



Child Protection Policy

About this document

This document has been developed with reference to schools' statutory responsibilities and takes account of national guidance and local procedures as follows:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1014057/KCSIE_2021_September.pdf
- Working together to safeguard children, 2018:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/942454/Working_together_to_safeguard_children_inter_agency_guidance.pdf
- Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners, July 2018
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/721581/Information_sharing_advice_practitioners_safeguarding_services.pdf
- MK Safeguarding Children Board's multi-agency procedures
<https://www.mkscb.org/policy-procedures/>
- Data protection toolkit for schools:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/747620/Data_Protection_Toolkit_for_Schools_OpenBeta.pdf

Approved by:	Governing Board	Autumn 2021
Last reviewed on:	Autumn 2020	
Next review due by:	Autumn 2022	

**VIADUCT FEDERATION OF SCHOOLS
CHILD PROTECTION POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

1. KEY CONTACTS in school/setting

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2. INTRODUCTION

Safeguarding is defined as protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health and/or development, ensuring that children grow up in the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

The purpose of this child protection policy is to:

- Inform staff, parents, volunteers and governors about the school's responsibilities for safeguarding children.
- Enable everyone to have a clear understanding of how these responsibilities should be carried out.

This child protection policy forms part of a suite of documents and policies that relate to the safeguarding responsibilities of both schools.

It also recognises that a number of other school policies and procedures form part of the wider safeguarding and child welfare agenda and therefore the child protection policy should be read in conjunction with the policies listed below:

- Anti-bullying policy
- Behaviour policy
- Positive Handling policy
- ICT Acceptable Use policy
- Health and safety policy
- Medical Welfare policy
- Procedures for assessing and managing risk e.g. school trips (use of EVOLVE)
- Safer recruitment practice (schools toolkit)
- Staff induction policy
- Code of conduct for staff
- Supporting pupils at school with medical conditions
- Equality policy
- Allegations against staff procedure
- Complaints procedure

2. SAFEGUARDING POLICY STATEMENT, PRINCIPLES AND AIMS

Safeguarding statement

All school staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment for children in which they can learn and schools are well placed to observe outward signs of abuse, changes in behaviour and failure to develop, because they have daily contact with children.

Therefore, all school staff will receive appropriate safeguarding children training (which is updated regularly), to ensure they are aware of their role in the early recognition of the indicators of abuse or neglect and of the appropriate procedures to follow. In addition, all staff will receive safeguarding and child protection updates (via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings) as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

The Designated Safeguarding Leads will ensure that all temporary staff and volunteers (including governors) are made aware of the school's safeguarding policies and procedures, including the child protection policy, behaviour policy and staff code of conduct.

All schools must ensure that the procedures contained in this policy are consistent with Milton Keynes Together procedures and that they apply to all staff, volunteers and governors.

Safeguarding policy principles

- The welfare of the child is paramount.
- All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection.
- All staff have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm.
- Pupils and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support.

Safeguarding policy aims

- To raise awareness among all school staff of the need to safeguard all children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting abuse.
- To ensure school leaders have mechanisms in place to confirm that all staff have read the policy and, as a minimum, the most up to date version of Keeping Children Safe in Education Part One & Appendix A
- To ensure all staff know the name of the Designated Safeguarding Lead/Leads and any deputies and are aware of their role and responsibilities.
- To support staff to understand and discharge their roles and responsibilities as detailed in most current Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education
- To ensure arrangements are in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people, particularly those who are most disadvantaged, and that a structured procedure is in place which all staff and volunteers follow when dealing with safeguarding concerns.
- To provide a safe environment in which children can learn and develop, where they feel secure, listened to and encouraged to talk.
- To ensure appropriate systems are in place for seeking and taking into account children's wishes and feelings when making decisions, taking action and deciding what services to provide to protect individual children.
- To establish and maintain an environment in which school staff and volunteers feel able to raise any concerns they may have in relation to child safety and well-being, confident in the knowledge that they will be listened to.
- To promote partnership working with parents and professionals.

- To ensure the school curriculum includes opportunities for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse.
- To ensure safer recruitment and safe workforce practices are in place and followed.
- To ensure robust procedures are in place for the recognition and referral of child protection or child welfare concerns.
- To take account of and inform policies related to the protection of children from specific forms of risk and abuse including: anti-bullying, the risk of radicalisation, child sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation (FGM) child criminal exploitation including gangs and County Lines, domestic abuse, homelessness, honour-based violence, peer-on-peer, sexual violence and sexual harassment between children.
- To recognise that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in children with special educational needs and disabilities.
- To provide systematic monitoring of and support for children and young people who are in care or subject to child protection plans, proactively contributing to the implementation of their plan.

3. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK AND LOCAL GUIDANCE

In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people all schools will act in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:

- Children Act, 1989
- Children Act, 2004
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Education Act, 2002 (Section 175/157) - outlines the responsibility of Local Authorities and School Governing Boards to:

“ensure that their functions relating to the conduct of school are exercised with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are its pupils”.

- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups act 2006
- School Staffing (England) regulations 2009 which set out what must be recorded on the single central record and the requirement for at least one person conducting an interview to be trained in safer recruitment
- Governance Handbook
- Disqualification under the Childcare Act, 2018
- Keeping Children Safe in Education – Most current version
- The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005(Amended 2016)
- Sexual Offences Act (2003)
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (PREVENT duty) Section 26
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (Section 74, Serious Crime Act 2015)
- Statutory Guidance on FGM
- Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974
- Ofsted Inspection Framework: education, skills and early years and any accompanying or revised inspection evaluation schedules and handbooks
- School inspection handbooks for Section 5 and Section 8 inspections – Ofsted Handbook for inspecting schools in England under section 5 of the Education Act 2005
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2018) – which requires schools to follow multi-agency child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through Milton Keynes Together

- Serious Crime Act 2015

This policy also meets the requirements relating to safeguarding and welfare in the statutory framework for the early years foundation stage

Local child protection procedures

Schools are also expected to ensure that they have appropriate procedures in place for responding to situations in which a:

- child may have been abused or neglected or is at risk of abuse or neglect
- member of staff has behaved in a way that has, or may have harmed a child or that indicates they would pose a risk of harm.

Where any of the above instances are suspected, members of staff will report their concerns via CPOMs. The DSL will then review and take action on all referrals as necessary.

The school complies with the multi-agency child protection procedures that have been agreed locally through Milton Keynes Together which are based on the statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2018).

The Designated Safeguarding Lead, staff and governors are aware of the guidance, its implications and the need to ensure that child protection issues are addressed using agreed procedures.

The school will continue to play a role after any referral and will use the links it has developed with partner agencies, particularly Children's Social Care, via the MASH.

MK Together includes detailed chapters on:

<https://www.mktogether.co.uk/policy-procedures/>

- What to do if you have a concern
- How to make a referral
- Safer recruitment guidance
- Managing allegations against staff (LADO guidance)
- Additional guidance on more specialist safeguarding topics.

MK Levels of need document provides guidance on procedures when identifying and acting on child safety and welfare concerns, including:

https://www.mktogether.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/fv_MK-Levels-of-Need-July-2020.pdf

- The four stages of intervention from early help to child protection and the criteria that define these.
- When and how to make a referral to Milton Keynes Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).

The school recognises the importance of multi-agency working and will enable staff to attend / contribute appropriately to relevant meetings including Child Protection Strategy Meetings; Family Support (Child in Need) Meetings; Child Protection Conferences; Core Groups; Child Care Reviews.

4. DEFINITIONS

Safeguarding: Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from physical and mental maltreatment, preventing the impairment of the health or

development of children, ensuring that they grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Child protection: Child protection is the aspect of safeguarding that focuses on the processes undertaken to protect children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering significant harm.

Staff: The term staff covers all individuals working for or on behalf of the school, full time or part time, temporary or permanent, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL): Refers to the designated safeguarding lead at the school

Child: Child refers to all young people under the age of 18. It applies to pupils in the school and extends to visiting children and students from other establishments

Parent: The term parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting role, for example step-parents, foster carers and adoptive parents.

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children (KCSIE) Additional information can be found in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and the most up to date version of Keeping Children Safe in Education

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All staff working with or on behalf of children have a responsibility to protect them. There are, however, key people within schools and the Local Authority who have specific responsibilities under child protection procedures.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead

The postholder has the status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post including committing resources and, where appropriate, supporting and directing other staff.

During term time, the Designated Safeguarding Lead and/ or a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead will always be available during school hours for staff and parents in the school to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

Designated Safeguarding Lead responsibilities

Full details of the Designated Safeguarding Lead's responsibilities can be found in the most current version of Keeping Children Safe in Education. In summary, responsibilities include:

- Ensuring that child protection procedures are followed within the school and to make appropriate, timely referrals to the Milton Keynes Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) in accordance with the Milton Keynes Together's multi agency safeguarding procedures.
- Ensuring that all staff employed within the school, including temporary staff and volunteers, are aware of the school's internal procedures in addition to the government guidance in the latest version of Keeping Children Safe in Education, to advise other staff; and to offer support to those requiring this.

- Undertaking specialist child protection training, this will be updated at a minimum of every two years. Designated Safeguarding Leads will also receive training on managing allegations, female genital mutilation, child sexual exploitation and Prevent, and will be available to provide advice and support to staff on these issues.
- Linking with the Milton Keynes Together and ensure that all staff are aware of relevant training opportunities, as well as updates in local policies on safeguarding.
- Ensuring a statement is published that informs parents and carers about the school's duties and responsibilities under child protection procedures. The school must publish its child protection policy online on the school website and make copies available to parents on request.

In detail the Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for:

Managing referrals and cases

- Referring all cases of suspected abuse or neglect to the Milton Keynes MultiAgency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Police (cases where a crime may have been committed) and to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern.
- Referring cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required.
- Sharing information with appropriate staff in relation to a child's looked after (CLA) legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an Interim Care Order or Care Order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility.
- Ensuring they have details of looked after children's social workers and the name of the virtual school Headteacher in the authority that is responsible for the child.

Work with others

- Act as a point of contact with the three safeguarding partners;
- Liaison with the Headteacher or principal to provide information on ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
- Liaison with "case managers" and the LADO on cases which concern a staff member;
- Liaison with staff (particularly pastoral support staff, school nurses, IT Technicians, and SENCOs) on matters of safety and safeguarding and whether to make a referral; and
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff

Training

The Designated Safeguarding Lead should undergo formal training every two years and should also undertake Prevent awareness training. In addition to this training, their knowledge and skills should be kept up-to-date (via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, and taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at least annually to:

Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments – also known as CAF.

Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so.

- Ensure each member of staff has access to, and understands, the school's safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff as part of their induction.
- Be alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers.
- Understand and support the school in relation to the requirements of the PREVENT duty and be able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation.
- Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals (on CPOMS).
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- In relation to child protection measures staff should foster, a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, as well as a culture of "it could happen here"
- Be able recognise the additional risks that children with SEND face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support SEND children to stay safe online.
- Be able to understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up-to-date capability required to keep children safe whilst they are online at school.

Raising Awareness

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will:

- Ensure the child protection policies and procedures are known, understood and used appropriately.
- Ensure the safeguarding and child protection policy is reviewed annually as a minimum and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, working with the governing board regarding this.
- Ensure that the safeguarding and child protection policy is publicly available and that parents are aware that referrals concerning suspected abuse or neglect may be made and what role the school plays in this.
- Link with Milton Keynes Together to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Help promote educational outcomes by sharing information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and school leadership staff

All staff responsibilities

Induction training: All staff members, including the Headteacher /Principal/Senior Officer (if they are not a designated lead) will receive a mandatory induction to familiarise themselves with:

- Relevant policies and procedures, including child protection, whistleblowing and acceptable use of technology
- Staff code of conduct and safe working practices o Keeping Children Safe in Education(latest version) part 1 and Annex B
- What to Do If You Are Concerned About a Child: Advice for Practitioners (DfE, 2015)
- Information about the signs and indicators of abuse and neglect of Information regarding child sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation and Prevent
- Information on what to do if they have concerns about a child or young person.
- The role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and any deputies and the School Behaviour Policy

- The safeguarding response to children who go missing from education.
- To read and understand Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (most current version) Staff and leaders working directly with children and young people must also read Annex B. All staff will sign a declaration at the beginning of the academic year to say they have reviewed the guidance.
- To attend safeguarding, including child protection training, every three years as a minimum, and updates on safeguarding and child protection, as required, but at least annually.
- To be aware of the mandatory duty, introduced by the Serious Crime Act 2015 that requires teachers to report known cases of Female Genital Mutilation involving children under the age of 18 to the police.
- To be aware of how to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in safeguarding processes and what to do if concerns are not addressed.
- To be aware of the early help process and understand their role in it.
- To be aware of the referral process to Children's Social Care and the role they might be expected to play in assessments.
- To know what to do if a child tells them that he/she is being abused or neglected.
- To know how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality whilst liaising with relevant professionals
- To know the signs of different types of abuse and neglect as well as specific safeguarding issues, such as peer-on peer abuse, child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation, indicators of being at risk from or involved with serious violent crime, FGM and radicalisation.
- To know the importance of reassuring victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.

Quality assurance of safeguarding in school

It is the Headteachers' responsibility, in conjunction with the Designated Lead for Safeguarding, to complete an annual safeguarding audit, to be submitted electronically to the Milton Keynes Safeguarding Board (MKSB) within the notified timeframe.

Audit outcomes are shared with the Governing Board and will form the basis of the school's own Annual Report to Governors which details key actions to be taken as a result of the audit - actions to be included in the school's development planning.

Governing Board responsibilities

The Governing Board will ensure that they comply with their duties under legislation. They will also have regard to this guidance to ensure that the policies, procedures and training in their schools are effective and comply with the law at all times.

Additional information supporting the Governing Board in carrying out its duties can be found in Keeping Children Safe in Education (latest version) - Annex C.

In summary responsibilities include:

- Appointing an appropriate senior member of staff (Deputy Headteachers) to act as the Designated Safeguarding Lead and to appoint Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads.
- Ensuring, in conjunction with the Headteachers', that the Designated Safeguarding Lead fulfils the role and upholds the school's statutory responsibilities.
- Supporting inter-agency working, which includes providing a coordinated offer of early help when additional needs of children are identified.

- Ensuring that an effective child protection policy and procedures are in place and that the policy and structures supporting safeguarding children are reviewed annually as a minimum, together with a staff behaviour policy or code of conduct.
- Ensuring staff are provided with Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education,(most current version) – Appendix B and are aware of specific safeguarding issues.
- Ensuring that staff induction is in place with regards to child protection and safeguarding.
- Ensuring that all of the Designated Safeguarding Leads (including deputies) should undergo formal child protection training every two years (in line with MKSB guidance) and receive regular (annual) safeguarding refreshers (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments).
- Prioritising the welfare of children and young people and creating a culture where staff are confident to challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns.
- Ensuring that children are taught about safeguarding in an age appropriate way.
- Ensuring appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place to safeguard children from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material.
- Ensuring that there is a nominated governor for safeguarding children on the Governing Board

NB. Governors are not given details relating to individual child protection cases or situations, in order to ensure confidentiality is not breached.

6. WHEN TO BE CONCERNED

We operate a child-centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding:

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child.

Our staff form part of the wider safeguarding system for children. This system is based on the principle of providing help for families to stay together where it is safe for the children to do so, and looking at alternatives where it is not, whilst acting in the best interests of the child at all times.

Children who may require early help

All staff are aware of, and understand, their role in identifying emerging problems and sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment of a child's needs. It is important for children to receive the right help, at the right time, to address risks and prevent issues escalating. This also includes staff being active in monitoring and feeding back ongoing or escalating concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, to ensure due consideration can be given to a referral if the child's situation does not appear to be improving.

Staff and volunteers working within the school need to be alert to the potential need for early help for children who are more vulnerable. For example:

- Children with a disability and/or specific additional needs.
- Children with special educational needs.
- Children with health needs
- Children who are at risk due to their own or a family members' mental health needs
- Children who are acting as a young carer.

- Children who may experience discrimination due to their race, ethnicity, religion, gender identification or sexuality
- Children who have English as an additional language
- Children who are showing signs of engaging in anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement, County Lines and association with organised crime groups
- Children whose family circumstances present challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health or learning disability, domestic violence.
- Children who are showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect.
- Children who are looked after or previously looked after
- Children who are known to be living in difficult situations – for example temporary accommodation or where there are issues such as substance abuse or domestic violence
- Children who are at risk of FGM, sexual exploitation, forced marriage or radicalisation
- Children who are asylum seekers
- Children who are privately fostered (whether or not they have a statutory EHCP).
- Children who are frequently missing/ go missing from care or from home.
- Children who are misusing drugs or alcohol
- Children who are at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation
- Children who are missing education
- Children whose parent/carer has expressed an intention to move them to be home educated.

All staff need to be aware of the main categories of maltreatment: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect. They must also be aware of the indicators of maltreatment and specific safeguarding issues so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.

Children with special educational needs and disabilities

Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. This can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's impairment without further exploration.
- Assumptions that children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying, without outwardly showing any signs.
- Communication barriers and difficulties.
- A reluctance to challenge carers, (professionals may over empathise with carers because of the perceived stress of caring for a disabled child).
- Disabled children often rely on a wide network of carers to meet their basic needs, therefore the potential risk of exposure to abusive behaviour can be increased.
- A disabled child's understanding of abuse
- Lack of choice/participation
- Isolation

7. SAFER RECRUITMENT

Our Governing Board and school leadership team are responsible for ensuring that the school follows safe recruitment processes in accordance with government requirements and MKSB procedures. These include:

- Ensuring the Headteachers', other staff responsible for recruitment and members of the Governing Board (as appropriate) complete safer recruitment training.
- Ensuring the upkeep of a Single Central Record of all staff and regular volunteers.
- Ensuring written recruitment and selection policies and procedures are in place.
- Adhering to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children.
- Ensuring all governors have enhanced DBS checks.
- Taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required.
- Ensuring that volunteers are appropriately supervised.
- Ensuring that at least one person on any appointment panel is safer recruitment trained.

Ensure the school, is compliant with guidance contained in Keeping Children Safe in Education,2019 - Part 3 From September Keeping Children Safe in Education,(most current version Part 3)

Safe Working Practice

The school has developed a clear Code of Conduct that staff understand and have agreed to.

The Code of Conduct offers guidance to staff on the way they should behave when working with children. This should amongst other things, include acceptable use of technologies, staff/ pupil relationships and communications including the use of social media.

8. INFORMATION SHARING AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Safeguarding children raises issues of confidentiality that must be understood by staff and volunteers.

National guidance can be found in: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-practitioners-information-sharing-advice>

In summary:

- All staff are aware that they must not promise to keep 'secrets' with children and that if children disclose abuse, this must be passed on to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible and the child should be told who their disclosure will be shared with.
- Staff will be informed of relevant information in respect of individual cases regarding child protection on a 'need to know basis' only.

If a child has made a disclosure, the member of staff/volunteer should:

- Make a record of the date, time and place of the conversation, as soon as possible. Record the child's own words, along with any observations on what has been seen and any noticeable non-verbal behaviour. Use CPOMs where possible to refer to incident to the DSLs.
- Not destroy the original notes in case they are needed by a court but scan and upload them to CPOMs.
- Record factual statements and observations rather than interpretations or assumptions.
- All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing online.

9. FILE TRANSFER AND RECORD KEEPING

- When children leave the school, ensure the safeguarding file and any child protection information is sent to the new school /college as soon as possible, ensuring secure transit and a confirmation of receipt should be obtained. The file should be transferred separately from the main pupil file.
- Schools should obtain proof that the new school/education setting has received the safeguarding file for any child transferring and then destroy any information held on the child in line with data protection guidelines.
- Schools receiving a safeguarding file should ensure that a confirmation of receipt of the file is sent to the transferring school.
- Child protection records are stored centrally and securely by the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- electronic records are 'protected' and are accessible only by nominated individuals
- written records are stored in a locked cabinet.
- Child protection records are not kept with a child's academic record.
- Staff are aware that they must make a record of child protection concerns and that records must be signed and dated.

All records need to be given to the Designated Safeguarding Lead promptly. No copies should be retained by the member of staff or volunteer.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure that all safeguarding records are managed in accordance with the Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005.

If a pupil who is/or has been the subject of a child protection plan changes school, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will inform the social worker responsible for the case and transfer the appropriate records to the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the receiving school, in a secure manner, and separate from the child's academic file.

10. ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MEMBERS OF STAFF and VOLUNTEERS (LADO procedures)

The school recognises that it is possible for staff and volunteers (including supply staff and contractors) to behave in a manner that causes harm to children and takes any allegation made against members of staff or volunteers seriously. All staff know who to talk to if they are concerned about the behaviour of an adult – The headteachers' or the DSLs.

Keeping Children Safe in Education, (most current version) Part 4: Allegations of abuse made against teachers and other staff sets out the duties of employers and employees in handling allegations and also in caring for their employees, including supply teachers. This section covers a range of relevant processes, incorporating **the role of the LADO**.

The school's policy and procedures are guided by local procedures for managing allegations against staff, carers and volunteers. Further information can be accessed via the LADO page on the Milton Keynes Together Website

<https://www.mktogether.co.uk/?s=LADO>

Where appropriate, the school will inform Ofsted of the allegation and actions taken, within the necessary timescale.

11. ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PUPILS AND PEER ON PEER ABUSE

We recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Abuse will never be tolerated or passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”, as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours and an unsafe environment for pupils.

We also recognise the gendered nature of peer-on-peer abuse. However, all peer-on-peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

Most cases of pupils hurting other pupils will be dealt with under our school’s behaviour policy, but this child protection and safeguarding policy will apply to any allegations that raise safeguarding concerns. This might include where the alleged behaviour:

- Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence
- Could put pupils in the school at risk
- Is violent
- Involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol
- Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes)

Procedures for dealing with allegations of peer-on-peer abuse

If a pupil makes an allegation of abuse against another pupil:

- You must record the allegation and tell the DSL, but do not investigate it
- The DSL will contact the local authority children’s social care team and follow its advice, as well as the police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence
- The DSL will put a risk assessment and support plan into place for all children involved (including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected) with a named person they can talk to if needed
- The DSL will contact the children and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), if appropriate

Creating a supportive environment in school and minimising the risk of peer-on-peer abuse

We recognise the importance of taking proactive action to minimise the risk of peer-on-peer abuse, and of creating a supportive environment where victims feel confident in reporting incidents.

To achieve this, we will:

- Challenge any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between peers, including requesting or sending sexual images
- Be vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys
- Ensure our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent
- Ensure pupils are able to easily and confidently report abuse using our reporting systems (as described in section 7.10 below)
- Ensure staff reassure victims that they are being taken seriously
- Ensure staff are trained to understand:
 - How to recognise the indicators and signs of peer-on-peer abuse, and know how to identify it and respond to reports
 - That even if there are no reports of peer-on-peer abuse in school, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an attitude of “it could happen here”

- That if they have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told, and that victims may not always make a direct report. For example:
- Children can show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to
- A friend may make a report
- A member of staff may overhear a conversation
- A child's behaviour might indicate that something is wrong
- That certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation
- That a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy
- The important role they have to play in preventing peer-on-peer abuse and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it
- That they should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns

If you are made aware of an incident involving the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude or semi-nude images/videos (also known as 'sexting' or 'youth produced sexual imagery'), you must report it to the DSL immediately.

You must **not**:

- View, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a pupil to share or download it (if you have already viewed the imagery by accident, you must report this to the DSL)
- Delete the imagery or ask the pupil to delete it
- Ask the pupil(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL's responsibility)
- Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the pupil(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers
- Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved

You should explain that you need to report the incident, and reassure the pupil(s) that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

Initial review meeting

Following a report of an incident, the DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff – this may include the staff member who reported the incident and the safeguarding or leadership team that deals with safeguarding concerns. This meeting will consider the initial evidence and aim to determine:

- Whether there is an immediate risk to pupil(s)
- If a referral needs to be made to the police and/or children's social care
- If it is necessary to view the image(s) in order to safeguard the young person (in most cases, images or videos should not be viewed)
- What further information is required to decide on the best response
- Whether the image(s) has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms (this may be unknown)
- Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images or videos from devices or online services
- Any relevant facts about the pupils involved which would influence risk assessment

- If there is a need to contact another school, college, setting or individual
- Whether to contact parents or carers of the pupils involved (in most cases parents/carers should be involved)
The DSL will make an immediate referral to police and/or children's social care if:
 - The incident involves an adult
 - There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example owing to special educational needs)
 - What the DSL knows about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage, or are violent
 - The imagery involves sexual acts and any pupil in the images or videos is under 13
 - The DSL has reason to believe a pupil is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming)

If none of the above apply then the DSL, in consultation with the headteacher and other members of staff as appropriate, may decide to respond to the incident without involving the police or children's social care. The decision will be made and recorded in line with the procedures set out in this policy.

Further review by the DSL

If at the initial review stage a decision has been made not to refer to police and/or children's social care, the DSL will conduct a further review to establish the facts and assess the risks.

They will hold interviews with the pupils involved (if appropriate).

If at any point in the process there is a concern that a pupil has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.

Informing parents/carers

The DSL will inform parents/carers at an early stage and keep them involved in the process, unless there is a good reason to believe that involving them would put the pupil at risk of harm.

Referring to the police

If it is necessary to refer an incident to the police, this will be done.

Recording incidents

All incidents of sharing of nudes and semi-nudes, and the decisions made in responding to them, will be recorded. The record-keeping arrangements set out in section 14 of this policy also apply to recording these incidents.

Curriculum coverage

Where it is age appropriate, Pupils are taught about the issues surrounding the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes as part of our curriculum. Teaching covers the following in relation to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes:

- What it is
- How it is most likely to be encountered
- The consequences of requesting, forwarding or providing such images, including when it is and is not abusive and when it may be deemed as online sexual harassment
- Issues of legality
- The risk of damage to people's feelings and reputation
Pupils also learn the strategies and skills needed to manage:
 - Specific requests or pressure to provide (or forward) such images
 - The receipt of such images

This policy on the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes is also shared with pupils so they are aware of the processes the school will follow in the event of an incident.

12. THE USE OF SCHOOL PREMISES BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

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

Ensure the school's visitor policy and lettings policy are adhered to when decisions are made as to whether to grant access to visitors and other organisations.

13. SPECIFIC SAFEGUARDING ISSUES

The school is cognisant of and compliant with Specific Safeguarding Issues: paragraph 47 Keeping Children Safe in Education (most current version) and the policy and guidance to which this links. These specific safeguarding issues include:

- Preventing radicalisation
- Child sexual exploitation
- Child criminal exploitation
- FGM
- Peer on peer abuse, most likely to include but not limited to; Bullying (including cyber bullying) / Physical or Sexual violence/ harassment or Sexting or Initiation/ hazing

The school works in accordance with local multi-agency information and guidance as located on the Milton Keynes Together Website

14. POLICY REVIEW

The Governing Board is responsible for reviewing the child protection policy as a minimum annually and ensuring that it is compliant with current legislation and good practice. Also for ensuring that the schools maintain an up-to-date list of key contacts and that related policies and procedures are kept up-to-date.

15. CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

To make a referral or consult regarding concerns about a child:

Milton Keynes Council Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH):

Tel: 01908 253169 or 253170 during office hours or

Emergency Social Work Team 01908 265545 out of office hours email: children@milton-keynes.gov.uk

For allegations about people who work with children Contact the MILTON KEYNES

COUNCIL MASH as above or:

Local Authority Designated Office (LADO) Tel: 01908 254300

email: lado@milton-keynes.gov.uk

If in doubt – consult.

In any case where an adult is concerned that a child is, or may be, at risk of significant harm they must make a referral directly to Milton Keynes Council Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH):

Tel: 01908 253169 or 253170 during office hours or
Emergency Social Work Team 01908 265545 out of office hours email:
children@milton-keynes.gov.uk

If a child or other person is at immediate risk of harm, the first response should always be to call the police on 999.

For information about safeguarding training for schools and education settings contact Leadership and Governance Services

www.milton-keynes.gov.uk/leadershipandgovernance and view the training website
www.mkpdc.org.uk

For general queries regarding safeguarding, please feel free to contact the MKC Children & Families Head of Safeguarding: **Tel: 01908 254307 or email:**
jo.hooper@milton-keynes.gov.uk

More information and guidance about safeguarding children and inter-agency training opportunities can be found on: **Milton Keynes Safeguarding Children Board website: www.mkscb.org and the resources area of www.mkpdc.org.uk**