>7.0 Mental Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KCSiE 2020 also writes about the impact of abuse, neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences on mental health, behaviour and education. 	<p><i>In our school this means that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All staff will be made aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a young person has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation;</i> • <i>All Staff will take immediate action and speak to a DSL if they have a mental health concern about a young person that is also a safeguarding concern.</i>
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8.0 The Designated Teacher for Looked After and Previously Looked After Children

- The Governing body must appoint a designated teacher (in non-maintained schools and colleges an appropriately trained teacher should take the lead) and should work with local authorities to promote the educational achievement of registered pupils who are looked after. On commencement of sections 4-6 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, our designated teachers will have responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of young people who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.
- Birmingham Children's Trust has on-going responsibilities to the young people who cease to be looked after and become care leavers. That includes keeping in touch with them, preparing an assessment of their needs and appointing a personal adviser who develops a pathway plan with the young person. This plan describes how the Birmingham Children's Trust will support the care leaver to participate in education or training.

*In our school the Designated Teacher is:
Name: Emma Smith – Aston Manor Academy, Pravina Patel and Hayley Robbs – Chilwell Croft Academy.*

Our Designated Teacher will:

- *Work with the Virtual school to provide the most appropriate support utilising the pupil premium plus to ensure they meet the needs identified in the young person's personal education plan.*
- *Work with the virtual school head to promote the educational achievement of previously looked after young people. In other schools and colleges, an appropriately trained teacher should take the lead.*

Our DSL's will keep the details of Birmingham Children's Trust Personal Advisor appointed to guide and support the care leaver and will liaise with them as necessary regarding any issues of concern affecting the care leaver.

9.0 The Governing Body

Governing Bodies and proprietors should ensure that there are appropriate policies and procedures in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote pupil’s welfare:

- The school operates “Safer Recruitment” procedures and ensures that appropriate checks are carried out on all new staff and relevant volunteers (including members of the governing body);
- The Head Teacher and all other staff who work with young people undertake safeguarding training on an annual basis with additional updates as necessary within a 2-year framework and a training record maintained;
- Temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school’s arrangements for safeguarding & child protection and their responsibilities;
- The school remedies any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to its attention without delay;
- The Governing body have a written policy and procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff, visitors, volunteers or governors that complies with all BSCP procedures;
- The Nominated Governor is responsible for liaising with the Head Teacher and DSL over all matters regarding safeguarding and child protection issues. The role is strategic rather than operational – they will not be involved in concerns about individual pupils.

In our school this means that:

All governors must have read part 2 of “KCSIE-20”

*Our nominated Governor for Safeguarding and Child Protection is:
Name: Jayne Hackett*

This Governor will receive safeguarding training relevant to the governance role and this will be updated every 2 years.

The Governing Body will review all policies/procedures that relate to safeguarding and child protection annually.

A member of our Governing Body (usually the Chair) is nominated to be responsible for liaising with Birmingham Children’s Trust in the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Head Teachers.

The Nominated Governor will liaise with the Head Teacher and the DSL to produce a report at least annually for governors and ensure the annual Section 175 safeguarding self-assessment is completed and submitted on time.

<p>10.0 Safer Recruitment & Selection</p> <p>The school should pay full regard to ‘Safer Recruitment’ practice including scrutinising applicants, verifying identity and academic or vocational qualifications, obtaining professional and character references, checking previous employment history and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job.</p> <p>It also includes undertaking interviews and appropriate checks including disclosure & barring check, barred list checks and prohibition checks. Evidence of these checks must be recorded on our Single Central Record.</p> <p>All recruitment materials will include reference to the school’s commitment to safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of pupils.</p>	<p><i>This means that in our school:</i></p> <p><i>The following school staff have undertaken Safer Recruitment training:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jill Sweeney 2. Andy Murphy 3. Neil Turner 4. James Forbes 5. Simon Dilkes 6. Sharon Elliott <p><i>And the following members of the Governing Body have also been trained:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simon Spencer 2. Jayne Hackett <p><i>One of these will be involved in all staff recruitment processes and sit on the recruitment panel.</i></p>
<p>10.1 Induction</p> <p>All staff, especially staff who have been redeployed in response to COVID-19, must be aware of systems within their setting which support safeguarding, and these should be explained to them as part of staff induction.</p> <p>10.2 Staff Support</p> <p>Recognising the impact of COVID-19, DSLs should be given additional time, particularly in the Autumn term to support staff and young people regarding new safeguarding and welfare concerns. Regular safeguarding supervision will be offered to the Lead DSL within school usually offered half termly, safeguarding supervision may need to be offered more frequently and extended to other members of staff as deemed appropriate by the school. DSLs will be supported to access training as appropriate including training in behaviour and mental health.</p>	<p><i>Our staff induction process will cover:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Safeguarding & Child Protection policy;</i> • <i>The Behaviour Policy;</i> • <i>The Staff Behaviour Policy (sometimes called a Code of Conduct);</i> • <i>The safeguarding response to young people who go missing from education; and</i> • <i>The role of the DSL (including the identity of the DSL and any deputies).</i> <p><i>Copies of policies and a copy of Part one of the KSCIE-20 document is provided to staff at induction.</i></p> <p><i>We recognise the importance of practice oversight and multiple perspectives in safeguarding and child protection work. We will support staff by providing opportunities for reflective practice including opportunity to talk through all aspects of safeguarding work within education with the DSL and to seek further support as appropriate.</i></p>

11.0 The Use of Reasonable Force

There are circumstances when it is appropriate for staff in school to use reasonable force to safeguard young people. The term ‘reasonable force’ covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involves a degree of physical contact to control or restrain young people. This can range from guiding a young person to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury.

‘Reasonable’ in these circumstances means ‘using no more force than is needed’. The use of force may involve either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a pupil’s path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil by the arm out of the classroom. Departmental advice for ‘Use of Reasonable Force in Schools’ schools is available [here](#).

This means in our school:

By planning positive and proactive behaviour support the occurrence of challenging behaviour and the need to use reasonable force will reduce.

We will write individual behaviour plans for our more vulnerable young people and agree them with parents and carers.

We will not have a ‘no contact’ policy as this could leave our staff unable to fully support and protect their pupils.

When using reasonable force in response to risks presented by incidents involving young people including any with SEN or disabilities, or with medical conditions, our staff will consider the risks carefully.

12.0 The School Role in the Prevention of Abuse

This Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy cannot be separated from the general ethos of the school, which should ensure that pupils are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other with respect, feel safe, have a voice, and are listened to.

Safeguarding issues, including online safety will be addressed through all areas of the curriculum including Extra Familial harm (multiple harms)

This means that in our school:

All Staff will be made aware of our school’s unauthorised absence and young people missing from education procedures.

We will provide opportunities for pupils to develop skills, concepts, attitudes and knowledge that promote their safety and well-being.

All our policies which address issues of power and potential harm, for example Anti-Bullying, Discrimination, Equal Opportunities, Handling, Positive Behaviour, will be inter-linked to ensure a whole school approach.

We also recognise the particular vulnerability of children who have a social worker.

13.0 What We Will Do When We Are Concerned – Early Help Response

Where unmet needs have been identified for a **young person** utilising the **Right Help Right Time** (RHRT) model but there is no evidence of a significant risk, the DSL will oversee the delivery of an appropriate Early Help response.

The young person`s voice must remain paramount within a solution focused practice framework.

The primary assessment document is the 2019 Early Help Assessment (EHA).

Should it be felt that a Think Family or Social Care response is needed to meet the unmet safeguarding need; the DSL will initiate a Request for Support, seeking advice from Children`s Advice and Support Service (CASS) as required.

The DSL will then oversee the agreed intervention from school as part of the multiagency safeguarding response and ongoing school-focused support.

*This means that in our school we will: implement **Right Help Right Time***

All Staff will notice and listen to children and young people, sharing their concerns with the DSL in writing.

Safeguarding leads will assess, plan, do and review plans.

Senior leaders will analyse safeguarding data and practice to inform strategic planning and staff CDP.

The DSL will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up the Our Family Plan. This multi-agency plan will then be reviewed regularly, and progress updated towards the goals until the unmet safeguarding needs have been addressed.

In our school although any member of staff can refer a situation to CASS, it is expected that the majority are passed through the DSL team.

14.0 Safeguarding Students who are Vulnerable to Radicalisation

With effect from 1st July 2015, all schools are subject to a duty to have “due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism” (section 26, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015). This is known as The Prevent Duty.

The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation.

Definitions of radicalisation, terrorism and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in Appendix 4.

This means that in our school:

Values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs and ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society’s values. Pupils and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion.

14.1 Risk Reduction

The school governors, Head Teacher and the DSL will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Risk assessment may include consideration of the school's RE curriculum, SEND policy, Assembly Policy, the use of school premises by external agencies, integration of pupils by gender and SEN, anti-bullying policy and other issues specific to the school's profile, community and philosophy. To this end, open source due diligence checks will be undertaken on all external speakers invited to our school. An example of this can be found [here](#):

The setting is required to identify a Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC) who will be the lead within the organisation for safeguarding in relation to protecting individuals from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism: this will normally be the DSL. The responsibilities of the SPOC are described in Appendix 5

The School will monitor online activity within the school to ensure that inappropriate sites are not accessed by pupils or staff.

The School has a duty to cooperate with the Channel programme in the carrying out of its functions, and with the Police in providing information about an individual who is referred to Channel (Section 38, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015).

14.2 Channel

Channel is a multi-agency approach to provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist related activity. It is led by the West Midlands Police Counter-Terrorism Unit, and it aims to:

- Establish an effective multi-agency referral and intervention process to identify vulnerable individuals;
- Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised, so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity; and
- Provide early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risks they face and reduce vulnerability.

Further guidance about duties relating to the risk of radicalisation is available in the Advice for Schools on [The Prevent Duty](#).

We are clear that this exploitation and radicalisation must be viewed as a safeguarding concern and that protecting young people from the risk of radicalisation from any group (including, but not restricted to, those linked to Islamist ideology, or to Far Right/Neo-Nazi/White Supremacist, Domestic Terrorism, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups, and extremist Animal Rights movements) is part of our school's safeguarding duty.

*The SPOC for our school is:
Name: Aston Manor Academy – Sandra Coleman and Chilwell Croft Academy – Andy Murphy*

All staff within our school will be alert to changes in a young person's behaviour or attitude which could indicate that they are in need of help or protection.

We will use specialist online monitoring software, which in this school is called Smoothwall.

Our school will make referrals to Channel if we are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation.

15.0 Pupils/Students who are Vulnerable to Exploitation, Trafficking, or so-called ‘Honour-based’ Abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)

With effect from October 2015, all schools are subject to a mandatory reporting requirement in respect of female genital mutilation (FGM). When a teacher suspects or discovers that an act of FGM is going to be or has been carried out on a girl aged under 18, that teacher has a statutory duty to report it to the Police.

Failure to report such cases will result in disciplinary sanctions.

The teacher will also discuss the situation with the DSL who will consult Birmingham Children’s Trust before a decision is made as to whether the mandatory reporting duty applies.

This means that in our school we ensure:

Our staff are supported to talk to families and local communities about sensitive concerns in relation to their young people and to find ways to address them together wherever possible.

All staff are up to date on the latest advice and guidance provided to assist in addressing specific vulnerabilities and forms of exploitation around;

- *Forced Marriage*
- *FGM*
- *Honour based abuse*
- *Trafficking*
- *Criminal Exploitation & Gang Affiliation*

Our staff will be supported to recognise warning signs and symptoms in relation to each specific issue, and include such issues, in an age appropriate way, in their lesson plans.

16.0 Children Missing Education

A young person going missing and or patterns of unauthorised absence, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding risks, including abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation; child criminal exploitation; mental health problems; substance abuse and other issues. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risks and to help prevent the risk of them going missing in future.

Work around attendance and Children Missing from Education will be coordinated with safeguarding interventions.

The school must notify the Local Authority of any pupil who has been absent without the school’s permission for a continuous period of 5 days or more after making reasonable enquiries

The school (regardless of designation) must also notify the Local Authority of any pupil who is to be deleted from the admission register under any of the prescribed regulations outlined in the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2016 amendments

This means that in our school we will:

Hold two or more emergency contact numbers for each pupil.

All our attendance work will liaise closely with the DSL.

We will adapt our attendance monitoring on an individual basis to ensure the safety of each young person at our school

Our school will demonstrate that we have taken reasonable enquiries to ascertain the whereabouts of pupils that would be considered ‘missing’.

We will work closely with the CME Team, School Admissions Service, Education Legal Intervention Team and the Elective Home Education Team

17.0 Peer on Peer/Child on Child Abuse

It is important that school and college can recognise that young people are capable of abusing their peers, and that this abuse can include bullying, physical abuse, sexting, initiation/ hazing, upskirting, sexual violence and harassment. The school's values, ethos and behaviour policies provide the platform for staff and students to clearly recognise that abuse is abuse and it should never be tolerated or diminished in significance. It should be recognised that there is a gendered nature to peer on peer abuse i.e. that it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys' perpetrators.

Schools should recognise the impact of sexual violence and the fact young people can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence this policy is referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:

- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: there is intentional penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, (B) does not consent to the penetration and (A) does not reasonably believe that (B) consents.
- **Assault by Penetration:** A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, (B) does not consent to the penetration and (A) does not reasonably believe that (B) consents.
- **Sexual Assault:** A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, (B) does not consent to the touching and (A) does not reasonably believe that (B) consents.

This means that in our school:

We will not tolerate instances of peer on peer abuse and will not pass it off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up". We will recognise that "child on child abuse" can occur between and across different age ranges.

We will follow both national and local guidance and policies to support any young people subject to peer on peer abuse, including sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) and gang violence.

We will follow the guidance on managing reports of child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment in schools.

*We will utilise the **Children who pose a Risk to Children School Safety Plan** produced by the local authority*

*Our DSL will follow **local guidance** to enable provision of effective support to any young person affected by this type of abuse*

18.0 Criminal exploitation

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity

This means that in our school we will:

Notice and listen to young people showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, use the risk assessment screening tool to support our referrals to CASS for any young person in our school we are concerned about.

Be aware of and work with the Police and local organisations to disrupt as much as possible criminal exploitation activity within our school.

Responding to concerns about a child

In our school **Chilwell Croft Academy**
Our DSL(s) are: **Andy Murphy, Pravina Patel, Hayley Robbs, Karen Young, Ruksana Fazil**
Our safeguarding governor is **Jayne Hackett**

CONCERN ABOUT A CHILD:
Speak to Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) if urgent.
Record in writing on
Notice of Concern Form and hand to DSL



DSL(s) review concerns and decide next steps referring to Right Help Right Time (RHRT)

- Consider discussing concerns with parent / carers and seek consent where appropriate.
- Consider completing Early Help Assessment (EHA).



At any point consider seeking advice:
Children's Advice Support Service (CASS)
0121 303 1888
In case of emergency phone police on 999



Universal / Universal+
Continue with early help process using the EHA as appropriate

Universal+/Additional
Continue with early help process using the EHA as appropriate.
Consider request for support from Think Family (TF) service

Complex & Significant
Request for Support submitted to CASS for a multi-agency strategy discussion



Responding to concerns about a child

In our school **Aston Manor Academy**
Our DSL(s) are: **Sandra Coleman, Emma Smith, Jill Sweeney, Neil Turner, Stacey Lander, Daniel Preston**
Our safeguarding governor is **Jayne Hackett**

CONCERN ABOUT A CHILD:
Speak to Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) if urgent.
Record in writing on
Notice of Concern Form and hand to DSL



DSL(s) review concerns and decide next steps referring to Right Help Right Time (RHRT)

- Consider discussing concerns with parent / carers and seek consent where appropriate.
- Consider completing Early Help Assessment (EHA).



At any point consider seeking advice:
Children's Advice Support Service (CASS)
0121 303 1888

In case of emergency phone police on 999



Universal / Universal+
Continue with early help process using the EHA as appropriate

Universal+/Additional
Continue with early help process using the EHA as appropriate.
Consider request for support from Think Family (TF) service

Complex & Significant
Request for Support submitted to CASS for a multi-agency strategy discussion



19.0 Involving Parent/Carers

- 19.1 In general, we will discuss any Safeguarding or Child Protection concerns with parents/carers before approaching other schools or agencies and will seek their consent to making a referral to another agency. Appropriate staff will approach parents/carers after consultation with the DSL.

However, there may be occasions when the school will contact another school or agency before informing parents/carers because it considers that contacting them may increase the risk of significant harm to the young person.

- 19.2 Parents/carers will be informed about our Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy through **school prospectus, website and newsletters**.

20.0 Multi-Agency Work

- 20.1 We work in partnership with other agencies in line with **Right Help Right Time** to promote the best interests of our young people and keep them as a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect them. Our school will, where necessary, liaise with these agencies to implement or contribute to an Early Help Assessment and Our Family Plan and make requests for support from Birmingham Children's Trust. These requests will be made by the DSL to the Children's Advice and Support Service (CASS) - 0121 303 1888. Where the young person already has a safeguarding Social Worker or Family Support Worker, concerns around escalation of risks must be reported immediately to the Social/ family support worker, or in their absence, to their team manager.

- 20.2 When invited the DSL will participate in a MASH strategy meeting, usually by conference phone, adding school-held data and intelligence to the discussion so that the best interests of the young person are met.

- 20.3 We will co-operate with any Child Protection enquiries conducted by Birmingham Children's Trust: the school will ensure representation at appropriate inter-agency meetings such as Our Family Plan, Children in Need, Initial and Review Child Protection Conferences, and Core Group meetings.

- 20.4 We will provide reports as required for these meetings. If the school is unable to attend, a written report will be sent and shared with Birmingham Children's Trust at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.

- 20.5 Where a pupil/student is subject to an inter-agency Child Protection Plan or a multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) meeting, the school will contribute to the preparation, implementation and review of the plan as appropriate.

21.0 Our Role in Supporting Children

- 21.1 Our school staff will offer appropriate support to individual pupils/students who have experienced abuse, who have abused others (peer on peer abuse) or who act as Young Carers in their home situation.

- 21.2 An Our Family Plan will be devised, implemented and reviewed regularly for these children. This Plan will detail areas of support, who will be involved, and the child's wishes and feelings. A copy of the Plan will be kept in the child's safeguarding record.

- 21.3 Young people who abuse others will be responded to in a way that meets their needs as well as protecting others within the school community through a multi-agency risk assessment. Within our school we will ensure that the needs of young people who abuse others will be considered separately from the needs of their victims.

21.4 We will ensure the school works in partnership with parents / carers and other agencies as appropriate.

22.0 Responding to an Allegation about a Member of Staff

See also Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board Procedures on **Allegations against Staff and Volunteers**.

22.1 This procedure must be used in any case in which it is alleged that a member of staff, Trustee, visiting professional or volunteer has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a young person or may have harmed a young person;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a young person; or
- Behaved in a way that indicates s/he may not be suitable to work with young people.
- Behaved towards a pupil or pupils in a way that indicated s/he may pose a risk of harm to young people.

22.2 Although it is an uncomfortable thought, it needs to be acknowledged that there is the potential for staff in school to abuse pupils. In our school we also recognise that concerns may be apparent before an allegation is made.

22.3 All staff working within our organisation must report any potential safeguarding concerns about an individual's behaviour towards young people immediately.

22.3.1 Allegations or concerns about staff, colleagues and visitors (recognising that schools hold the responsibility to fully explore concerns about supply staff) must be reported directly to the Head Teacher who will liaise with the Birmingham Children's Trust Designated Officer (LADO) Team who will decide on any action required. (Where a Head Teacher is also the sole Proprietor of an Independent school it is mandatory to report to the LADO).

22.3.2 If the concern relates to the Head Teacher, it must be reported immediately to the Chair of the Governing Body, who will liaise with the Designated Officer in Birmingham Children's Trust (LADO) and they will decide on any action required.

22.3.3 If the safeguarding concern relates to the proprietor of the setting then the concern must be made directly to the Birmingham Children's Trust Designated Officer (LADO) Team who will decide on any action required.

23.0 Children with Additional Needs

23.1 Our School recognises that all pupils have a right to be safe. Some pupils may be more vulnerable to abuse, for example those with a disability or special educational need, those living with domestic violence or drug/alcohol abusing parents, etc.

23.2 When the school is considering excluding, either for a fixed term or permanently, a vulnerable pupil or one who is the subject of a Child Protection Plan, or where there is an existing Child Protection file, we will conduct an holistic multi-agency risk-assessment prior to making the decision to exclude. In the event of a one-off serious incident resulting in an immediate decision to exclude, the risk assessment should be completed prior to convening a meeting of the Governing Body.

24.0 Children in Specific Circumstances

24.1 Private Fostering

24.1.1 Many adults find themselves looking after someone else's child without realising that they may be involved in private fostering. A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (that is to say without the involvement of Birmingham Children's Trust) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent

or immediate relative. If the arrangement is to last, or has lasted, for 28 days or more, it is categorised as private fostering.

24.1.2 The Children Act 1989 defines an immediate relative as a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership), or a step parent.

24.1.3 People become involved in private fostering for all kinds of reasons. Examples of private fostering include:

- Children/young people who need alternative care because of parental illness;
- Children/young people whose parents cannot care for them because their work or study involves long or antisocial hours;
- Children/young people sent from abroad to stay with another family, usually to improve their educational opportunities;
- Unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children/young people;
- Teenagers who stay with friends (or other non-relatives) because they have fallen out with their parents;
- Children/young people staying with families while attending a school away from their home area.

24.1.4 There is a mandatory duty on the school to inform Birmingham Children’s Trust of a private fostering arrangement - this is done by contacting CASS (0121 303 1888). The Trust then has a duty to check that the child/young person is being properly cared for and that the arrangement is satisfactory.

25.0 Links to additional information about safeguarding issues and forms of abuse

25.1 Staff who work directly with young people, and their leadership team should refer to this information

25.2 Guidance on young people in specific circumstances found in Annex A of KCSIE 20, and additional resources as listed below:

Issue	Guidance	Source
Abuse	<p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphz/regional-safeguarding-guidance/abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief</p> <p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkost/regional-safeguarding-guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse</p> <p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphl/regional-safeguarding-guidance/neglect</p> <p>Children who abuse others West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group</p>	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Bullying	<p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphh/regional-safeguarding-guidance/bullying#</p>	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Children and the Courts	<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-5-to-11-year-olds</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-12-to-17-year-olds</p>	MoJ advice

Issue	Guidance	Source
Missing from Education, Home or Care	<p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpls/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-missing-from-care-home-and-education</p> <p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkotx/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-missing-education-cme</p>	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Family Members in Prison	https://www.nicco.org.uk/	Barnardo's in partnership with Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS)
Drugs	<p>http://policeandschools.org.uk/KNOWLEDGE%20BASE/Psychoactive%20Substances.html</p> <p>http://policeandschools.org.uk/KNOWLEDGE%20BASE/alcohol.html</p> <p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzo/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-of-parents-who-misuse-substances</p>	Birmingham Police and Schools Panels
Domestic Abuse	http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkost/regional-safeguarding-guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Child Exploitation	<p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpll/regional-safeguarding-guidance/child-sexual-exploitation</p> <p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpsx/regional-safeguarding-guidance/trafficked-children</p> <p><u>Birmingham Criminal Exploitation & Gang Affiliation Practice Guidance (2018)</u> https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/11545/birmingham-criminal-exploitation-and-gang-affiliation-practice-guidance-2018</p>	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures WMP, BCSP, BCT
Homelessness	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-reduction-bill-policy-factsheets	HCLG
Health & Wellbeing	<p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpht/regional-safeguarding-guidance/self-harm-and-suicidal-behaviour</p> <p>https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/9462/medicine-in-schools-feb-2018</p>	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures BCC Education Safeguarding
Online	https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/8446/sexting-flow-chart-feb-2017	BCC Education Safeguarding

Issue	Guidance	Source
	<p>http://policeandschools.org.uk/onewebmedia/Searching%20Screening%20&%20Confiscation%20Jan%20202018.pdf</p> <p><u>Online safety: Children exposed to abuse through digital media West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group</u></p> <p><u>Teaching online safety in school</u></p>	<p>Birmingham Police and Schools Panels</p> <p>DfE</p>
Private Fostering	<p>https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/2792/private-fostering-in-birmingham-information-for-professionals</p>	BCC
Radicalisation	<p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzt/regional-safeguarding-guidance/safeguarding-children-and-young-people-against-radicalisation-and-violent-extremism</p>	West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures
Violence	<p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkplh/regional-safeguarding-guidance/sexually-active-children-and-young-people-including-under-age-sexual-activity</p> <p>https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/8321/responding to hsb - school guidance</p> <p>https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/9504/children who pose a risk to children</p> <p>http://policeandschools.org.uk/KNOWLEDGE%20BASE/secondary menu.html</p> <p>http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzs/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-affected-by-gang-activity-and-youth-violence</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/violence-against-women-and-girls</p> <p><u>Honour-based violence West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group</u></p>	<p>West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures</p> <p>BCC Education Safeguarding</p> <p>Birmingham Police and Schools Panels</p>

Appendices

Appendix 1

Definitions and Indicators of Abuse

1. Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

The following may be indicators of neglect (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Constant hunger
- Stealing, scavenging and/or hoarding food
- Frequent tiredness or listlessness
- Frequently dirty or unkempt
- Often poorly or inappropriately clad for the weather
- Poor school attendance or often late for school
- Poor concentration
- Affection or attention seeking behaviour
- Illnesses or injuries that are left untreated
- Failure to achieve developmental milestones, for example growth, weight
- Failure to develop intellectually or socially
- Responsibility for activity that is not age appropriate such as cooking, ironing, caring for siblings
- The child is regularly not collected or received from school
- The child is left at home alone or with inappropriate carers

2. Physical Abuse

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

The following may be indicators of physical abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Multiple bruises in clusters, or of uniform shape
- Bruises that carry an imprint, such as a hand or a belt
- Bite marks
- Round burn marks
- Multiple burn marks and burns on unusual areas of the body such as the back, shoulders or buttocks;
- An injury that is not consistent with the account given
- Changing or different accounts of how an injury occurred

- Bald patches
- Symptoms of drug or alcohol intoxication or poisoning
- Unaccountable covering of limbs, even in hot weather
- Fear of going home or parents being contacted
- Fear of medical help
- Fear of changing for PE
- Inexplicable fear of adults or over-compliance
- Violence or aggression towards others including bullying
- Isolation from peers

3. Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by rape and/or penetration or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

The following may be indicators of sexual abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Sexually explicit play or behaviour or age-inappropriate knowledge
- Anal or vaginal discharge, soreness or scratching
- Reluctance to go home
- Inability to concentrate, tiredness
- Refusal to communicate
- Thrush, persistent complaints of stomach disorders or pains
- Eating disorders, for example anorexia nervosa and bulimia
- Attention seeking behaviour, self-mutilation, substance abuse
- Aggressive behaviour including sexual harassment or molestation
- Unusual compliance
- Regressive behaviour, enuresis, soiling
- Frequent or openly masturbating, touching others inappropriately
- Depression, withdrawal, isolation from peer group
- Reluctance to undress for PE or swimming
- Bruises or scratches in the genital area

4. Sexual Exploitation

Child Sexual Exploitation occurs when a child or young person, or another person, receives “something” (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of the child/young person performing sexual activities, or another person performing sexual activities on the child/young person.

The presence of any significant indicator for sexual exploitation should trigger a referral to Birmingham Children’s Trust. The significant indicators are:

- Having a relationship of concern with a controlling adult or young person (this may involve physical and/or emotional abuse and/or gang activity)
- Entering and/or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults
- Possessing unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothes or other items
- Frequenting areas known for risky activities

- Being groomed or abused via the Internet and mobile technology; and
- Having unexplained contact with hotels, taxi companies or fast food outlets.
- Missing for periods of time (CSE and County Lines)

5. Emotional Abuse

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

The following may be indicators of emotional abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- The child consistently describes him/herself in very negative ways – as stupid, naughty, hopeless, ugly
- Over-reaction to mistakes
- Delayed physical, mental or emotional development
- Sudden speech or sensory disorders
- Inappropriate emotional responses, fantasies
- Neurotic behaviour: rocking, banging head, regression, tics and twitches
- Self-harming, drug or solvent abuse
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Running away
- Compulsive stealing
- Appetite disorders - anorexia nervosa, bulimia; or
- Soiling, smearing faeces, enuresis.

N.B: Some situations where children stop communicating suddenly (known as “traumatic mutism”) can indicate maltreatment.

6. Responses from Parent/Carers

Research and experience indicate that the following responses from parents may suggest a cause for concern across all five categories:

- Delay in seeking treatment that is obviously needed
- Unawareness or denial of any injury, pain or loss of function (for example, a fractured limb)
- Incompatible explanations offered, several different explanations or the child is said to have acted in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development
- Reluctance to give information or failure to mention other known relevant injuries
- Frequent presentation of minor injuries
- A persistently negative attitude towards the child
- Unrealistic expectations or constant complaints about the child
- Alcohol misuse or other drug/substance misuse
- Parents request removal of the child from home; or
- Violence between adults in the household

- Evidence of coercion and control.

7. Disabled Children

When working with children with disabilities, practitioners need to be aware that additional possible indicators of abuse and/or neglect may also include:

- A bruise in a site that may not be of concern on an ambulant child such as the shin, maybe of concern on a non-mobile child
- Not getting enough help with feeding leading to malnourishment
- Poor toileting arrangements
- Lack of stimulation
- Unjustified and/or excessive use of restraint
- Rough handling, extreme behaviour modification such as deprivation of medication, food or clothing, disabling wheelchair batteries
- Unwillingness to try to learn a child's means of communication
- Ill-fitting equipment, for example, callipers, sleep boards, inappropriate splinting
- Misappropriation of a child's finances; or
- Inappropriate invasive procedures.

Appendix 2

Dealing with a disclosure of Abuse

When a pupil tells me about abuse they have suffered, what should I remember?

- Stay calm.
- Do not communicate shock, anger or embarrassment.
- Reassure the pupil. Tell her/him you are pleased that s/he is speaking to you.
- Never enter into a pact of secrecy with the pupil. Assure her/him that you will try to help but let the pupil know that you will have to tell other people in order to do this. State who this will be and why.
- Tell her/him that you believe them. Young people very rarely lie about abuse; but s/he may have tried to tell others and not been heard or believed.
- Tell the pupil that it is not her/his fault.
- Encourage the pupil to talk but do not ask "leading questions" or press for information.
- Listen and remember.
- Check that you have understood correctly what the pupil is trying to tell you.
- Praise the pupil for telling you. Communicate that s/he has a right to be safe and protected.
- Do not tell the pupil that what s/he experienced is dirty, naughty or bad.
- It is inappropriate to make any comments about the alleged offender.
- Be aware that the pupil may retract what s/he has told you. It is essential to record in writing, all you have heard, though not necessarily at the time of disclosure.
- At the end of the conversation, tell the pupil again who you are going to tell and why that person or those people need to know.
- As soon as you can afterwards, make a detailed record of the conversation using the pupil's own language. Include any questions you may have asked. Do not add any opinions or interpretations.
- If the disclosure relates to a physical injury do not photograph the injury but record in writing as much detail as possible.

NB - it is not education staff's role to seek disclosures. Their role is to observe that something may be wrong, ask about it, listen, be available and try to make time to talk.

Immediately after a Disclosure

You should not deal with this yourself. Clear indications or disclosure of abuse must be reported to Birmingham Children's Trust without delay, by the Head Teacher, DSL or in exceptional circumstances by the staff member who has raised the concern.

Pupils making a disclosure may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they will speak. Listening to and supporting a young person who has been abused can be traumatic for the adults involved. Support for you will be available from your DSL or Head Teacher.

Appendix 3

Allegations about a Member of Staff, Governor or Volunteer

1. Inappropriate behaviour by staff/volunteers could take the following forms:
 - **Physical**
For example, the intentional use of force as a punishment, slapping, use of objects to hit with, throwing objects, or rough physical handling.
 - **Emotional**
For example, intimidation, belittling, scapegoating, sarcasm, lack of respect for young person's rights, and attitudes that discriminate on the grounds of race, gender, disability or sexuality.
 - **Sexual**
For example, sexualised behaviour towards pupils, sexual harassment, inappropriate phone calls and texts, images via social media, sexual assault and rape.
 - **Neglect**
For example, failing to act to protect young people, failing to seek medical attention or failure to carry out an appropriate risk assessment.
 - **Spiritual Abuse**
For example, using undue influence or pressure to control individuals or ensure obedience, follow religious practices that are harmful such as beatings or starvation.
2. If a young person makes an allegation about a member of staff, Trustee, visitor or volunteer the Head Teacher must be informed immediately. The Head Teacher must carry out an urgent initial consideration in order to establish whether there is substance to the allegation. The Head Teacher should not carry out the investigation him/herself or interview pupils. However, they should ensure that all investigations including for supply staff are completed appropriately.
3. The Head Teacher should exercise and be accountable for their professional judgement on the action to be taken as follows:
 - If the actions of the member of staff, and the consequences of the actions, raise credible child protection concerns the Head Teacher will notify Birmingham Children's Trust Designated Officer (LADO) Team¹ (Tel: 0121 675 1669). The LADO Team will liaise with the Chair of Governors and advise about action to be taken and may initiate internal referrals within Birmingham Children's Trust to address the needs of children likely to have been affected.
 - If the actions of the member of staff, and the consequences of the actions, do not raise credible child protection concerns, but do raise other issues in relation to the conduct of the member of staff or the pupil. These should be addressed through the school's own internal procedures.
 - If the Head Teacher decides that the allegation is without foundation and no further formal action is necessary, all those involved should be informed of this conclusion, and the reasons for the decision should be recorded on the child's safeguarding file. The allegation should be removed from personnel records.
4. Where an allegation has been made against the Head Teacher, then the Trustees takes on the role of liaising with the LADO Team in determining the appropriate way forward. For details of this specific procedure see the Section on **Allegations against Staff and Volunteers** in the West Midlands Child protection procedures.
5. Where the allegation is against the sole proprietor, the referral should be made to the LADO Team directly.

¹ In other authorities the LADO service is referred to as the Position of Trust Team (POT)

Appendix 4

Indicators of Vulnerability to Radicalisation

1. Radicalisation is defined in KCSiE 2020 as:
The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.
2. Extremism is defined by the Government in the Prevent Strategy as:
Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
3. Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:
The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:
 - Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;
 - Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
 - Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts; or
 - Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.
4. KCSiE 2020 describes Terrorism as an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”. Those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.

5. Pupils may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that school staff are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.
6. Indicators of vulnerability include:
 - **Identity Crisis** - the pupil is distanced from their cultural/religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society
 - **Personal Crisis** - the pupil may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging
 - **Personal Circumstances** - migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the student/pupil's country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy
 - **Unmet Aspirations** - the pupil may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life
 - **Experiences of Criminality** - which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement/reintegration
 - **Special Educational Need** - pupils may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.

7. This list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.

8. More critical risk factors could include:
 - Being in contact with extremist recruiters
 - Family members convicted of a terrorism act or subject to a Channel intervention
 - Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
 - Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature
 - Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
 - Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
 - Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations
 - Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour; and
 - Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and/or personal crisis.

Appendix 5

Preventing Violent Extremism - Roles and Responsibilities of the Single Point of Contact (SPOC)

The SPOC for **Aston Manor Academy** is **Sandra Coleman**.

The SPOC for **Chilwell Croft Academy** is **Andy Murphy** who are both responsible for:

- Ensuring that staff of the school are aware that you are the SPOC in relation to protecting pupils from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism;
- Maintaining and applying a good understanding of the relevant guidance in relation to preventing pupils from becoming involved in terrorism, and protecting them from radicalisation by those who support terrorism or forms of extremism which lead to terrorism;
- Raising awareness about the role and responsibilities of Aston Manor Academy and Chilwell Croft Academy in relation to protecting pupils from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism;
- Monitoring the effect in practice of the school's RE curriculum and Assembly Policy to ensure that they are used to promote community cohesion and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs;
- Raising awareness within the school about the safeguarding processes relating to protecting pupils from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism;
- Acting as the first point of contact within the school for case discussions relating to pupils who may be at risk of radicalisation or involved in terrorism;
- Collating relevant information in relation to referrals of vulnerable pupils into the Channel² process;
- Attending Channel meetings as necessary and carrying out any actions as agreed;
- Reporting progress on actions to the Channel Co-ordinator; and sharing any relevant additional information in a timely manner.

² Channel is a multi-agency approach to provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist related activity. It is led by the West Midlands Police Counter-Terrorism Unit, and it aims to

- Establish an effective multi-agency referral and intervention process to identify vulnerable individuals;
- Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised, so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity; and
- Provide early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risks they face and reduce vulnerability.

Appendix 6 – COVID 19 & Safeguarding

Schools must have regard to the statutory safeguarding guidance, **keeping children safe in education** and should refer to the **coronavirus (COVID-19): safeguarding in schools, colleges and other providers guidance** and update safeguarding procedures in line with DfE updates.

Designated safeguarding leads (and deputies) should be provided with more time, especially in the first few weeks of term, to help them provide support to staff and young people regarding any new safeguarding and welfare concerns and the handling of referrals to children's social care and other agencies where these are appropriate, and agencies and services should prepare to work together to actively look for signs of harm.

Communication with school nurses is important for safeguarding and supporting wellbeing, as they have continued virtual support to pupils who have not been in school.

Online safety

Coronavirus (COVID-19): keeping children safe online - All schools and colleges should continue to consider the safety of their children when they are asked to work online. The starting point for online teaching should be that the same principles as set out in the school's or college's staff behaviour policy (sometimes known as a code of conduct) should be followed. This policy should amongst other things include acceptable use of technologies, staff pupil/student relationships and communication including the use of social media. The policy should apply equally to any existing or new online and distance learning arrangements which are introduced. Schools and colleges should, as much as is reasonably possible, consider if their existing policies adequately reflect that some children (and in some cases staff) continue to work remotely online. As with the child protection policy, in some cases an annex/addendum summarising key coronavirus related changes may be more effective than re-writing/re-issuing the whole policy.

The principles set out in the **guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings** published by the Safer Recruitment Consortium may help schools and colleges satisfy themselves that their staff behaviour policies are robust and effective. In some areas schools and colleges may be able to seek support from their local authority when planning online lessons/activities and considering online safety.

Schools and colleges should continue to ensure any use of online learning tools and systems is in line with privacy and data protection requirements.

An essential part of the online planning process will be ensuring pupils who are being asked to work online have very clear reporting routes in place so they can raise any concerns whilst online. As well as reporting routes back to the school or college this should also signpost pupils to age appropriate practical support from the likes of:

- **Childline** - for support
- **UK Safer Internet Centre** - to report and remove harmful online content
- **CEOP** - for advice on making a report about online abuse

Schools and colleges are likely to be in regular contact with parents and carers. Those communications should continue to be used to reinforce the importance of pupils being safe online. It will be especially important for parents and carers to be aware of what their children are being asked to do online, including the sites they will be asked to access and be clear who from the school or college (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online.

Parents and carers may choose to supplement the school or college online offer with support from online companies and in some cases individual tutors. In their communications with parents and carers, schools and colleges should emphasise the importance of securing online support from a

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reputable organisation/individual who can provide evidence that they are safe and can be trusted to have access to children.

Support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online includes:

- **Thinkuknow** provides advice from the National Crime Agency (NCA) on staying safe online.
- **Parent info** is a collaboration between Parentzone and the NCA providing support and guidance for parents from leading experts and organisations.
- **Childnet** offers a toolkit to support parents and carers of children of any age to start discussions about their online life, to set boundaries around online behaviour and technology use, and to find out where to get more help and support.
- **Internet Matters** provides age-specific online safety checklists, guides on how to set parental controls on a range of devices, and a host of practical tips to help children get the most out of their digital world.
- **London Grid for Learning** has support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online, including tips to keep primary aged children safe online.
- **Net-aware** has support for parents and carers from the NSPCC and O2, including a guide to social networks, apps and games.
- **Let's Talk About It** has advice for parents and carers to keep children safe from online radicalisation.
- **UK Safer Internet Centre** has tips, advice, guides and other resources to help keep children safe online, including parental controls offered by home internet providers and safety tools on social networks and other online services.

Government has also provided:

- **Support for parents and carers to keep children safe from online harms**, includes advice about specific harms such as online child sexual abuse, sexting, and cyberbullying.
- **Support to stay safe online** includes security and privacy settings, blocking unsuitable content, and parental controls.

The department encourages schools and colleges to share this support with parents and carers.

Appendix 7: Key Staff

Role	Aston Manor Academy	Chilwell Croft Academy
Lead Designated Safeguarding	Sandra Coleman	Andy Murphy
Deputy DSL's	Emma Smith Jill Sweeney Neil Turner Stacey Lander Daniel Preston	Pravina Patel Hayley Robbs Karen Young Ruksana Fazil
Data Protection Officer	Simon Dilkes	Simon Dilkes
Rights Respecting link		Kiran Kenth
Designated Teacher for looked after children and previously looked after children	Emma Smith	Pravina Patel Hayley Robbs
Mental Health Lead	Sandra Coleman	Pravina Patel
Safeguarding Governor	Jayne Hackett	Jayne Hackett
Safer Recruitment training (School staff)	Jill Sweeney Neil Turner James Forbes Sharon Elliott	Andrew Murphy Sharon Elliott
Safer Recruitment (Trustees)	Simon Spencer	Simon Spencer
Specialist online monitoring software	Smoothwall	Smoothwall

Approved by	Date approved	Next review date
Trust Board	5 th Oct 2020	Sept 2021

Appendix 8

This appendix has been created in line with the DfE's 'Coronavirus (COVID-19): Safeguarding in Trusts, Colleges and other providers' guidance.

Statement of Intent

We understand that we face a time of great uncertainty and, as a Trust, we are doing all we can to provide clarity and safety to the Trust community. This appendix includes provisions which the Trust will have due regard for during the coronavirus pandemic. The information in this section is under constant review and is updated to reflect changes to government guidance as it is released.

1. Key Definitions

1.1 For the purpose of this policy, the following definitions will be utilised:

- Education hub: a cluster of schools and colleges collaborating and sharing resources, staff and pupils in a local area.
- Children of keyworkers: children of parents who work in the following industries:
 - Health and social care
 - Education and childcare
 - Local and national government, e.g. administrative occupations
 - Food and essential goods retail, e.g. supermarket workers and grocers
 - Public safety and national security, e.g. police and ministry of defence workers
 - Transport, e.g. freight transport workers and train drivers
 - Utilities, communication and financial services, e.g. bankers, oil workers, and telecommunications (999 and 111 critical services)
- Vulnerable children: those who have a social worker and those with EHC plans. Those who have a social worker include children who have a child protection plan and those who are looked after by the LA. A child may also be deemed to be vulnerable if they have been assessed as being in need or otherwise meet the definition in section 17 of the Children Act 1989.
- Volunteer staff: staff who are working in a Trust that is not their usual place of work.

2. The role of the DSL and their deputies

2.1 In light of the current crisis, the Trust has additional measures in place to ensure the safety and wellbeing of its pupils – this approach is led by the lead DSL.

2.2 During partial Trust closure, the DSL and their deputies are responsible for:

- Ensuring they or their deputies are available at all times, either in Trust or via telephone or online communication.
- Sharing their time and resources with other Trusts, where necessary.
- Being responsible for amending Appendix A (this section) in line with the continual changes to education policy released by the DfE and communicating all changes to staff and volunteers.
- Identifying vulnerable children and communicating additional safeguarding provisions to pupils and their families.
- Ensuring the Trust's pupils that are attending another Trust (as part of the hub approach) have the required support and communicating the pupil's additional needs with the other Trust's DSL.
- Working with the Virtual Trust Hub and wider LA to protect vulnerable children.
- Ensuring staff are aware of reporting channels for safeguarding concerns.
- Sharing their contact information with the Trust community.
- Ensuring there is a consistent approach to safeguarding children throughout the coronavirus pandemic.

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- Providing pupils with clear communication channels so they can report any concerns they have, including reports of peer-on-peer abuse.
 - Ensuring any pupil who is not formally considered as vulnerable, but who may still be vulnerable, has access to Trust support where required.
 - Identifying a suitable member of the SLT to assume the role of temporary DSL should both themselves and their deputies become unable to work.
 - Providing all volunteers and volunteer staff with copies of this policy.
 - Adhering to safer recruitment procedures and carrying out risk assessments on volunteers where required.
 - Seeking assurances from employers of volunteer staff, to ensure they have up-to-date safeguarding training and are safe to work with children.
- 2.3 The DSL will report back to the Trust on all relevant safeguarding concerns experienced during partial closure.
- 2.4 The DSL will work with the local safeguarding partners to ensure pupils remain safe during partial Trust closure.

3. Attendance

- 3.1 The Trust will no longer use its regular attendance register to record attendance during partial Trust closure.
- 3.2 The Trust will report to the DfE the number of pupils in attendance and whether they remain partially closed using [the online form](#). This form will be submitted by 12:00pm each weekday.
- 3.3 The Trust will record and investigate any absences where it expected a child to attend Trust and they did not or where parents have arranged care for their child who subsequently did not attend.
- 3.4 Measures are in place, in line with 2.2 of this appendix, to ensure pupils attending a different Trust are in a safe environment. For CiC, any change will be organised and monitored by the VSH.
- 3.5 The DSL makes a pupil's temporary Trust aware of the reason why they are vulnerable (where relevant) and ensures the temporary Trust has access to the pupil's EHC plan and other supporting documents – this will be provided before the pupil is moved or as soon as possible.
- 3.6 The Trust will not prevent the transfer of safeguarding data to a pupil's temporary Trust, yet, it will always have due regard for data protection legislation during the transfer of information.

4. Staff training and safeguarding induction

- 4.1 The Trust will ensure that all existing Trust staff have read part one of 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE) and are suitably trained in this policy and any local safeguarding arrangements.
- 4.2 The DSL and a member of SLT or Headteacher will ensure any volunteer staff from other Trusts are suitably trained in safeguarding and ensure that they have read KCSIE and are aware of the Trust's safeguarding policy and procedures and any additional local safeguarding arrangements.
- 4.3 The Headteacher or a member of SLT will risk assess any volunteers and volunteer staff working with pupils and use their professional judgement to assess whether they are suitable to work with pupils.
- 4.4 The Trust will follow safer recruitment processes, in line with the relevant policy, when acquiring new staff.
- 4.5 Anyone who has not undergone suitable DBS checks will not be left unattended with pupils.

- 4.6 The Trust will report anyone to the TRA who they consider a safeguarding risk by emailing Misconduct.Teacher@education.gov.uk – all referrals received by the TRA will continue to be considered.
- 4.7 The Trust will have a rota system which allows the Headteachers to be aware of who will be in Trust at any one given time.
- 4.8 The Trust will keep a record of each record of attendance for staff and pupils within the Trust and any additional risk assessments made on staff in a secure file, e.g. the SCR.

Online safety and security

- 4.9 All online programmes used will be checked by the Trust's Data Protection Officer and DSL to ensure they are reputable and GDPR compliant.
- 4.10 The IT Manager will work to ensure any loaned devices are secure and have the necessary antivirus malware protection downloaded.
- 4.11 Any online queries which require the services of an IT technician will be addressed over the phone or online as much as possible.
- 4.12 The DSL will report back to the Executive Director how they are ensuring pupils remain safe online during partial school closure.
- 4.13 Pupils will report any suspicious online activity they encounter to the DSL, Headteacher or a member of SLT.
- 4.14 Staff will adhere to the Staff Code of Conduct at all times when delivering education online.
- 4.15 Staff will report concerns over a pupil's safety online to the DSL.
- 4.16 The Trust will collaborate with parents and carers to reinforce the importance of online safety.

5. Mental health

- 5.1 The Trust understands how the coronavirus pandemic can cause pupils and staff to feel anxious and concerned and will offer any essential support required to those in need.
- 5.2 The headteacher will encourage line managers to hold one-to-one meetings with their staff over the phone or via a video call to ensure they feel supported during this stressful time.
- 5.3 Pupils will be provided with different resources they can access to help them cope with their mental health, including ChildLine and other online services.
- 5.4 Face-to-face support will only be provided where necessary or unavoidable.
- 5.5 The Trust will have due regard for the Social Emotional Mental Health (SEMH) Policy when identifying early signs of mental health issues in pupils.

6. Supporting pupils at home

- 6.1 The DSL will ensure every pupil has their contact information so they know how they can talk to them about any safeguarding concern.
- 6.2 Pupils are provided with online safety information by their school.
- 6.3 Pupils will be directed to practical online support, such as ChildLine, where they feel unsafe and require support outside of the Trust.
- 6.4 Parents are given a list of websites their child will be accessing and any information of online sessions with staff their child will be participating in during partial Trust closure.
- 6.5 Parents are provided with the contact details of the DSL so they can report any concerns they have.

7. Peer-on-peer abuse

- 7.1 The DSL will implement robust reporting procedures for peer-on-peer abuse during partial Trust closure and communicate these to all staff, pupils and parents.
- 7.2 Reports made regarding peer-on-peer abuse will be risk assessed by the DSL on a case-by-case basis and, where required, investigated immediately and reported to the relevant authority, e.g. the police or CASS where required.
- 7.3 Both the alleged perpetrator and victim will be provided with support whilst the report is being investigated.
- 7.4 Pupils will be provided with the contact details of relevant bodies who can provide support to them during this time, e.g. ChildLine.
- 7.5 The DSL will keep the victim, the alleged perpetrator and their families up-to-date where necessary with details of the investigation, including the conclusion and how appeals can be made.
- 7.6 Individuals will be given a copy of the Trust's amended [Complaints Procedures Policy](#) to assist them with the appeals process.
- 7.7 Communications will be made online or by telephone, unless face-to-face contact is unavoidable.

8. Monitoring and review

- 8.1 The DSL is responsible for continually monitoring DfE updates and updating this appendix in line with any government changes and guidance from the local safeguarding partners.
- 8.2 Any changes to this appendix will be communicated to all staff, parents and relevant stakeholders.

April 2020