

**KING EDWARD VI SCHOOL, SOUTHAMPTON  
STROUD SCHOOL, ROMSEY**

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**CHILD PROTECTION POLICY AND GUIDANCE**

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*This policy is applicable to all children, including those in the EYFS.*

## 1. School Commitment

***The School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of our pupils and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment.***

In line with this commitment, this policy should be read in conjunction with the other key safeguarding policies, which are listed at the end of this document.

However, it is not simply a matter of implementing policies; the spirit in which we conduct school life is of central importance to the safeguarding of pupils. All staff and volunteers need to be mindful of our commitment to safeguarding at all times. Visiting speakers are required to complete a self-declaration to ensure a safe learning environment, free from extremist views, for our pupils.

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.

As defined in KCSIE (Sept 2018), safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is 'protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of children's health or development; ensuring that children 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.' The term children includes everyone under the age of 18 in this regard.

LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
LACS	Local Authority Children's Services
LADO	Local Authority Designated Officer, responsible for dealing with allegations against staff
MASH	Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub
DSL	Designated Safeguarding Lead
CPO	Child Protection Officer
DBS	Disclosure and Barring Service
KCSIE	Statutory DfE guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education

## 2. Legal Requirements and Responsibilities

The Children Act (1989) makes it a legal requirement that teachers should be aware of the signs that may indicate child abuse. If signs are observed, staff are required to follow a specific procedure, as set out below. Failure to do so may result in legal action.

The purpose of The Children Act (1989) is to protect the welfare of children. It is the School's policy to comply with the Act and with the Child Protection Procedures of the Hampshire and Southampton LACS and LSCB. All children without exception have the right to protection from abuse regardless of gender, race, religion and belief, cultural, social or linguistic background, political views, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, pregnancy or maternity, SEN and disability.

All staff, governors and volunteers should be familiar with the School procedures under The Children Act (1989), accept the legal and moral responsibilities placed upon them, and take necessary action to ensure child welfare and protection. The School also requires assurance that the appropriate checks have been carried out on staff employed at other sites who have responsibility for the School's pupils.

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This policy is available to parents and pupils on the School's website and on request. It has been compiled with regard to DfE guidance 'Keeping children safe in Education (September 2018)', 'Working Together to Safeguard Children (September 2018)', 'Prevent Duty Guidance' (March 2015), 'Sexting in Schools and Colleges: Responding to incidents and safeguarding young people' (2016), Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence - DfE Advice (May 2018) and 'What to do if you are worried a child is being abused – Advice for practitioners' (March 2015).

### 3. Child Protection Team:

<b>King Edward VI Child Protection Team</b>		
Mr A F Dellar	Senior Deputy Head DSL	<a href="mailto:afd@kes.hants.sch.uk">afd@kes.hants.sch.uk</a>
Mr W E Collinson	Assistant Head (Pastoral) Deputy DSL	<a href="mailto:wec@kes.hants.sch.uk">wec@kes.hants.sch.uk</a>
Miss H M Smith	Assistant Head (Co-Curriculum) CPO	<a href="mailto:hms@kes.hants.sch.uk">hms@kes.hants.sch.uk</a>
Mrs P E Burrows	Assistant Head (Co-Curriculum) CPO Responsible for Looked after Children	<a href="mailto:peb@kes.hants.sch.uk">peb@kes.hants.sch.uk</a>
Mrs L Henderson	Head of Lower School CPO	<a href="mailto:lch@kes.hants.sch.uk">lch@kes.hants.sch.uk</a>
Dr J Mitchell	Child Protection Governor	Via the Bursar: <a href="mailto:bursar@kes.hants.sch.uk">bursar@kes.hants.sch.uk</a>
<b>Stroud School Child Protection Team</b>		
Mr Chris Jackson	Deputy Head (Pastoral) DSL	<a href="mailto:cjci@stroud-kes.org.uk">cjci@stroud-kes.org.uk</a>
Mrs Jo Humphries	Head of EYFS Deputy DSL	<a href="mailto:joh@stroud-kes.org.uk">joh@stroud-kes.org.uk</a>
Mrs Amelia Gee	SENCo Designated Teacher for Looked After Children	<a href="mailto:ag@stroud-kes.org.uk">ag@stroud-kes.org.uk</a>
Mrs Wendy Swinn	Child Protection Governor	Contact via the school office <a href="mailto:secretary@stroud-kes.org.uk">secretary@stroud-kes.org.uk</a>
<b>Chair of Governors (King Edwards and Stroud)</b>		
Mr Alan Morgan	Chair of Governors	Via the Bursar: <a href="mailto:bursar@kes.hants.sch.uk">bursar@kes.hants.sch.uk</a>

The DSL is a senior member of staff who takes lead responsibility in the School for child protection. The job description of the DSL can be found at the end of this document as Appendix 1.

Mrs P E Burrows (KES) and Mrs A Gee (Stroud) are trained as and act as the School's designated teachers for looked after children. They work with the Virtual School Head (from the Local Authority) to discuss how any funding can be best used to support the progress of these pupils in the school.

The DSL, Deputy DSL and Child Protection Officers are trained every two years in child protection (including the Prevent Duty) and inter-agency working by Hampshire/ Southampton Local Authority and they attend further child protection courses at least annually to ensure that they stay abreast of current child protection issues. The Child Protection Officers attend

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network meetings run by the local authority, which are held termly and focus on inter-agency work. A training log is kept by the DSL.

## 4. Contact details

All members of the Child Protection Team, the Head and the Heads' PAs all hold contact details for the LSCB, LADO and other Children's Services.

Referrals to Children's Services are made to the authority in which the child lives. Southampton and Hampshire are two separate authorities in this regard. Both of these authorities provide a professional line for School referrals. Parents, Staff and other individuals may contact Children's Services:

**Southampton** - 02380 833336 or [mash@southampton.gov.uk](mailto:mash@southampton.gov.uk) or out of hours 02380 233344

- Mrs S Sevier is the Southampton LADO (02389 915539)

**Hampshire** - 0845 6035620 or 0300 555 1384 or out of hours 0300 555 1373.

- Mrs P Piddington and Mr M Blackwell are the Hampshire LADOs (01962 876364)

**Wiltshire** – 0300 456 0108 or [mash@wiltshire.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:mash@wiltshire.gcsx.gov.uk) out of hours: 0845 6070 888

- Mr N Breakwell and Mr J Fletcher are the Wiltshire LADOs (01225 713000)

**Dorset** – 01202 228 866 or [mash@dorsetcc.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:mash@dorsetcc.gcsx.gov.uk) out of hours: 01202 657279

As well as taking referrals, Children's Services will provide advice about cases that do not meet their threshold, as well as signposting support available from other agencies. Local Authorities will also provide assistance through their Early Help Teams, working on the basis that early intervention can provide the help necessary to address risks and prevent issues escalating. This will usually involve inter-agency working. Any concerns linked to radicalisation will be shared with the local Prevent Officer via [prevent.engagement@hampshire.pnn.police.uk](mailto:prevent.engagement@hampshire.pnn.police.uk). Referrals may also be made to Children's Services, as with all safeguarding concerns.

Further details about the Hampshire and Southampton LSCBs and their procedures can be found at: <http://www.4lscb.org.uk/> Information regarding Wiltshire LSCB can be found at <http://www.wiltshirelscb.org/>

Other local authority contacts:

	Southampton	
Children Missing Education Officer	Eliza Johnson	<a href="mailto:Eliza.Johnson@southampton.gov.uk">Eliza.Johnson@southampton.gov.uk</a> 02380 833 666
Home Education	Tina Selby	<a href="mailto:Tina.selby@southampton.gov.uk">Tina.selby@southampton.gov.uk</a> 02380 833 889
Child Sexual Exploitation Advanced Practitioner	Laura Tanner	<a href="mailto:Laura.tanner@southampton.gov.uk">Laura.tanner@southampton.gov.uk</a>

## 5. Training and Induction

In line with advice from the LSCB, full training is undertaken by the Head, staff and volunteers at least every three years, with updates given as appropriate but at least annually. Staff also receive annual rolling training on a specific safeguarding concern (see appendix 4 for the training schedule).

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When new staff, including temporary staff and volunteers, join the School they are inducted and trained in child protection and whistleblowing matters. They are all required to attend a Child Protection Induction session and at KES watch the School's Child Protection training video (KES), read the School's Child Protection Policy, the Staff Code of Conduct, Part One (including Annex A) of KCSIE, Pastoral care, behaviour and discipline policy and the acceptable use of technologies policy.

All staff are required to read and **understand** Part 1 of KCSIE (including Annex A) after every update and sign to that effect. Staff should speak to the DSL if they are unsure about their roles and responsibilities set out in Part One of KCSIE.

The identities of the DSL plus other members of the Child Protection team are highlighted in the video (KES only) as well as being included in the Child Protection Induction and the briefing sheet/display on the Staff Noticeboard. The DSL or another member of the CP team meet with new staff soon after they have joined to discuss Child Protection matters including protecting children from the risk of radicalisation.

All staff receive regular Child Protection training and annual refreshers. Staff also receive Online Safety training biennially.

All School Governors are trained in safeguarding matters by the DSL at KES every three years (the last full training was on 22 June 2016).

The NSPCC ([www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)) and Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board (<http://www.hampshiresafeguardingchildrenboard.org.uk>) offers information regarding specific safeguarding issues for schools and colleges on their websites. Schools and colleges can also access broad government guidance on many issues via the GOV.UK website.

## 6. Safer Recruitment and Visitors

At least one person on every recruitment panel has received 'Safer Recruitment' training including all of the SMT, HR department and PAs to the Head and Bursar. Training is updated on a three year cycle.

In compliance with the DfE Regulations, the School operates safer recruitment procedures encompassing criminal records checks and all other checks as required by the Disclosure and Barring Service (see also Recruitment Policy). For posts at Stroud School a satisfactory self-declaration that individuals involved in childcare or the management of such provision, are not disqualified under the Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009 is also required.

No facilities contractor comes on site without the knowledge of the Head of Operations (KES/Stroud) and/or Estates Supervisor (Stroud). Unless the School has received a written statement demonstrating safe recruitment practices from the contractor in question, they are accompanied by a member of the facilities team at all times when there are pupils on site. Major works are usually undertaken out of school hours or out of term time. With any building work during term time a compound will be constructed within which all building staff must remain and the site manager will undergo the appropriate suitability checks.

All visiting speakers are asked to complete a declaration (even where specific vetting checks are not prescribed) including whether they are disqualified from working with children and to indicate they have read and understand the School's Inclusion policy and the first paragraph of the Curriculum policy relating to the Prevent Duty. Before booking a speaker a Google search or references from another school will be undertaken.

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The School will report to the Disclosure and Barring Service, within one month of leaving the School any person (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or student) whose services are no longer used because he or she is considered unsuitable to work with children. A referral will also be made to the Teaching Regulation Agency (formerly the National College for Teaching and Learning (NCTL) where a teacher has been dismissed (or would have been dismissed had he/she not resigned) and a prohibition order may be appropriate, for reasons of unacceptable professional conduct, conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute, or a conviction at any time for a relevant offence.

The DBS Referral Form & DBS Referral Instructions (available from the DBS website [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/DBS](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/DBS)) identifies the information and documents that should be provided at the time a referral is made, including those that are legally required. The address for DBS referrals is PO Box 181, Darlington, DL1 9FA (tel no. 01325 953795).

## 7. Listening to Children

We promote a culture of listening to children amongst staff through staff training and meetings, recruitment procedures and day to day School life. Pastoral care is an essential aspect of the educational provision that is given to the pupils. By stressing the importance and appreciation of each individual pupil it provides the support and reassurance that are necessary to allow each to grow to his or her maximum potential spiritually, morally, socially and academically. This is achieved on a daily basis through contact with the Tutor and other pastoral staff, through the relationships pupils develop with their teachers in class, through co-curricular activities and the PSHE programme. Pupils are not only given support via the School structure, but they are also encouraged to help each other. Each pupil has the freedom to approach any member of staff in order to ask for help or advice. The nursing team is available for pupils before registration until the end of the school day, every weekday and present at all fixtures. Pupils also have the opportunity to talk to a counsellor twice a week at KES and have access to Support Assistants trained in 'Emotional Literacy' and 'Drawing and Talking' for 1:1 support at Stroud. Pupils have the opportunity to feedback on all areas of School life through House/Section meetings, School Council and Sixth Form Prepositor meetings (KES).

Pupils will be taught about safeguarding issues and e-safety through our PSHE programme and Online Safety Days (biennially at Stroud). Opportunities are provided in the curriculum to enable pupils to discuss issues of religion, ethnicity and culture and the School follows DfE advice Promoting Fundamental British Values as part of SMSC (Social, Moral, Spiritual and Cultural education) in Schools (2014).

## 8. Categories of Child Abuse

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. They may be abused by an adult/s or another child/children including peers. Although abuse and neglect are categorised they are rarely standalone events. In most cases they involve multiple issues which overlap with one another.

**It should not be assumed that pupils at a school such as Stroud and King Edward's will not be subject to abuse. A watch for signs should be kept and any suspicions, however slight, passed to one of the Child Protection team. It is essential that staff are sympathetic and supportive and, when concerned about the welfare of a child, always act in the interests of the child.**

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## **8.1 Neglect**

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

## **8.2 Physical Abuse**

A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. *(A child who is forced to consume alcohol or to take drugs may be deemed to have suffered physical abuse.)*

## **8.3 Sexual Abuse**

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet and through the use of gaming platforms). Sexual abuse can involve using technology to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can peers. The sexual abuse of children by children is a specific safeguarding issue and covered in section 10.

## **8.4 Emotional Abuse**

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

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## 9. Signs of Abuse

Signs that may, **but do not necessarily**, indicate abuse include the following. Please note that these are not exclusive categories:

### 9.1 Neglect and failure to thrive:

Hunger/tired/underweight and small for chronological age;  
Delays in language and communication;  
Dirty/smelly/unkempt/dry sparse hair;  
Inappropriate clothes/footwear;  
Cold, mottled skin, Swollen limbs with sores which are slow to heal;  
Untreated medical problems;  
Stealing, scrounging or scavenging – food, money, clothing;  
Diarrhoea caused by tension, poor diet, poor hygiene;  
Unresponsiveness or indiscrimination in relationships with adults;  
Lack of parental involvement;  
Maintaining a frozen position for an unnaturally long time;  
Destructive tendencies;  
Late to school/attendance issues;  
Depressed/anxious/low self-esteem;  
Attention seeking/withdrawn, No peer relationships/lonely;  
Running away.

### 9.2 Physical Abuse:

Be suspicious of:

- Bruising that cannot be accounted for by participation in games, play or as a result of a child's normal activity;
- Finger/teeth marks;
- Burns and scalds with clear outlines, or of uniform depth over a large area, small round burns, or splash marks above a main scald;
- Spiral, chip or rib fractures or multiple fractures;
- Multiple injuries;
- Aggression;
- Unusual behaviour, obsessive;
- Jumpy, easily startled;
- Regularly saying they feel unwell;
- Vague or changing explanations for injuries; accounts not compatible with the injury;
- Delay in seeking treatment or failure to attend medical appointments.

### 9.3 Sexual Abuse:

Sexually precocious behaviour or promiscuity;  
Sexualised drawings, writing, play;  
Sudden poor performance at school, or regression;  
Poor concentration;  
Use of drugs and/or alcohol;  
Poor self-esteem/self-image;  
Stomach/headaches;  
Suicidal or self-harm;  
Confusion of affection with sexual behaviour;  
Sexual abuse/sexual bullying of other children;  
Eating disorders or sleep disturbance;  
Being withdrawn or depressed;



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Fear of new situations;  
Unexplained sums of money or gifts;  
Associating with unknown adults or other sexually exploited children;  
Reduction in interaction with family and friends;  
Older boyfriend/girlfriend;  
Using sexual language that is beyond expected knowledge for age;  
Obsessed with sexual matters;  
Fearful of undressing;  
Failure to attend school;  
Going missing from home or regularly coming home late.

## **9.4 Emotional Abuse:**

Developmental delay, either physically, emotionally or intellectually;  
Over-reaction to mistakes;  
Sudden speech disorders;  
Fear of new situations;  
Lack of concentration;  
Wild imagination;  
Inappropriate emotional responses to stressful situations;  
'Neurotic' behaviour such as rocking, hair twisting;  
Extremes of passivity or aggression;  
Drug or alcohol or solvent abuse;  
Eating disorders or self-harm;  
Compulsive stealing;  
Fear of parents being contacted;  
Suicidal thoughts;  
Stomach/headaches;  
Seeking attention  
Bullying;  
Truancy;  
Blaming themselves for family problems;  
Loner/withdrawn;  
No affection;  
Inability to form relationships or avoiding doing things with other children;  
Depression or anxiety;  
Disparity between attainment and ability;  
Behaving much younger than their age or behaving like an adult;  
Believing they are bad, evil or possessed.

## **10. Specific safeguarding issues**

The DfE through KCSIE and non-statutory advice give specific guidance regarding a child missing from education, child sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, preventing radicalisation and sexual violence and harassment. Staff should always be mindful of these potential issues as well as of the dangers of drug-taking, truanting and texting.

Since April 2017 it is a criminal offence for anyone aged 18 or over to intentionally communicate with a child under 16, where the person acts for a sexual purpose and the communication is sexual or intended to elicit a sexual response. The offence applies to online and offline communication, including social media, e-mail, texts and letters.

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Training for staff has been provided on a number of specific safeguarding issues that put children in danger including mental health, cyber-bullying, sexting, drugs, radicalisation and the Prevent strategy, forced marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

If a member of staff has suspicions or concerns about a child regarding any of these or any other safeguarding issue it is important that they take these concerns immediately to a member of the child protection team. If there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child, a referral will immediately be made to Children's Services.

## **10.1 Child missing from education:**

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. Staff should alert the Senior Deputy Head (KES)/ Deputy Headteacher (Stroud) immediately if a child is missing. In the absence of the Senior Deputy Head the Assistant Head (Pastoral) should be contacted and in the absence of both the Main Office should be alerted and School procedures will be followed. The procedures for dealing with a pupil who is absent from School can be found in the Pastoral Head of Year handbook.

All pupils are added to the admissions register with two emergency contact numbers on entry into the School and registered twice daily (before 9.30am and between 2.10pm and 2.30pm). The Registrar's office (KES) or Head's PA (Stroud) will notify the relevant local authority of any pupil (of compulsory school age) who leaves the School due being home educated, distance from School, health reasons or being permanently excluded. The LA will also be notified of any pupil joining or leaving the school at an unusual time. A forwarding address must be requested if appropriate.

## **10.2 Child Sexual exploitation:**

This is a form of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. It can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults. In some cases, young people are persuaded or forced into exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, gifts, affection or status. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation doesn't always involve physical contact and can happen online. A significant number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation go missing from home, care and education at some point. Some of the following signs may be indicators of sexual exploitation:

- Children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- Children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- Children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends;
- Children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant;
- Children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- Children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- Children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- Children who regularly miss school or education or don't take part in education.
- Secretive use of mobile phones or the internet

Staff should also be aware that many children and young people who are victims of sexual exploitation do not recognise themselves as such. Staff should also be alert to any comments/jokes made by other pupils.

## **10.3 FGM:**

The School's Child Protection training video, accessible on the School's website, provides information and advice about FGM but for further details please use the link to access the Home Office/DfE document: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/female-genital-mutilation-guidelines>

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FGM is illegal in the UK and is a form of violence against women and girls. Staff need to be alert to the possibility of a girl or woman being at risk of FGM, or already having undergone FGM. There are a range of potential indicators that a child or young person may be at risk of FGM, which individually may not indicate risk but if there are two or more indicators present this could signal a risk to the child or young person. Victims of FGM are likely to come from a community that is known to practise FGM.

If staff have a concern they should activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. From October 2015 there is a mandatory reporting duty where **teachers** must report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18 (Contact the Police through 101, ask for Hampshire and then CP unit). Southampton LA wish this to come through a MASH referral by the DSL as the Police are part of MASH. Although it is very rare for teachers to see visual evidence, staff failing to report such cases will face police disciplinary sanctions.

### 10.4 Radicalisation:

Staff should be watchful for any pupil showing signs of radicalisation or extremism (as defined within KCSIE 2018 (September) and the Prevent Duty guidance document 2015 – see below) and report any concerns to the child protection team. This would be in keeping with professional responsibility for the child's welfare and legal requirements set out in the Counter-Terrorism & Security Act 2015. The DSL will share concerns with the local Prevent team, who will support the School, either by escalating the matter or providing guidance. This may include making a referral to the Channel programme where the pupil's engagement is entirely voluntary at all stages. Many of the signs associated with this type of abuse are the same as the signs linked to the four main categories of abuse but staff should also be watchful for:

- Change in behaviour
- Possession of extremist material
- Expression of extremist views
- Unhealthy level of fixation or obsession with religious or political views/issues
- Socialising with people known to have extremist views

Definitions from KCSIE 2018 (September):

*'Radicalisation' refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.*

*'Extremism' is defined as vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of our armed forces.*

All staff have had training to understand the Prevent duty, awareness of children being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas. When accessing the internet in School appropriate filters are in place to keep children safe from terrorist and extremist material. Senior staff have assessed the level of risk within the Schools in collaboration with the Hampshire Prevent officer, putting appropriate training/ procedures in place detailed in the safeguarding risk assessment.

Pupils are taught an awareness of extremist views through PSHE, the assembly programme and where appropriate in academic lessons.

### 10.5 Sexting (Youth produced sexual imagery):

The practice of children sharing images and videos via text message, email, social media or mobile messaging apps has become commonplace.

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Recent NSPCC research has illustrated that when children are asked what they understand by the term sexting, they are more likely to say it is writing and sharing of explicit messages with people they know. This is unlikely to amount to a criminal offence. However, online technology has also given children the opportunity to produce and distribute sexual imagery in the form of photos and videos. Such imagery (termed youth produced sexual imagery) involving anyone under the age of 18 is illegal.

Youth produced sexual imagery refers to both images and videos where:

- i. A person under the age of 18 creates and shares sexual imagery of themselves with a peer under the age of 18.
- ii. A person under the age of 18 shares sexual imagery created by another person under the age of 18 with a peer under the age of 18 or an adult.
- iii. A person under the age of 18 is in possession of sexual imagery created by another person under the age of 18.

All incidents of this nature should be treated as a safeguarding concern.

The sharing of sexual imagery of people under 18 by adults constitutes child sexual abuse and will be reported to the police.

Children sharing adult pornography, exchanging sexual texts or downloading sexual imagery from the internet may be a safeguarding matter but is unlikely to be criminal.

If a member of staff becomes aware of an incident involving youth produced sexual imagery they should follow the child protection procedures (below) and refer to the CP team as soon as possible.

### 10.5.1 Procedure for dealing with an incident where Sexting is suspected:

- a. If the member of staff has reasonable grounds to suspect a device contains evidence in relation to an offence, or contains a pornographic image of a child or an extreme pornographic image, such material **should not** be deleted, the device should be confiscated and set to flight mode or turned off. The DSL will give the device to the police as soon as reasonably practicable. Staff should not intentionally view, copy or print the youth produced sexual imagery.
- b. The DSL should hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff assigning two members of staff (at least one DSL trained) to the subsequent interviews with the children involved (if appropriate).
- c. Parents should be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is reason to believe that involving parents would put the child at risk of harm.
- d. At any point in the process if there is concern a young person has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to Children's Services or the Police as appropriate.
- e. Immediate referral at the initial review stage should be made to Children's Services/Police if:
  - i. The incident involves an adult;
  - ii. 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 education needs);
  - iii. What you know about the imagery suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the child's development stage or are violent;

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- iv. The imagery involves sexual acts;
- v. The imagery involves anyone aged 13 or under;
- vi. There is reason to believe a child is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of the imagery, for example the child is presenting as suicidal or self-harming.
- f. If none of the above apply then the DSL will use their professional judgement to assess the risk to pupils involved and may decide, with input from the Head, to respond to the incident without escalation to Children's Services or the police.

In applying judgement, the DSL will consider if:

- i. there is a significant age difference between the sender/receiver;
- ii. there is any coercion or encouragement beyond the sender/receiver;
- iii. the imagery was shared and received with the knowledge of the child in the imagery;
- iv. the child is more vulnerable than usual i.e. at risk;
- v. there is a significant impact on the children involved;
- vi. the image is of a severe or extreme nature;
- vii. the child involved understands consent;
- viii. the situation is isolated or if the image has been more widely distributed;
- ix. there are other circumstances relating to either the sender or recipient that may add cause for concern i.e. difficult home circumstances;
- x. the children have been involved in incidents relating to sexting before.

The DSL will record all incidents of sexting, including both the actions taken, actions not taken, reasons for doing so and the resolution in line with safeguarding recording procedures.

### **10.6 Sexual activity, violence and sexual harassment between children**

#### **Sexual violence**

When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003. Unfortunately, children can abuse their peers in this way. With sexual offences, the question of consent has to be considered. Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. A child under the age of 13 is regarded as too young ever to be able to give consent to sexual activity. Whilst sexual activity with a person under the age of 16 is a criminal offence, a range of factors are considered before prosecuting an offender who is a minor. Any sexual activity without consent is a crime. Consent can be withdrawn at any time.

#### **Sexual harassment**

Sexual harassment is described as 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline (DfE guidance May 2018). Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated. This can take the form of sexual comments, sexual "jokes" or taunting, physical behaviour (e.g. deliberately touching someone, displaying photos or drawings of a sexual nature) or online (e.g. sexting, inappropriate sexual comments on social media). Sexual harassment will not be tolerated and will be dealt with following the School's disciplinary policy.

#### **Procedure for dealing with an incident**

Harmful sexual behaviours (online and offline) will be treated in a child protection context. The DSL will assess the risk to the child/ children taking into account:

- The wishes of the victim

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- The nature of the alleged incident
- The ages of those involved and any power imbalance between the perpetrator and victim

If a child has been harmed, is in immediate danger, or is at risk of harm a referral will always be made to Children's Services. The police are important partners if a crime might have been committed. In the best interests of both children the School may remove the alleged perpetrator from any shared classes without making a judgment of guilt.

If it is thought a crime has been committed disciplinary action may be taken ahead of outcomes from the justice system in the best interests of and with regard to the safeguarding of the victim.

The DSL will work closely with the police so as not to jeopardise any police investigation.

The fact that another body is investigating or has investigated an incident does not in itself prevent a school from coming to its own conclusion, on the balance of probabilities, about what happened. The School will act in the best interests, and consider the safeguarding, of the victim and the wider School population (DfE guidance May 2018). Appendix 3 provides a flowchart indicating possible ways the School could manage incidents of this nature.

## 11. Procedures

Appendix 2 shows a flow chart detailing actions to be taken when there is a concern about a child.

All staff should identify pupils that may benefit from Early Help<sup>1</sup>. This should be discussed with the DSL and an Early Help Assessment will be completed if appropriate.

In most instances it will be the DSL who makes a referral to Children's Services, but it is important to note that **any staff member** can refer their concerns to Children's Services directly, using the contact details in this policy. In exceptional circumstances if the DSL or Deputy DSL are not available staff must speak to another member of the CP team or a member of SMT. Advice can always be sought from Children's Services for any member of staff but the DSL must be informed asap.

If a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm a referral will be made to Children's Services and/or the police immediately.

The DSL will make prompt contact with the Police if a criminal offence is suspected.

Parental or pupil consent is not required for a referral to statutory agencies where there are concerns about the child's safety. The School will take advice from MASH regarding whether to contact parents about any disclosure.

In all cases, whatever action has been decided upon by the School or local authority, if a child's situation does not appear to be improving the staff member with concerns should press for re-consideration.

### **If a member of staff or volunteer suspects that a pupil is suffering abuse:**

- The first priority is to ensure that the pupil is not in need of immediate medical attention.
- The matter must be passed to the DSL, another CPO or the Head as soon as possible. If the suspicions are slight, the member of staff or volunteer may wish to consult in confidence the appropriate Year/Section Head before informing the DSL. The matter should **not** be dealt with on a purely personal basis.
- The DSL will alert the LACS. The matter is then in their hands.

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<sup>1</sup> Part 1 of KCSIE (Sept 2018) gives a list of those who may benefit from Early Help

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- At all stages, written reports must be kept. (See notes on written reports).

### **If a pupil tells a member of staff or volunteer of alleged abuse:**

- In no circumstances should the child be ridiculed or rejected. The matter should be dealt with immediately and with urgency.
- The member of staff or volunteer must reassure the pupil that he/she has taken the right course of action in bringing this matter to the attention of an adult.
- Children rarely lie about these things; in cases of conflict the child's welfare must be a priority.
- It may be necessary to take immediate action to protect the child by placing him or her in the care of the School Nurse.
- The member of staff or volunteer should not make any promises of confidentiality. They should explain that they will have to share the information with people who can give practical help but that this will only be on a 'need to know' basis. The pupil should be told that the DSL and the Head will need to know.

When explaining that information will have to be shared it is advisable to respond with:

- *'I want to help you but to do this I will need to discuss the matter with someone else.'* and
- *'I have a duty to inform the Head. I have no choice.'*
- If the child withdraws allegations at this stage, the matter should still be reported to the DSL or the Head.
- Members of staff and volunteers must **not** carry out a physical examination of the pupil and they should not take photographs of any injuries.
- Staff and volunteers must **not ask** for full details as:
- It is a very harrowing experience for the child; they will have to repeat what they have said to a social worker.
- The legal proceedings could be jeopardised as it could be argued that leading questions were asked by inexperienced staff.  
However, a written record of what was disclosed should be made and sent to the Head and DSL. (See below for information on written reports).
- If they can, while they are speaking, the member of staff or volunteer should write notes of what the pupil is telling them and any questions that were asked, all verbatim if possible. Original notes should be kept, however rough and even if they are written on the back of something else. It is what was written at the time that may be important later – not a tidier and improved version written up afterwards! If the member of staff does not have the means to write at the time, they should make fully detailed notes of what was said immediately afterwards.
- Only minimum information necessary for clarification may be sought. Leading questions must be avoided. Questions such as "Did he do X to you?" should not be asked but questions such as "What do you want to tell me?" or "Is there anything else you want to say?" would be sensible. The member of staff or volunteer should stop asking questions as soon as the pupil has disclosed his or her belief that he or she has been abused.
- The matter should be referred immediately thereafter to the DSL or the Head.
- If the disclosure takes place on a School trip or outing, the member of staff or volunteer should immediately tell the person in charge of the group. Contact should then be made with the DSL or the Head.
- The member of staff or volunteer should not discuss it with pupils, parents, siblings or other members of staff. The Head or the DSL will decide who else is to be informed. If allegations prove to be unfounded, reporting them to someone who is not directly involved with the care of the child may be deemed defamatory.
- The member of staff or volunteer should discuss with the Head, the DSL or the person in charge of the trip whether any steps need to be taken to protect the pupil who has disclosed the abuse.

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- The Head or the DSL, as required by law, will inform the LACS as soon as possible, and certainly within 24 hours. Once the case is reported, it is then in the hands of the LACS. Neither the School nor individual members of staff may investigate cases of suspected or alleged child abuse; that is the function of the LACS. It can never be the School's responsibility to question adults, including parents.
- The member of staff or volunteer should follow the requests of the Head or DSL about what to do next.
- At all stages, written reports must be kept. (See notes on written reports).

### **If a member of staff or volunteer suspects that a pupil is about to make a disclosure:**

- They should make every effort to allow the pupil to talk to them immediately.
- If the matter cannot be discussed immediately, then promise the pupil a specific time that day to talk. Reassure the pupil that he or she is doing the right thing by telling a member of staff and assure the child that he or she will be helped and protected. Try to meet as early in the day as possible; if matters need to be passed on to the local safeguarding agency it is much better if this is not done towards the end of a working day.
- In all cases where members of staff or volunteers consider that they have good cause to suspect abuse – including neglect and emotional ill-treatment – they should immediately report their suspicions to the DSL or the Head. If the subject raised by the pupil appears sufficiently serious, the DSL or Head should be informed immediately, **before** the time arranged with the pupil for discussion.

### **If a pupil has suffered physical injury:**

- In the case of a physical injury that might be the result of abuse, medical help should be obtained immediately by contacting the School Nurse.
- A medical examination **can only** be carried out, with the pupil's consent, by the School Nurse or a doctor.
- The Head or the DSL must be informed. The family should **not** be contacted at this stage. The Head or the DSL will decide when the family will be contacted, if at all.

### **Allegations or suspicions of peer on peer abuse (incl Sexual violence or harassment):**

- In most instances the conduct of pupils towards each other will be covered by our Pastoral Care, Behaviour and Discipline policy (Pastoral Care, Behaviour, Rewards and Sanctions Policy – Stroud). However abuse is abuse, it is not acceptable and should never be tolerated or passed off as "banter" or "part of growing up"
- However, when dealing with abuse by one pupil or more against another pupil when there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm it is necessary to apply child protection procedures to both the abuser and the abused. This form of abuse will not be tolerated and will be referred to the LACS for advice.
- If a pupil's behaviour negatively impacts on the safety and welfare of other pupils, then safeguards will be put in place to promote the well-being of the pupils affected and the victim and perpetrator will be provided with support.
- Support could be through the pastoral structure, counsellor, nursing team or external agencies and cover both in School and co-curricular activities.
- There are also different gender issues that can be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse (i.e. girls being sexually touched/ assaulted or boys being subjected to initiation/ hazing type violence).

### **Allegations or suspicions of abuse by a member of staff or volunteer:**

- Cordial relations between staff and pupils are essential to a happy, thriving school environment. However, in the interests of all parties, professional boundaries must be



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observed. Over-familiarity, however well-intentioned, can lead to serious moral and legal complications. No member of staff should ever place himself or herself in a position with a pupil that could compromise his or her integrity.

- It is vital that any allegations are cleared up quickly and independently. An allegation mistakenly made, whether for frivolous or malicious reasons, can jeopardise the career of a member of staff and the damage can become irretrievable. Equally, a genuine complaint must not be swept aside on the mistaken assumption that it is a frivolous or malicious allegation. Not only will this be damaging to the child, it puts other children at risk of being victims. It is essential that any child making an allegation is listened to as the safeguarding of the child must be paramount at all times.
- If there is an allegation or suspicion that a member of staff or volunteer has been involved in the abuse of a child or if a member of staff is concerned about the behaviour of a colleague towards a pupil, this must be reported immediately to the Head. The DSL will also be contacted (unless he or she is the object of the allegation). If the Head is absent, the allegation must be passed to the Chair of Governors or, in his absence, the CP Governor. Discretion must be used at all points and the matter must not be discussed with other members of staff. Staff may access contact details for the Chair of Governors or CP Governor from the school office, or from within this policy.
- If the allegation concerns the Head, the person receiving the allegation should immediately inform the Chair of Governors (or in his absence, the CP Governor) without notifying the Head first. In cases of serious harm, the police should be informed from the outset.
- From then on, there is an obvious need to act with the utmost discretion.
- The matter must remain **strictly confidential** until the Head or the DSL under the Head's direction or the Chair of Governors or CP Governor has made contact with the LADO, who will advise on what steps are to be taken. Contact with the LADO will take place within 24 hours and no internal investigation will take place until contact with the LADO has taken place.
- Further advice for staff regarding the procedure in the event of an allegation of abuse against a member of staff can be found in the Staff Handbook. Staff may also like to refer to the School's Whistleblowing Policy.
- Statutory DfE Guidance is provided for Schools in Part four of KCSIE.

## **Sixth Form Watch list (KES):**

Sixth Form students who are vulnerable and need careful monitoring are added to a watch list. Teachers of students on this list will be informed that if the student is not in their lesson they must immediately contact the Head of Year and copy in the CP team. Teachers will not be informed of any detail except that attendance needs close monitoring. The Head of Year will then follow the procedure 'What to do in the event of a missing child'.

## **12. Written Reports**

### **Written reports must be kept about any suspicion or allegation of abuse.**

- If you can, make written notes at the time the pupil is talking. If this is not possible, a careful written record should be made as soon as possible afterwards. These notes, together with all forms of evidence, however scruffy, must be kept by the member of staff involved and handed to the DSL.
- A report should include:
  - 1) Your name and your position in the School/relationship to the child; e.g. tutor
  - 2) the time and date;
  - 3) the nature of the concern;
  - 4) the party or parties involved;
  - 5) any steps requested;

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- 6) any steps taken, including, if appropriate, any steps taken to protect the victim;
  - 7) If physical abuse has occurred, a diagram to show where the marks are on the body and a description of the marks, if they are visible to you without removing clothing;
  - 8) questions you have asked the pupil and their response, verbatim if possible;
  - 9) how the pupil appeared – did they appear anxious, tearful, calm, etc.
- If the matter is dropped, the report should indicate the reasons for the original concern and the reasons why it was not pursued;
  - A copy of the report and any notes should be kept for at least 3 years.

## 13. Practical Advice for staff

### **Avoiding the risks of allegations of physical or sexual abuse or harassment:**

All staff and volunteers, particularly those acting in any teaching, pastoral or extra-curricular capacity which places them in a one-to-one situation with pupils, should take great care not to put themselves at risk of any suspicion or allegation of physical or sexual abuse or harassment. To give staff and volunteers protection from such allegations, the following guidelines are suggested:

- A member of staff should never speak to, or touch, a pupil in a manner that could be construed as having sexual overtones or that could be interpreted as physical assault. Remember, it is the action rather than the intention that may subsequently give rise to problems.
- Members of staff should be cautious of communications by electronic means with pupils. If they do communicate electronically they should ensure that the communication is both necessary, appropriate and that it cannot be misconstrued.
- [Stroud] Any photos must be taken on school cameras or mobile devices and downloaded onto school computers. The use of mobile phones and cameras is restricted in the EYFS: photos must be taken on school cameras or mobile devices and downloaded onto school computers where they can be monitored by the Head of EY and Head of IT, and phones must not be used at all when children are present – only in the staff room at breaks. [EYFS Statutory Framework].
- If it is suspected that a pupil harbours a grudge, or has a particular attraction, towards a member of staff, a colleague should be present when dealing with individual disciplinary matters.
- Giving physical comfort is often the natural thing to do with an upset child. If a pupil is distressed and shows a need for comfort, any demonstration of comfort should be given in a public place and/or in the presence of colleagues who, if possible, are aware of the circumstances.
- Entertaining, coaching or teaching a pupil in a private place is unwise and should be avoided as should individual tuition for a pupil in a teacher's home. Any extra tuition should normally take place in School or in the pupil's home after discussion with parents. In all cases, a senior member of staff should be aware of the arrangements so that the meeting cannot be misconstrued.
- Co-curricular activities often take place in situations remote from School and very occasionally in the absence of another colleague. Particular care should be taken to maintain professional standards and integrity.
- Conveying a pupil by car should be avoided wherever possible and, if necessary, should be done after agreement with a member of the SMT. If circumstances do not allow agreement to be sought then a member of the SMT should be informed as soon as is practicable after the event.
- One-to-one meetings in private between a member of staff and a pupil, such as pastoral staff dealing with sensitive, confidential matters, should be approached with the utmost caution. The integrity and discretion of the pastoral staff should always be beyond

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reproach. If in any doubt, however, the following common-sense steps to protect yourself might include:

- Making sure that any interviews are conducted in a room into which others might come at any time – such as a classroom – or into which others can see easily;
- Having another colleague present, or, if that is not possible or appropriate, at least to be aware that the interview is taking place;
- Leaving open the door if there is no visibility into the room;
- In the event of an unforeseen situation, telephoning to make another colleague aware of the situation (and able to interrupt if necessary);
- Sitting behind a desk and agreeing to keep notes as the interview proceeds.

Staff should never think abuse is impossible in their School or group, or that an accusation against someone they know well and trust is bound to be wrong.

Remember that children and young people often tell other young people rather than staff or other adults about abuse. Senior pupils in each school are also briefed to pass on concerns to pastoral Heads of Department or other senior staff.

### **14. Children with special educational needs and disabilities**

Children with Special Educational Needs and disabilities (SEND) can provide additional safeguarding challenges. Staff should be aware that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in these pupils. This can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's impairment without further exploration;
- children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs; and
- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

### **15. Governance**

The DSL reports annually to the Governing Body and termly updates are also provided. The Governing Body undertakes an annual review of the School's Child Protection policy and procedures, and of the efficiency with which the related duties have been discharged, so that any deficiencies or weaknesses can be remedied without delay.

The School Governors with particular responsibility for Child Protection are:

**Dr Jane Mitchell [KES]  
Mrs Wendy Swinn [Stroud]**

The DSL will liaise with this Governor regarding all Child Protection matters prior to reporting to the Governing Body.

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Academic Year	Revisions	Amendment	Endorsed by Governors
2015-2016	4	Updates in light of July '15 and May '16 releases of KCSIE and the Farrer and Co report on grooming within organisations (Jan 2016). Watch list added.	22 June 2016
2016-17	3	Updates in light of Sept 2016 KCSIE. Amalgamated to a 3-18 document. Following new legislation in April.	5 July 2017
2017-18	5	DSL/Deputy DSL changes at Stroud and change in Chair of Governors at KES. Updates following new DfE guidance Dec 2017.	3 July 2018
2018-19	3	Updates following the re-release of KCSIE (Sept 2018) and compliance review	

This policy is written by the DSLs at KES and Stroud in conjunction with all the child protection team and reviewed annually by the Senior Management team. All staff have the opportunity to contribute to this policy.

Along with this policy the Staff Handbook and all School Policies are provided for all staff on the School website.

Related documents:

Anti-Bullying Policy

E-Safety Policy [E-Safety and Mobile Devices Policy – Stroud]

Inclusion Policy

Induction Policy

Fire Safety Policy 3-18

First Aid and Medical Health needs Policy

Pastoral Care, Behaviour and Discipline policy [Pastoral Care, Behaviour, Rewards and Sanctions Policy – Stroud]

Recruitment and Selection Policy 3-18

Safeguarding Risk Assessment 3-18

Sexual education and Relationships Policy

Staff Code of Conduct 3-18

Trips and Visits Policy

Whistleblowing Policy

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## Appendix 1: DSL Job Description<sup>2</sup>

### DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD

The role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead [DSL] is, primarily, to support the Head in his or her management of the critical task to safeguard pupils in the School.

This is a senior post within the School and the DSL is expected to take a leading part in the administration and management of relevant policy formation and future planning. The DSL will regularly review statutory guidance regarding safeguarding and monitor DfE regulatory requirements (as set out in the ISI Handbook framework) to ensure the School's policies and procedures are current and relevant. He or she will also report annually to Governors, with termly updates where appropriate and will brief the staff, parents and pupils as required.

The DSL reports direct to the Head. He or she is a member of Cabinet [KES] or Senior Leadership [Stroud] and will also attend Senior Management meetings. He or she may be invited to attend meetings at either school, for example Stroud Governors and Education & Welfare Committees of the Governing Body at KES and other Governing Body meetings as needed. The DSL at KES and Stroud will work closely together.

The DSL leads the child protection team consisting of the DSL, a designated child protection governor and at least one other trained member of staff. The DSL will ensure that there is a designated deputy to act in his or her absence.

In addition the DSL will undertake the following duties:

#### Manage referrals

The DSL is expected to:

- refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children's social care as required;
- support staff who make referrals to local authority children's social care;
- refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required;
- support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required; and
- refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required.

#### Work with others

The DSL is expected to:

- act as a point of contact with the three safeguarding partners
- liaise with the headteacher or principal to inform him or her of issues especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
- as required, liaise with the "case manager" (as per Part four of KCSIE) and the designated officer(s) at the local authority for child protection concerns (all cases which concern a staff member)
- liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for staff

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<sup>2</sup> Adapted from Annex B KCSIE Sept 2018

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## Training

The DSL (and any deputies) should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This DSL training should be updated at least every two years.

The DSL should undertake Prevent awareness training.

In addition to the formal training set out above, their knowledge and skills should be refreshed (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role so they:

- 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
- have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case 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 or college's child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff
- understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation.
- understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and college, and with the three safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners.
- are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers [*Section 17(10) Children Act 1989: those unlikely to achieve a reasonable standard of health and development without local authority services, those whose health and development is likely to be significantly impaired without the provision of such services, or disabled children*]
- are able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals
- understand and support the school or college with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation
- are 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 or college;
- can recognise the additional risks that children with SEN and disabilities (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; obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses
- encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

## Raise Awareness

The DSL should:

- ensure the school or college's child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately

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- ensure the school or college's child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this
- ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school or college in this
- link with the safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.

## **Child protection file**

Where children leave the school or college ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible. This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained.

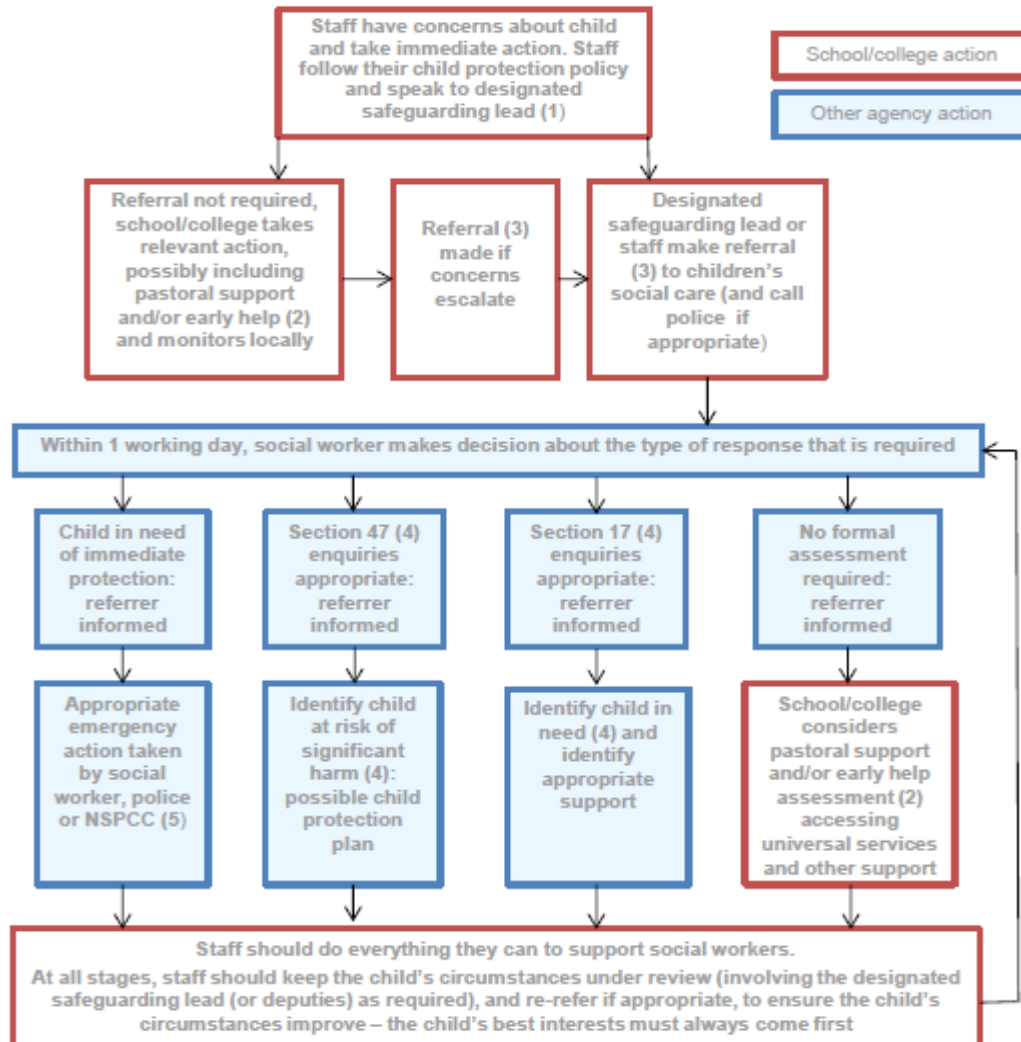
In addition to the child protection file, the designated safeguarding lead should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

## **Availability**

During term time the DSL (or a deputy) should always be available (during school or college hours) for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Whilst generally speaking the DSL (or deputy) would be expected to be available in person, it is a matter for individual schools and colleges, working with the DSL, to define what "available" means and whether in exceptional circumstances availability via phone and or Skype or other such media is acceptable. It is a matter for individual schools and colleges and the DSL to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.

# KING EDWARD VI SCHOOL, SOUTHAMPTON STROUD SCHOOL, ROMSEY

## Appendix 2: Actions when there are concerns about a child *(KCSIE September 2018)*



(1) In cases which also involve a concern or an allegation of abuse against a staff member, see Part four of this guidance.

(2) Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. Where a child would benefit from co-ordinated early help, an early help inter-agency assessment should be arranged. Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) provides detailed guidance on the early help process.

(3) Referrals should follow the process set out in the local threshold document and local protocol for assessment. Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

(4) Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Under section 47 of the Children Act 1989, where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, it has a duty to make enquiries to decide whether to take action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare. Full details are in Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#).

(5) This could include applying for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO).



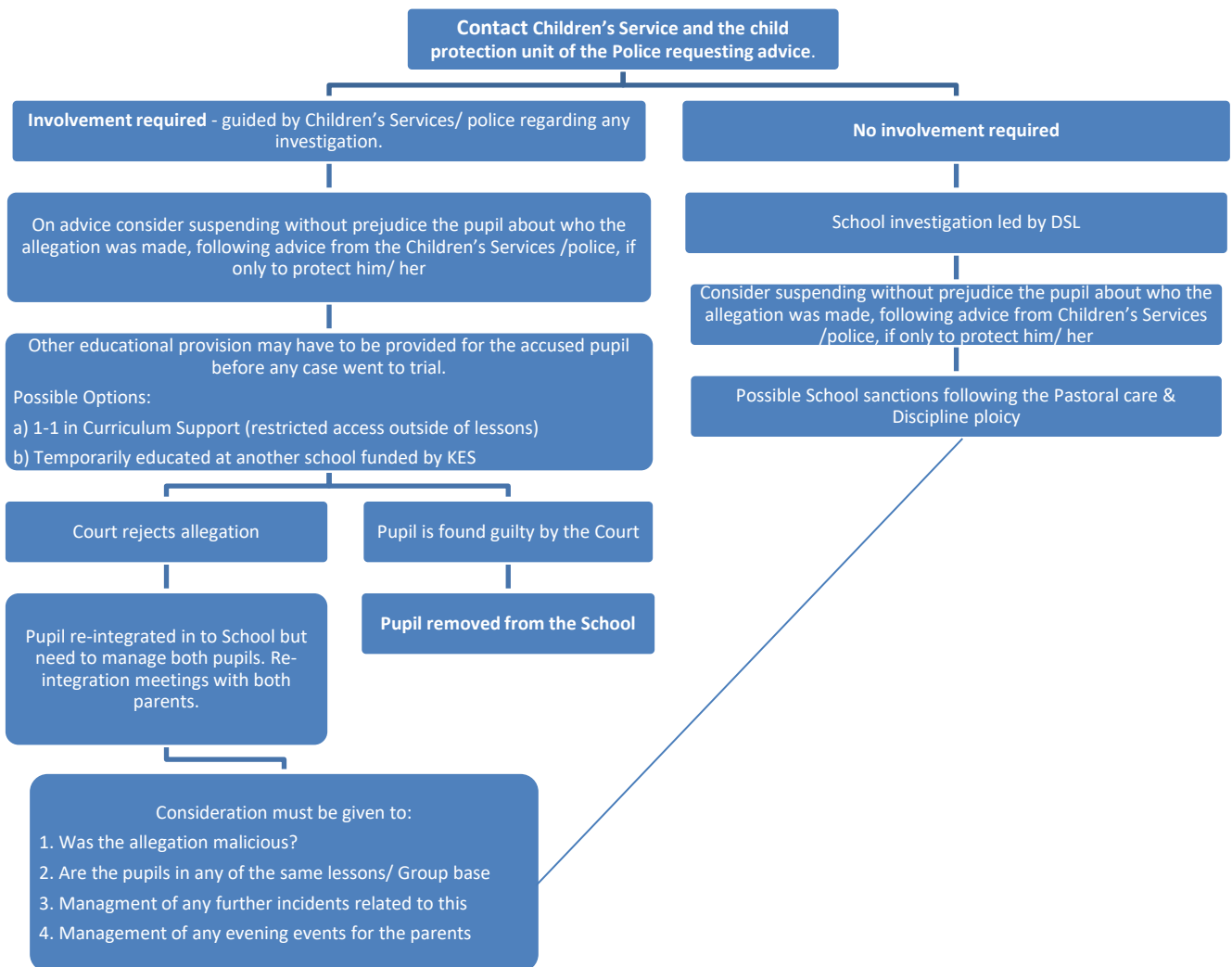
# KING EDWARD VI SCHOOL, SOUTHAMPTON STROUD SCHOOL, ROMSEY

## Appendix 3. Managing allegations of sexual assault in schools

The DSL in discussion with the Head will assess the risk to the child/ children taking into account:

- The wishes of the victim
- The nature of the alleged incident
- The ages of those involved and any power imbalance between the perpetrator and victim

The flow chart below shows the processes in managing an allegation of peer on peer abuse including how victims and perpetrators will be supported:



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**Appendix 4: Child Protection Training Schedule**

<b>KES</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Governors</b>
<b>2016</b>	Full Child protection (October) E-safety (November)	Full Child protection
<b>2017</b>	Specific safeguarding concern: Child Sexual Exploitation	
<b>2018</b>	Radicalisation and Extremism	
<b>2019</b>	Full Child protection (October) E-safety/ Sexting (November)	Full Child protection
<b>2020</b>	Specific safeguarding concern: Peer on Peer abuse	
<b>2021</b>	Radicalisation and Extremism	

<b>Stroud</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Governors</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	Whole Staff Child protection (Sept) Child Protection Refresher (Grounds & Cleaning Staff)	Full Child protection
<b>2016-17</b>	Child Protection Refresher Teaching Staff (Sept) E-safety/ Sexting (Jan)	
<b>2017-18</b>	Radicalisation and Extremism	
<b>2019-20</b>	Whole Staff Child protection (Sept) Child Protection Refresher (Grounds & Cleaning Staff)	Full Child protection