

Child protection and safeguarding policy

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Reviewed by: Hazel Jones (Designated Safeguarding Officer) 25 November 2021

Designated Safeguarding Lead Heather Goodman

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead Diane Morris

Designated Safeguarding Lead Hazel Jones

Nominated Trustee Naomi Aldersley

1. Policy statement and principles

***Coten End Pre-school CIO ethos for safeguarding is 'That it will happen here': and staff are continually reminded that abuse happens within all cultures and all parts of society
This policy is one of a series in pre-school's integrated safeguarding portfolio.***

The pre-school's safeguarding arrangements are inspected by Ofsted under the judgements for leadership & management and also impact the judgement on the personal development, behaviour and welfare of children and learners.

This policy is available on the pre-school website and all staff and volunteers are required to read it and confirm they have done so in writing before commencing work in pre-school

Child protection statement

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all pupils. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection, and justice.

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff, volunteers and governors and are consistent with statutory guidance and those of the locally agreed multi-agency safeguarding arrangements put in place by [Warwickshire Safeguarding Partnership \(WS\)](#).

Policy principles:

- Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. All practitioners regardless of their role are, professionally accountable for their actions and decision making in relation to keeping children safe. (Early help to Safeguarding)
- All DSLs should access Warwickshire's Early Help Pathway to Change training.
- The pre-school's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children is of paramount importance.
- All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion, or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection.
- Children who are safe and feel safe are better equipped to learn.

- This pre-school is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment. All adults at the pre-school are required to take all welfare concerns seriously and to encourage children and young people to talk to them about anything that worries them. Staff will always act in the best interests of children.
- Due to their day-to-day contact with pupils, staff in pre-school are uniquely placed to observe changes in children's behaviour and the outward signs of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and radicalisation. Children may also turn to a trusted adult in pre-school when they are in distress or at risk. It is vital that all pre-school staff are alert to the signs of abuse, are approachable and trusted by children, listen actively to children, and understand the procedures for reporting their concerns. The pre-school will act on identified concerns and will provide early help to prevent concerns from escalating.
- All staff have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm at home, in the community or in pre-school.
- All staff members will maintain an attitude of 'It could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the interests of the child.
- If, at any point, there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child a referral will be made to Children's Social Care and/or the Police immediately. **Anybody can make a referral.** If the child's situation does not appear to be improving, any staff member with concerns should press the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) for re-consideration.
- If a member of staff remains concerned about a child, they can discuss their concerns with the the manager or the designated trustee, another DSL or contact the Integrated Front Door (Previously known as Education Lead) for additional advice as necessary (contact details in section 28 below).
- Pupils and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support.
- This policy will reference online abuse and abuse that will take place in person, please be aware that they are not mutually exclusive, and children can experience these types of abuse simultaneously.
- This policy will refer to harassment. Harassment is determined legally as behaviour from one person towards at least one other which is intended to cause alarm or distress. Sexual harassment is meant, in the context of this policy, as unwanted conduct of a sexual nature, whether occurring online or offline
- This policy will be reviewed at least annually unless an incident, new legislation or guidance suggests the need for an interim review. Representatives of the whole pre-school community pupils, parents, staff, volunteers, and trustees will be involved in reviewing, shaping, and developing the school/college's safeguarding arrangements and child protection policy.

Policy aims:

- To provide all staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their safeguarding and child protection responsibilities;
- To ensure consistent good practice;
- To demonstrate the settings commitment with regard to safeguarding and child protection to pupils, parents, and other partners;
- To contribute to the settings safeguarding portfolio.

Terminology

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from maltreatment; preventing the impairment of children's mental and physical health or development; ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Child protection refers to the processes undertaken to protect children who have been identified as suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm.

Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the school, full-time or part-time, temporary or permanent, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

Child includes everyone under the age of 18.

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

2. Safeguarding legislation and guidance

- The **Teachers' Standards** state that Early Years Practitioners must have regard for the need to safeguard pupils' well-being, in accordance with statutory provisions; and uphold public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.
- The statutory guidance **Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2018)** covers the legislative requirements and expectations of individual services (including schools and colleges) to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. It also provides the framework for the three local safeguarding partners (the local authority; a clinical commissioning group for an area, any part of which falls within the local authority; and the chief officer of Police for a Police area, any part of which falls within the local authority area) to make arrangements to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children including identifying and responding to their needs. The guidance confirms that it applies, in its entirety, to all schools.
- The statutory guidance **Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2021)** is issued under Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014 and the Non-Maintained Special Schools (England) Regulations 2015. Schools and colleges must have regard to this guidance when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- All staff must read Part One of **Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021**. Staff can find a copy in pre-schools office and on Breath. In addition, all staff who work directly with children must read Part Five and Annex A
- **What to do if you're worried a child is being abused 2015 - Advice for practitioners** is non-statutory advice which helps practitioners (everyone who works with children) to identify abuse and neglect and take appropriate action *this can be found in the office and on Breath*

3. Roles and responsibilities

Key personnel

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is Heather Goodman

Contact details: email: safeguarding@cotenendpreschool.org.uk

Tel: 01926491873

Designated Safeguarding Lead is Hazel Jones

Contact details: email: info@cotenendpreschool.org.uk

Tel: 01926491873

The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead is Diane Morris

Contact details: email: senco@cotenendpreschool.org.uk

Tel: 01926491873

Nominated Trustee is Naomi Aldersley

Early Help co-ordinators Hazel Jones Heather Goodman Diane Morris

All settings are required to appoint a member of the senior leadership team to co-ordinate child protection arrangements and to ensure that there are appropriate cover arrangements.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL):

- is a senior member of staff from the settings leadership team and therefore has the status and authority within the setting to carry out the duties of the post, including committing resources and supporting and directing other staff
- takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) in the setting, which will not be delegated although the activities of the DSL may be delegated to appropriately trained deputies. The role and responsibility are explicit in the role holder's job description
- is appropriately trained (including Prevent training), receives refresher training at two-yearly intervals and regularly (at least annually) updates their knowledge and skills to keep up with any developments relevant to their role
- acts as a source of advice, support, and expertise to the pre-school community
- encourages a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings
- is alert to the specific needs of children in need; those with special educational needs; children who are looked after or were previously looked after; children who have a social worker; and young carers; and oversees the provision of effective pastoral support to all of those children, promoting their educational outcomes by sharing information about their welfare, circumstances and needs with teachers and other staff as appropriate
- works closely with the SENCo; the designated teacher for children who are looked after or were previously looked after; staff with designated responsibility for promoting children's mental health and emotional wellbeing; the ICT lead (including online and digital safety) and whether to make

- referrals to relevant partner agencies
- has a working knowledge of locally agreed multi-agency safeguarding arrangements and procedures put in place by WS
 - has an understanding of the early help process by attending WCC's early help training to ensure effective support, assessment and understanding of children's additional needs to inform appropriate provision of early help and intervention
 - keeps detailed and accurate written records of all concerns, ensuring that such records are stored securely and flagged, but kept separate from, the pupil's general file
 - refers cases of suspected abuse to Children's Social Care or the Police as appropriate; and, where a crime may have been committed, refers cases to the Police
 - refers cases using the prescribed pro forma to Children's Social Care and the Prevent policing team for a joint assessment where there is a concern that a child is at risk of radicalisation; and to the Channel panel if subsequently advised to do so
 - ensures that staff do everything they can to support social workers and contribute to assessments of children when Children's Social Care become involved
 - notifies Children's Social Care if a child with a child protection plan is absent without explanation at intervals as defined in the plan
 - ensures that, when a pupil under the age of 18 years leaves the setting, all child protection records are passed to the new setting/school (separately from the main pupil file and ensuring secure transit) and confirmation of receipt is obtained. If the child is the subject of an open case to Children's Social Care, the pupil's social worker is also informed
 - considers whether to share any information about a child leaving the setting with the receiving school/setting provider in advance so that the receiving setting is appropriately informed in order to support the child as effectively as possible and plan for her/his arrival
 - attends and/or contributes to child protection conferences, strategy meetings and multi-agency exploitation meetings
 - co-ordinates the pre-schools contribution to child protection plans as part of core groups, attending and actively participating in core group meetings
 - develops effective links with relevant statutory and voluntary agencies including Warwickshire Safeguarding
 - ensures that all staff sign to indicate that they have read and understand the child protection and safeguarding policy; the staff behaviour policy (code of conduct); the behaviour policy; and Part 1 of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* and also Part 5 and Annex B of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021*
 - ensures that all staff understand that if they have **any concerns** about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately, either by speaking to the DSL (or a deputy) or, in exceptional circumstances, taking responsibility to make a referral to Children's Social Care
 - ensures that all staff know how to make a referral as in sections 27-29 of this policy
 - has a working knowledge of relevant national guidance in respect of all specific safeguarding issues highlighted in sections 31-54 (pages 11-16) and Annex B (page 125) of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021*, ensuring that all staff receive necessary training, information and guidance
 - understands the unique risks associated with online safety and ensures that staff are trained to have the requisite knowledge and up to date capability to keep children safe whilst they are online
 - understands the relevance of data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in respect of safeguarding children
 - ensures that the child protection and safeguarding policy and procedures are reviewed and updated at least annually, working with the whole settings community of pupils, parents, staff, volunteers, and trustees
 - liaises with the nominated trustee as appropriate
 - keeps a record of staff attendance at child protection training
 - makes the child protection and safeguarding policy available publicly, i.e. on pre-schools website or by other means
 - ensures parents are aware of the settings role in safeguarding and that referrals about suspected

abuse and neglect may be made

- ensures that the setting holds more than one emergency contact number for every child
- ensures that the manager is aware of the responsibility under *Working Together 2018* to refer all allegations that a child has been harmed by or that children may be at risk of harm from a member of staff or volunteer to the Designated Officer (DO) in the Local Authority within one working day prior to any internal investigation; and to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) as appropriate

The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s)

Is/are appropriately trained to the same standard as the DSL and supports the DSL with safeguarding matters as appropriate. In the absence of the DSL, carries out those functions necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and protection of pupils. The role and responsibility are explicit in the role holder's job description. In the event of the long-term absence of the DSL, the deputy will assume all the functions of the DSL as above.

The governing body

- appoints a Designated Safeguarding Lead who is a member of the senior leadership team and who has undertaken training in inter-agency working, in addition to basic child protection training
- ensures that the DSL role is explicit in the role holder's job description (and also the job description of any Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads) and that safeguarding responsibilities are identified explicitly in the job/role descriptions of every member of staff and volunteer
- ensures that the DSL or a Deputy DSL is always available during opening hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. The DSL or a Deputy DSL will generally be expected to be available in person but in exceptional circumstances availability will be via telephone and/or Skype or other such media
- ensures that the setting has a child protection policy and procedures, including a staff code of conduct, that are consistent with local safeguarding partnership and statutory requirements, reviewed annually and made available publicly on the website or by other means
- ensures that the setting has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against members of staff and volunteers including allegations made against the manager and allegations against other children
- follows safer recruitment procedures that include statutory checks on the suitability of staff to work with children and disqualification from providing childcare regulations
- develops an induction strategy that ensures all staff, including the manager and volunteers receive information about the settings safeguarding arrangements, Staff Behaviour Policy (Code of Conduct) and the role of the DSL on induction
- develops a training strategy that ensures all staff, including the manager, and volunteers receive appropriate and regularly updated safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) and updates as required (at least annually) to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively in line with any requirements of WS. The training strategy will also ensure that the DSL receives refresher training and regular updates as defined under the DSL's duties above
- ensures that all staff, including temporary staff and volunteers, are provided with copies of or access to the pre-school's child protection and safeguarding policy and Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct) before they start work at the school
- ensures that the setting contributes to inter-agency working and plans
- ensures that the setting provides effective pastoral care and participates in the early help Pathway to Change process for pupils with additional needs in order to provide a co-ordinated offer of early help
- teaches pupils about safeguarding and how to keep themselves safe at all times, including when online, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum

The governing body nominates a member to be responsible for liaising with the Local Authority and other agencies in the event of an allegation being made against the manager.

The governing body also identifies a named governor to take leadership responsibility for the pre-schools safeguarding arrangements. That governor will maintain regular contact with the DSL and will ensure that the governing body receives regular reports about safeguarding activity at the setting.

It is the responsibility of the governing body to ensure that the pre-school's safeguarding, recruitment and managing allegations procedures take into account the procedures and practice of the Local Authority, local safeguarding partnership and national guidance.

The school will submit a response to WS's annual schools' safeguarding audit. This will highlight how the governing body's duties have been carried out. An action plan will be drawn up and any weaknesses will be rectified in accordance with that plan.

The manager:

- ensures that the child protection policy and procedures are understood and implemented by all staff
- allocates sufficient time, training, support, and resources, including cover arrangements when necessary, to enable the DSL and deputy/s to carry out their roles effectively, including the assessment of pupils and attendance at strategy discussions and other necessary meetings
- supports the designated person for looked after children to promote the educational achievement of any pupils who are looked after by the Local Authority and who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales
- ensures that all staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep looked after and previously looked after children safe
- ensures that all staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that such concerns are handled sensitively and in accordance with the whistleblowing procedure
- ensures that the culture of the setting supports the provision of effective pastoral care and early help
- ensures that staff do everything they can to support social workers when Children's Social Care become involved
- ensures that pupils are provided with opportunities throughout the curriculum to learn about safeguarding and how to keep themselves safe at all times, including when online, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum
- refers all allegations that a child has been harmed by or that children may be at risk of harm from a member of staff or volunteer to the Designated Officer in the Local Authority within one working day prior to any internal investigation
- ensures that anyone who has harmed or may pose a risk of harm to a child is referred to the Disclosure and Barring Service, as advised by the Designated Officer
- appoints a case officer who will be a member of the senior leadership team to investigate allegations concerning members of staff and volunteers and/or act as a point of contact for the member of staff/volunteer against whom the allegation is made

4. Good practice guidelines and staff code of conduct

To meet and maintain our responsibilities towards pupils, we identify standards of good practice and set out our expectations of staff in the staff behaviour policy, which all members of staff and volunteers are required to read and sign before starting work in the school. In summary, our expectations of staff include:

- treating all pupils with respect
- setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately
- involving pupils in decisions that affect them
- encouraging positive, respectful, and safe behaviour among pupils
- being a good listener
- being alert to changes in pupils' behaviour and to signs of abuse and neglect and exploitation

- recognising that challenging behaviour and mental health difficulties may be an indicator of abuse
- reading and understanding the pre-school's child protection policy, staff behaviour policy (code of conduct) and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, for example bullying, behaviour, physical contact, criminal and sexual exploitation, extremism, online safety, and information-sharing
- asking the pupil's permission before initiating physical contact, such as assisting with dressing and administering first aid
- maintaining appropriate standards of conversation and interaction with and between pupils and avoiding the use of sexualised or derogatory language
- *not participating in, tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as "banter", "part of growing up", "just having a laugh" or "boys being boys".*
- *making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up; and*
- *challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature) which constitute sexual harassment, such as grabbing bottoms, breasts, and genitalia and lifting skirts*
- being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some pupils lead to an increased risk of abuse
- applying the use of reasonable force and physical intervention only as a last resort and in compliance with pre-school procedures and WS guidance
- referring all concerns about a pupil's safety and welfare to the DSL or, if necessary, directly to the Police or Children's Social Care
- following the pre-school's rules regarding communication and relationships with pupils, including via social media
- referring all allegations against members of staff, volunteers or other adults that work with children and any concerns about breaches of the Staff Behaviour policy directly to the manager and any similar allegations against or concerns about the headteacher directly to the chair of governors.

5. Abuse of position of trust

All pre-school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards pupils is unacceptable and that their conduct towards pupils must be beyond reproach.

In addition, staff should understand that, under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of the pre-school staff and a pupil under 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that pupil is over the age of consent.

6. Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children are more vulnerable to abuse and neglect than others. Several factors may contribute to that increased vulnerability, including prejudice and discrimination; isolation; social exclusion; communication issues; a reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur; as well as an individual child's personality, behaviour, disability, mental and physical health needs and family circumstances.

To ensure that all our pupils receive equal protection, we will give special consideration to children who are:

- disabled, have special educational needs or have mental health needs
- young carers
- affected by parental substance misuse, domestic abuse and violence or parental mental health needs
- asylum seekers
- looked after by the Local Authority, otherwise living away from home or were previously looked after

- in receipt of support and services from a social worker
- vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying behaviours
- living away from home or in temporary accommodation
- living transient lifestyles
- living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations
- vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, disability, or sexuality
- at risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE) and/or child criminal exploitation
- at risk from or are involved with serious violent crime
- do not have English as a first language
- at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM)
- at risk of forced marriage
- at risk of being drawn into extremism

This list provides examples of additionally vulnerable groups and is not exhaustive. Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information and resources in community languages and accessible formats for children and parents/carers with communication needs.

7. Children with special educational needs and disabilities or have mental health needs

Children with special educational needs (SEN), disabilities or who have mental health needs can face additional safeguarding challenges. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children, which can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability or mental health issues without further exploration;
- the potential for children with SEN and disabilities being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming those barriers.

Staff are trained to manage these additional barriers to ensure this group of children are appropriately safeguarded; and are aware that mental health difficulties can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Staff are not expected or trained to diagnose mental health conditions or issues but they will record and report any concerns about a child's mental health to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as with any other safeguarding concern, recognising that mental health concerns may be an outcome and/or indicator of wider safeguarding issues and concerns.

8. Early Help and use of the Pathway to Change process

Pre-school staff are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early, provide help for children, promote children's welfare, and prevent concerns from escalating.

The pre-school recognises that providing timely early help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later. DSLs are accountable and responsible for ensuring the identified needs of children are acted upon early; without delay and as soon as the problem emerges which may be at any point in a child's life.

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021 emphasises that **all** staff should be aware of the early help process and understand their role in it. All DSLs should be trained in the Warwickshire Early Help Processes. All staff are therefore trained and required to notice any concerns about children which may help to identify those that would benefit from early help.

Pre-school will record concerns using their designated safeguarding recording systems and to share their concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or a Deputy DSL), who is most likely to have a complete picture and be the most appropriate person to decide how best to respond to any concerns. The DSL may delegate the initiation of the Early Help Pathway to Change process to an appropriate trained member of the pre-school staff. The DSL is responsible and accountable for overseeing and managing Early Help but the process including acting as lead professional can be undertaken by for example your SENDCo, manager seen to be appropriate for your setting.

Early help might be simple pastoral support and something the setting is able to address with parents so that the child's needs are met quickly and easily. The setting will keep a record of any such help to record clear targets, actions for all parties including parents/carers and progress, using WCC Pathway to Change documentation as appropriate. Early Help paperwork is available for schools/ settings to use in order to support families prior to the requirement of formalised Early Help being initiated. The Spectrum of Support document 2021 will enable practitioners to understand the level of needs presented by families and what support may be required. The document can be found on staff documents in BreathHR

It will be necessary to take time to understand a child and family's needs and to fully appreciate their circumstances in a more structured way. Children and families may also need support from a range of local agencies beyond pre-school, where it has been identified that a multi-agency coordinated response would best meet their needs and support their family, with parental consent.

The Early Help Pathway to Change is a restorative approach which helps to identify what support the family require by working WITH them, through the use of a coordinated assessment. The Early Help Pathway to Change aims to prevent the child's needs escalating to a point where intervention would be required via a statutory assessment under the Children Act 1989. Practitioners should seek to reassure Children and Families that this approach is designed to prevent needs from escalating and should be looked on as a positive and proactive way of addressing needs early in partnership with the family.

The setting is committed to working in partnership with children, parents and other agencies to:

- identify situations in which children and/or their families would benefit from early help;
- act without delay by signposting to the Family Support Line or Family Information Service for earlier identified needs;
- undertake an assessment of the need for early help when that is appropriate, using the Early Help Pathway to Change process; and
- provide targeted early help services to address the assessed needs of a child and their family, developing an action plan that will focus on activity to improve the child's outcomes.

The setting will be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for any child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs;
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
- is a young carer;
- is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups;
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home;
- is missing from education;
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation;
- is in a family whose circumstances present challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health issues or domestic abuse; TOXIC TRIAGE.
- has returned home to their family from care;
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
- is a privately fostered child;

- is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect; and/or
- is particularly vulnerable in any of the ways identified in section 6 above.

The Early Help process can only be effective if it is undertaken with the agreement of the child’s parents/carers.

The Early Help Pathway to Change process must involve the child and family as well as all the practitioners who are working with them.

The setting will keep the needs and circumstances of children receiving early help under constant review. If the child’s situation does not improve and/or the child’s parents do not consent to early help, the setting will make a judgement about whether, without help, the needs of the child will escalate. If so, the setting may wish to consult with;

- Targeted Support Officers
- Early Help Social Worker
- MASH Education Lead
- Early Help Team Leaders
- Integrated Front Door (MASH)

Consultations are available in the Integrated Front Door (MASH) for practitioners seeking advice about children they are concerned about. If you have a concern that a child or young person may be in need of protection or significant harm the DSL/lead professional should contact the MASH and submit a referral.

9. Attendance

We recognise that full attendance at pre-school is important to the well-being of all our pupils and enables them to access the opportunities made available to them at pre-school. Attendance is monitored closely, and we address poor or irregular attendance without delay, working in partnership with the Warwickshire Attendance Service when patterns of absence give rise to concern. Early Help is recommended to support families with attendance concerns at the emergence of an issue to prevent escalation. Our attendance policy is set out in a separate document and is reviewed regularly by the governing body.

10. Children Missing from Education

Child is missing education and their whereabouts is Known	It is the pre-school's responsibility to follow their attendance procedures. They can seek support from the Warwickshire Attendance Service
Child is missing education and their whereabouts is Unknown	A referral must be made the Children Missing Education Team

All children, regardless of their circumstances, are legally entitled to an efficient, full-time education which is suitable to their age, ability, aptitude and any special educational needs they may have.

For most children, including those that are vulnerable, attendance in pre-school is a protective factor and is essential aspect of keeping them safe. Children who are missing education (CME) have increased vulnerability and can be at more risk of neglect, abuse, exploitation radicalisation and mental health problems. Staff will also be alert to signs of children at risk of travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

The setting must have an attendance policy that outlines how they monitor:

- Attendance
- unauthorised absences
- Children who go missing during the school day
- The setting will take reasonable attempts to contact parents whose children attend the setting irregularly

*Reasonable steps include:

- Telephone calls to all known contacts. Parents and carers are asked to provide at least three emergency contacts in the event of children not arriving at school without prior notification and also for other emergencies;
- Letters home (preferably by recorded delivery);
- Contact with other schools where siblings may be registered;
- Home visits where safe to do so;
- Enquiries to friends, neighbours etc. that are named on child's application form
- Enquiries with any other service known to be involved with the pupil/family;
- Consideration of information about the child in social media;
- All contacts and outcomes will be recorded on the pupil's file.

If the Local Authority is able to contact the child/children and their parents and carers, arrangements will be made with the pre-school and family for a return to education. This may include a re-integration programme where necessary. If the pupil has registered at a new setting, the previous setting will delete the child's name from their roll and transfer the child's educational records to the new setting in the normal way. Any child protection records will be transferred separately and securely for the attention of the DSL in the new school and a receipt secured.

Visit www.warwickshire.gov.uk/childrenmissingeducation for more information or to access the referral form.

The pre-school operates in accordance with statutory guidance *Children Missing Education (DfE 2016)* – https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550416/Children_Missing_Education_-_statutory_guidance.pdf

The pre-school is required by law to have an admission register and an attendance register.

The setting is required to inform the Local Authority when they are about to remove a pupil's name from the pre-school admission register at non-standard transition points irrespective of the reason. The Local Authority may also require the pre-school to provide information about pupils who are going to be removed from the register at standard transition points.

Non-standard transition point

We will inform the local authority that we plan to take a child off roll when they leave pre-school to be home educated; move away from the pre-school's location; remain medically unfit beyond compulsory school age; or are permanently excluded.

If a parent has informed you of their intention to remove their child in order to electively home educate their child, the setting should notify the Elective Home Education Team imminently by email (ehe@warwickshire.gov.uk / tel. 01926 736323). Settings are advised to allow the parent or carer a 2-week period of reflection prior to removing their child from the school roll as this is best practice.

The pre-school will also notify the local authority within five days of adding a pupil's name to the admission register at a non-standard transition point. The Local Authority may also require the setting to provide information about pupils added to the register at a standard transition point.

It is essential for the setting to comply with this duty so that the Local Authority can, as part of its duty to identify children of compulsory school age who are missing education, follow up with any child who might be in danger of not receiving an education and who might be at risk of abuse or neglect.

If no confirmation is received the above Children Missing Education procedures will apply.

We will ensure that pupils who are expected to attend the school but fail to take up the place are referred to the Local Authority.

When a pupil leaves the setting, we will record the name of the pupil's new school and their expected start date..

For more information <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-missing-education>

11. Children who run away or go missing from home or care

The setting recognises that children who run away or go missing (particularly repeatedly) and are thus absent from their normal residence are potentially vulnerable to abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and child criminal exploitation. It could also indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage.

12. Helping children to understand and recognise risk and identify available support

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021 requires governing bodies and proprietors to ensure that children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, and recognise that a one size fits doesn't all

Children are taught to understand and manage risk through our personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) programme; sex and relationships lessons; and through all aspects of pre-school life. Our approach is designed to help children to think about risks they may encounter, recognise when they are at risk and with the support of staff work out how to get help when they need it and how risks might be reduced or managed. Discussions about risk are empowering and enabling for all children and promote sensible behaviour rather than fear or anxiety. Children are taught how to conduct themselves and how to behave in a responsible manner. Children are also reminded regularly about online safety, the risks of sharing content and images online and tackling bullying, including cyber bullying procedures. The pre-school continually promotes an ethos of respect for children and pupils are encouraged to speak to a member of staff of their choosing about any worries they may have.

Discussions about risk will include talking to children about the risks and issues associated with children using the internet unsupervised.

Children are also taught about online safety, issues of consent and healthy relationships and fundamental British values.

13. Support for pupils, families and staff involved in a child protection issue

Child abuse is devastating for the child and can also result in distress and anxiety for staff who become involved.

We will support pupils, their families, and staff by:

- taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously;
- nominating a link person (*usually the DSL*) who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact;
- Where a member of staff is the subject of an allegation made by a child/parent/carer separate link people will be nominated to avoid any conflict of interest;
- responding sympathetically to any request from a child or staff for time out to deal with distress or anxiety;
- maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need-to-know basis only with relevant individuals and agencies;
- storing records securely;
- offering details of helplines, counselling or other avenues of external support;
- following the procedures laid down in our child protection, whistleblowing, complaints and disciplinary procedures;
- co-operating fully with relevant statutory agencies.

14. Complaints procedure

Our complaints procedure will be followed where a parent raises a concern about poor practice towards a child/parent that initially does not reach the threshold for child protection action. Poor practice examples include unfairly singling out a child or attempting to humiliate them, bullying or belittling a pupil or discriminating against them in some way. Complaints are managed by the manager, other members of the senior leadership team and trustees. An explanation of the complaints procedure is included in the safeguarding information for parents and pupils.

Complaints from staff are dealt with under the pre-school's complaints and disciplinary and grievance procedures.

Complaints which escalate into a child protection concern will automatically be managed under the pre-school's child protection procedures.

15. Staff reporting concerns about a colleague or other adult who works with children (Whistleblowing)

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague – including visiting practitioners and volunteers – towards a pupil are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood a situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise a colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount.

The pre-school's **whistleblowing** policy enables staff to raise concerns or allegations, initially in confidence, and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.

Staff are expected to report all concerns about poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues - including what may seem minor contraventions of the pre-school's staff behaviour policy (code of conduct) – to the manager; to facilitate proactive and early intervention in order to maintain appropriate boundaries and a safe culture that protect children and reduce the risk of serious abuse in school.

The recommended format for all staff to record any such poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues or other adults who work with children is the pro forma '*Logging A Concern about the behaviour of an adult who works with children*', also known as the '*Yellow form*'.

All such forms should be **passed directly to the manager**. Alternatively, staff are free to approach the manager directly to discuss their concerns.

Concerns or complaints about the manager should be reported to the Nominated safeguarding lead on the committee, whose contact details are displayed in the staff room for any member of staff to use in such an instance. *The 'Yellow form' should also be used for that purpose as above.*

Staff may also report concerns about suspected abuse or neglect directly to Children's Social Care or the Police if they believe direct reporting is necessary to secure action to safeguard children.

Staff can also contact the Designated Officer in the Local Authority, who is responsible for the co-ordination of responses to allegations against people who work with children (see contact and referral details in section 16 below). The Designated Officer's contact details are displayed on the safeguarding noticeboard in the staff room.

The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is also available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call 0800 028 0285 between 8.00a.m. and 8.00p.m., Monday to Friday or e mail help@nspcc.org.uk. Information is also available on the NSPCC website at <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-you-can-do/report-abuse/dedicated-helplines/whistleblowing-advice-line/>.

The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline and contact numbers for Children's Social Care, the Police and the Designated Officer are all displayed in the staff room.

16. Managing allegations against staff

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, set procedures must be followed. The full procedures for dealing with allegations against staff can be found in Part 4 of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* and para 1.14 of WS inter-agency safeguarding procedures *Allegations against staff or volunteers* –

<https://www.safeguardingwarwickshire.co.uk/safeguarding-children/i-work-with-children-and-young-people/interagency-safeguarding-procedures>.

Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress.

Suspension is not the default option and alternatives to suspension will always be considered. However, in some cases staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that allegations are investigated fairly, quickly and consistently and that all parties are protected. In the event of suspension, the pre-school will provide support and a named contact for the member of staff.

Staff, parents and trustees are reminded that publication of material that may lead to the identification of a teacher who is the subject of an allegation is prohibited by law. Publication includes verbal conversations or writing, including content placed on social media sites.

Allegations concerning staff who no longer work at the pre-school or historical allegations will be reported to the Police.

In accordance with *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021*, the pre-school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered.

As required by *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* all allegations in respect of an individual who works at the setting including bank staff, volunteers and contractors that fulfil any of the following criteria will be reported to the Designated Officer in the Local Authority (LADO) within one working day:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children;
- behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children. (Includes behaviour that may have happened outside of pre-school that might make an individual unsuitable to work with children, this is known as transferable risk)
- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child and/or;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child and/or;
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children and/or;
- behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children. (includes behaviour that may have happened outside of school or college, that might make an individual unsuitable to work with children, this is known as transferable risk)/

The Designated Officer's contact number is **01926 745376**. Referrals to the Local Authority Designated Officer should be submitted on a Position of Trust (POT) MARF form and sent to lado@warwickshire.gov.uk.

NB it is the managers responsibility to contact and refer to the Designated Officer when necessary. The only exception is when the allegation is against the headteacher/principal, in which instance the nominated governor will undertake that responsibility.

17. Staff training

Training, knowledge and skill

The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role.

This training should be updated at least every two years. The designated safeguarding lead should undertake Prevent awareness training. Training should provide designated safeguarding leads with a good understanding of their own role, and the processes, procedures and responsibilities of other agencies, particularly children's social care, so they:

- understand the assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and local authority children's social care referral arrangements;
- 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 pre-school's child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff;
- are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), those with relevant health conditions and young carers;
- 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 pre-school and with the three safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners;
- are able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals;
- understand and support the setting 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 pre-school;

- can recognise the additional risks that children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support children with SEND to stay safe online;

It is important that all staff have training to enable them to recognise the possible signs of abuse, neglect, exploitation and radicalisation and to know what to do if they have a concern.

New staff, trustees who will have direct contact with children and volunteers will receive an explanation during their induction which will include:

- the pre-school's child protection and safeguarding policy including Early Help support
- signs and symptoms of abuse and neglect
- responding to disclosure of abuse or neglect by a child
- reporting and recording arrangements
- the staff behaviour policy (code of conduct)
- the identity and role of the DSL and all Deputy DSLs
- the pre-school's behaviour policy
- the pre-school's safeguarding response to children who go missing from education.

NB all of the above will be explained **before** a new member of staff, trustee or volunteer has direct contact with children in the setting. The pre-school's child protection policy and staff behaviour policy (code of conduct) will be sent with the letter confirming an appointment with a written requirement that the individual reads the two policies in advance of starting work at the pre-school. The individual will be given an opportunity to clarify any issues on their first day at work and then asked to sign to confirm that they have read and understood both policies and undertake to comply with them.

All staff will receive appropriate, regularly updated safeguarding and early help and child protection training and thematic updates to include online safety as required (at least annually), regular discussions at staff meetings, to provide them with the requisite skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively in line with statutory guidance and any requirements of the local safeguarding partnership.

The DSL should attend training for newly appointed DSLs and refresher training every two years. Every DSL should also attend the new Warwickshire's Early Help Pathway to Change training. It is recommended that DSLs access Warwickshire's DSL training as it will include up to date information relevant to Warwickshire procedures and processes. It is recommended that DSLs update their knowledge and skills by accessing training and development relevant to their role and their setting.

All staff will be made aware of the increased risk of abuse to certain groups, including children with special educational needs and disabilities, looked after children, previously looked after children and young carers, as well as risks associated with specific safeguarding issues including child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation, county lines activity, peer on peer abuse, extremism, so-called honour based abuse including female genital mutilation and forced marriage; and will receive training in relation to keeping children safe online.

In addition, the manager will attend safer recruitment training

18. Safer recruitment

Our pre-school endeavours to ensure that we do our utmost to employ only 'suitable' staff and allow only 'suitable' volunteers to work with children by complying with the requirements of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* together with the school's and the *WS Safer Recruitment* policies.

Safer recruitment means that all applicants will:

- complete an application form which includes their employment history and explains any gaps in that history;

- provide two referees, including at least one who can comment on the applicant's suitability to work with children;
- provide evidence of identity and qualifications;
- if offered employment, be checked in accordance with the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) regulations as appropriate to their role. This will include:
 - an enhanced DBS check and a barred list check for those including unsupervised volunteers engaged in Regulated Activity;
 - an enhanced DBS check without a barred list check for all volunteers not involved in Regulated Activity but who have the opportunity of regular contact with children;
 - an enhanced DBS check for all governors (not including associate members), which will only include a barred list check for governors involved in Regulated Activity.
- if offered employment, provide evidence of their right to work in the UK;
- be interviewed by a panel of at least two pre-school manager/trustees, if shortlisted. Pre-schools are 'specified places' which means that the majority of staff and volunteers will be engaged in Regulated Activity. A fuller explanation of Regulated Activity can be found in Part 3 of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* and in Annex F

The pre-school will also

- ensure that every job description and person specification for roles in pre-school includes a description of the role holder's responsibility for safeguarding;
- ask at least one value-based question at interview for every role in pre-school about the candidate's attitude to safeguarding and motivation for working with children;
- verify the preferred candidate's mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities;
- obtain references for all shortlisted candidates, including internal candidates;
- carry out additional or alternative checks for applicants who have lived or worked outside the UK;

At least one member of each recruitment panel will have attended safer recruitment training.

All new members of staff and volunteers will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with the pre-school's child protection and safeguarding policy, staff behaviour policy (code of conduct), other issues as in section 17 of this policy and identification of their child protection training needs.

All staff are required to sign to confirm they have received a copy of the child protection and safeguarding policy and Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct).

All relevant staff are made aware of the disqualification from providing childcare legislation.

The pre-school obtains written confirmation from supply agencies and third-party organisations that they have satisfactorily undertaken all appropriate checks in respect of individuals they provide to work in the school that the school would have undertaken if they were employing the individual directly; and that those individuals are suitable to work with children.

The pre-school maintains a single central record of recruitment checks undertaken and ensures that the record is maintained in accordance with Part 3 of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* and guidance issued by Warwickshire County Council.

Volunteers

Volunteers will undergo checks commensurate with their work in the pre-school and contact with pupils.

Under no circumstances will a volunteer who has not been appropriately checked be left unsupervised or be allowed to engage in Regulated Activity.

Contractors

The pre-school checks the identity of all contractors and their staff on arrival at the setting and requests DBS checks where appropriate. As required by statutory guidance, where contractors and/or their staff are engaged in Regulated Activity, barred list checks are also requested. Contractors and any of their staff who have not undergone checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised or in Regulated Activity.

19. Site security

Visitors to the setting, including contractors, are asked to sign in and are given an identity badge, which confirms they have permission to be on site. Parents who are simply delivering or collecting their children do not need to sign in. All visitors are expected to observe the settings safeguarding and health and safety regulations to ensure children in setting are kept safe. The manager will exercise professional judgement in determining whether any visitor should be escorted or supervised while on site.

20. Behaviour Management

Our behaviour policy is set out in a separate document and is reviewed regularly by management. It is shared with all staff before they start working with children as part of their induction. The policy is transparent to staff, parents and pupils.

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021 highlights that there are circumstances when it is appropriate for staff in the setting to use reasonable force to safeguard children and young people. This can range from guiding a child to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury. 'Reasonable' in these circumstances means 'using no more force than is needed'. The use of force may involve either passive physical contact, such as standing between pupils or blocking a child's path, or active physical contact such as leading a pupil by the arm out of a room.

The pre-school operates in accordance with Warwickshire County Council's *Guidance on the Use of Force and Physical Intervention*, which highlights that staff should deploy every possible strategy to prevent the need for physical intervention. Those strategies would include de-escalation whenever there is a threat of violence or aggression towards an individual or property; communicating calmly with children; using non-threatening verbal and body language; helping children to recognise their own 'triggers' and 'early warning signs', and distracting or helping children to see a positive way out of a difficult situation.

However, the pre-school supports staff to intervene physically and to use reasonable force when all of those strategies are unsuccessful in calming a situation; and a risk of physical harm to other children, adults or the child her/himself, serious damage to property or serious disruption to the pre-school remains. Staff should always be able to demonstrate that any such intervention is reasonable, proportionate and necessary in the circumstances, is used for the shortest possible period of time, deploys the minimum force that is necessary and is never used as a sanction.

21. Record Keeping

The pre-school will maintain safeguarding (including early help) and child protection records in accordance with the guidance document *Child Protection Record Keeping Guidance*.

The setting will:

- keep clear detailed written records of concerns about children (noting the date, event and action taken), even where there is no need to refer the matter to Children's Social Care immediately;
- keep records in a meticulous chronological order, either on paper or electronically;
- ensure all records are kept secure and in locked locations;

- ensure all safeguarding records are transferred - separately from the child's main pupil file – to the receiving school, other setting when a pupil moves. The DSL will do this as soon as possible, ensuring secure transit, and will ensure that confirmation of receipt of the records is obtained;
- the DSL will also consider whether it is appropriate to share any information with a child's receiving school/setting in advance of the child leaving so that the receiving school/setting is able to support the child as effectively as possible and plan for her/his arrival;
- ensure that incoming safeguarding records are brought to the attention of the DSL, Deputy DSLs and other key staff such as the SENCO when a child transfers in from another school/setting.

Safeguarding and child protection records will be maintained independently from the pupil's file and the school file will be 'tagged' to indicate that separate information is held. Such records will only be accessible to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and other DSLs who need to be aware.

The recommended format for all staff in pre-schools to record any safeguarding or child protection observations or concerns about a child is the pro forma *Logging A Concern About A Child's Safety and Welfare* (Form C) also known as the 'Green form'. The same format will be used by staff to record and report any observations or concerns that suggest a child might benefit from early help.

Such records will include, in addition to the name, address and age of the child, timed and dated observations describing the child's behaviour, appearance, statements/remarks made to staff or other children and observations of interactions between the child, other children, members of staff and/or parents/carers that give rise to concern. Where possible and without interpretation, the exact words spoken by the child or parent/carer will be recorded. Records will be signed, dated and timed by the member of staff making the record.

Records of safeguarding/child protection observations or concerns can be completed electronically or as a paper version but it is most important that **one consistent system for the recording of concerns is readily accessible to every member of staff irrespective of role and that all records are passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead**, who should complete the form to confirm what action has been taken.

Child protection records form a part of a child's pupil record, which parents ordinarily have a right to see. Any pupil or parent wishing to access the pupil's child protection records will need to submit a request to the setting for consideration. Access to the record will then be arranged but records may be redacted in line with the requirements of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) if releasing information would place the child, or any other person, at risk of significant harm.

The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent pre-school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies without the consent of parents, where that information may help to protect a child.

22. Confidentiality and Information Sharing

The setting will manage and share confidential information about children in line with *Information sharing – Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (HMG 2018)* - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/721581/Information_sharing_advice_practitioners_safeguarding_services.pdf

All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the pupil, family and staff involved but also to ensure that information being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.

The Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) and the GDPR places duties on the pre-school and individual staff to process personal information fairly and lawfully and to keep the information they hold safe and secure.

However, neither the DPA nor the GDPR prevent or limit the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. *Keeping Children Safe in Education* (DfE 2021) states clearly that "Fears about

sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children””.

Staff will ensure confidentiality protocols are adhered to and information is shared appropriately. If in any doubt about confidentiality, staff will seek advice from the DSL, another member of the management team or outside agency as required (e.g. Integrated Front Door (MASH) Education Lead).

It is reasonable for staff to discuss day-to-day concerns about pupils with colleagues in order to ensure that children’s general needs are met in pre-school. However, staff should report all child protection and safeguarding concerns to the DSL or manager or – in the case of concerns about the manager – to the Safeguarding representative on the committee. The person receiving the referral will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a ‘need-to-know’ basis.

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021 emphasises that the DSL or a deputy DSL should always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns but in exceptional circumstances where neither the DSL nor any appointed deputy DSL are available, that should not delay appropriate action being taken and staff should speak to a member of SLT or take advice from Children’s Social Care if they are concerned about a child.

The GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 do not prevent pre-school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child. All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children.

The DSL will normally obtain consent from the parents to share sensitive information within the pre-school or with outside agencies. Where there is good reason to do so, the DSL may share information *without* consent, and will record the reason for not obtaining consent.

If any member of staff receives a request from a parent to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the DSL.

Information sharing will take place in a timely and secure manner and where:

- it is necessary and proportionate to do so; and
- the information to be shared is relevant, adequate and accurate.

Information sharing decisions will be recorded, whether or not the decision is taken to share.

All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child/parent to keep secrets.

All safeguarding and child protection information will be handled in line with the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018, which require that sensitive information is:

- processed for limited purposes
- adequate, relevant and not excessive
- accurate
- kept no longer than necessary
- processed in accordance with the data subject’s rights
- secure.

Record of concern forms (Form C – Green forms) and other written information will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals.

Every effort will be made to prevent unauthorised access to sensitive information. Any sensitive information that needs to be stored on portable devices such as laptop computers or tablets or on portable media such as a CD or flash drive will be password protected or encrypted and kept in locked storage.

The pre-school's policy on confidentiality and information-sharing is available to parents on request.

23. Extended school and off-site arrangements

All offsite activities are subject to a risk assessment to satisfy health and safety and safeguarding requirements. When our pupils attend off-site activities, we will check that effective child protection and whistleblowing arrangements are in place.

24. Photography and images

The vast majority of people who take or view photographs or videos of children do so for entirely innocent, understandable and acceptable reasons. Sadly, some people abuse children through taking or using images, so we must ensure that we have some safeguards in place.

To protect pupils we will:

- seek parental consent;
- ensure pupils are appropriately dressed

Furthermore, when using images for publicity purposes (e.g. on our website or in newspapers or publications), we will:

- avoid naming children when possible;
- if it is necessary to name children, use first names rather than surnames;
- if children are named, avoid using their image;
- establish whether the image will be retained for further use, where and for how long;
- ensure that images are stored securely and used only by those authorised to do so.

For the protection of pupils and staff, only pre-school owned equipment will be used to record and store images taken by staff or volunteers on the pre-school site or during offsite activities.

Parents are welcome to take still photographs of their **own children only** during **pre-school** activities. Parents may be asked not to take photographs during concerts/performances in order not to distract children who are performing or other audience members. Parents must not publish (including on social media) photographs of other children inadvertently captured during pre-school events without the express permission of the parents of those children.

Parents are welcome to video record their **own children only** during school activities, subject to the same terms and conditions as for photographs above.

Visiting practitioners who work directly with children are subject to the same restrictions as pre-school staff and volunteers in respect of recording and storing images of children. However, some visiting professionals are permitted to record images of the premises only specifically for professional purposes and in order to support the setting, e.g. professionals providing advice or preparing quotations for work such as maintenance, health and safety and building.

25. Online Safety

Children use electronic equipment including mobile phones, tablets and computers owned by the setting occasionally to access the internet as a learning tool.

These technologies and the internet are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education. Unfortunately, however, some adults will use those technologies to harm children and the use of

technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. Technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm through child criminal and sexual exploitation; county lines activity; radicalisation; sexual predation and cyber bullying.

The breadth of issues within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:

- **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism.
- **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.
- **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and
- **commerce** - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.

Chatrooms and social networking sites are the more obvious sources of inappropriate and harmful behaviour and pupils are not allowed to access those sites in the setting. Many pupils own or have access to hand held devices and parents are encouraged to consider measures to keep their children safe when using the internet and social media at home and in the community .

Nonetheless, all staff receive online safety training and are trained to be vigilant about and to report any concerns about risk to children online in the same way that they notice and report offline concerns. The pre-school's **online safety policy** explains how we try to keep pupils safe in pre-school and protect and educate pupils in the safe use of technology. The setting has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place to protect children from potentially harmful online material.

The school's online safety co-ordinator is: Heather Goodman

Safeguarding pupils in online learning and communication between staff and pupils

Where pre-school staff are delivering lessons online or virtually (e.g. to children unable to attend pre-school due to COVID-19 or ill health), all such lessons will be delivered in accordance with the settings safeguarding and child protection, staff behaviour (code of conduct) and acceptable use of ICT policies. Staff will always use pre-school owned devices and accounts for the delivery of online/virtual lessons. Staff are not permitted to only communicate with pupils via the internet – a parent/guardian must be present at all times

It is important that all staff who interact with children online continue to look out for signs that a child may be at risk, distressed for some reason or vulnerable in some other way; and report and record any concerns to the DSL in the normal way. The DSL will respond to any such concern as they would any other safeguarding concern.

The pre-school will ensure that online learning tools and systems are used in line with privacy and data protection/GDPR requirements.

Below are other issues that staff need to take into account when delivering online/virtual lessons or communicating with children online, particularly where webcams are used:

- Staff and children must be fully dressed and wear suitable clothing, as should anyone else in the household.

- Any computers used should be in appropriate areas, for example not in bedrooms; and the background should be blurred. If it is not possible to blur the background, staff must consider what children can see in the background and whether it would be appropriate in a setting. This includes photographs, artwork, identifying features, mirrors etc.
- Staff will ensure that resources and videos used are age appropriate.
- Live classes should be recorded so that if any issues were to arise, the video can be reviewed.
- Live classes will be kept to a reasonable length of time so that children do not have too much screen time and in order to minimise disruption for the family.
- Language must be professional and appropriate, including that used by any family members in the background.
- Staff must only use platforms specified by senior managers and approved by the school's ICT
- Staff should record the length, time, date and attendance of any sessions held.

Staff members delivering lessons or communicating with children online/virtually will raise any issues in respect of inappropriate dress, setting, behaviour etc with the parent immediately and will end the online interaction if necessary. Any such incident will be recorded and reported to the DSL.

If a staff member believes that a child or parent is recording a lesson or conversation without prior consent, the lesson will be brought to an end or the child will be logged out immediately.

In **rare and exceptional circumstances** where staff urgently need to contact a parent by telephone and do not have access to a school-owned device, they will discuss this with a senior member of staff. If it is agreed there is no alternative to using a personally owned device, staff members will always use 'caller withheld' to ensure the parent is not able to identify the staff member's personal contact details.

Staff also receive advice regarding their personal online activity, use of social networking and electronic communication with pupils/parents, about which there are strict rules. Staff found to be in breach of these rules may be the subject of a referral to the Designated Officer in the Local Authority and/or may be subject to disciplinary action.

26. Child protection procedures

Recognising abuse

To ensure that our pupils are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of children. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, for example by hitting them, or by failing to act to prevent harm, for example by leaving a small child home alone.

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 adult men or women or by other children or young people. Staff are trained to understand and recognise indicators of all four categories of abuse as defined below.

There are four categories of abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect

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 (this used to be called Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy, but is now more usually referred to as fabricated or induced illness).

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 cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

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

Neglect

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

- a. provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- b. protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- c. ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers); or
- d. ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

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

Definitions taken from *Keeping Children Safe in Education* (DfE 2021).

Indicators of abuse

Physical signs define some types of abuse, for example bruising, bleeding or broken bones resulting from physical or sexual abuse, or injuries sustained while a child has been inadequately supervised. The identification of physical signs is complicated, as children may go to great lengths to hide injuries, often because they are ashamed or embarrassed, or their abuser has threatened further violence or trauma if they 'tell'. It is also quite difficult for anyone without medical training to categorise injuries into accidental or deliberate with any degree of certainty. For those reasons it is vital that staff are also aware of the range of behavioural indicators of abuse and report any concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

It is the responsibility of staff to report their concerns. It is not their responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused or neglected may:

- have bruises, bleeding, burns, fractures or other injuries;
- show signs of pain or discomfort;
- keep arms and legs covered, even in warm weather;
- be concerned about changing their clothes;
- look unkempt and uncared for;
- change their eating habits;
- have difficulty in making or sustaining friendships;
- appear fearful;
- be reckless with regard to their own or other's safety;
- self-harm;
- frequently miss pre-school or arrive late;
- show signs of not wanting to go home;
- display a change in behaviour – from quiet to aggressive, or happy-go-lucky to withdrawn;
- challenge authority;
- become disinterested in activities on offer;
- be constantly tired or preoccupied;
- be wary of physical contact;
- be involved in, or particularly knowledgeable about drugs or alcohol;
- display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age and/or stage of development; and/or
- acquire gifts such as money or a mobile phone from new 'friends' or adults recently acquainted with the child's family.

Individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They should be viewed as part of a jigsaw and each small piece of information will help the DSL to decide how to proceed.

It is very important that staff report all of their concerns, however minor or insignificant they may think they are – they do not need 'absolute proof' that the child is at risk.

Impact of abuse

The impact of child abuse, neglect and exploitation should not be underestimated. Many children do recover well and go on to lead healthy, happy and productive lives, although most adult survivors agree that the emotional scars remain, however well buried. For some children, full recovery is beyond their reach and the rest of their childhood and their adulthood may be characterised by one or more of the following: anxiety, depression or other mental health difficulties, self-harm, eating disorders, alcohol and substance misuse, unequal and destructive relationships, unfulfilled potential and long-term physical health difficulties.

Taking action

Any child in any family in any educational setting could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of "It could happen here".

Key points for staff to remember when taking action are:

- in an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, for example, call 999;
- report your concern to the DSL as quickly as possible – immediately when there is evidence of physical or sexual abuse and certainly by the end of the day;
- do not start your own investigation; share information on a need-to-know basis only – do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family;
- complete a record of concern, using your school's designated safeguarding reporting system and seek support for yourself if you are distressed or need to debrief.

If a member of staff or volunteer is concerned about a pupil's welfare

There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a pupil may be at risk without unequivocal evidence. The pupil's behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be unusual or bizarre, they may write/recall stories that reveal confusion or distress or physical but inconclusive signs may have been noticed. In these circumstances, staff will try to give the pupil the opportunity to talk. The signs they have noticed may be due to a variety of factors, for example a parent has moved out, a pet has died, a grandparent is very ill or an accident has occurred. Staff are encouraged and supported to ask pupils if they are OK, if there is anything the child would like to talk to them about and if they can help in any way. Staff are trained to do this by asking appropriate open questions which do not lead the child in any particular direction but invite the child to talk about anything if they wish to.

Staff should use the same record of concern form Form C (Green form) to record these early concerns. If the pupil does begin to reveal that they are being harmed, staff should follow the advice below. Following an initial conversation with the pupil, if the member of staff remains concerned, they should discuss their concerns with the DSL.

Concerns which do not meet the threshold for child protection intervention will be managed through the Early Help process.

If a pupil discloses to a member of staff or volunteer

It takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose that they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual. Their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell. They may have lost all trust in adults. Or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault. Sometimes they may not be aware that what is happening is abusive.

If a pupil talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, **the staff member will need to let the pupil know that they must pass the information on** – staff are not allowed to keep unsafe secrets. The point at which they tell the pupil this is a matter for professional judgement. If they jump in immediately the pupil may think that they do not want to listen but if left until the very end of the conversation, the pupil may feel that they have been misled into revealing more than they would have otherwise.

Within our curriculum we discuss how children can keep themselves safe and we use the NSPCC Pantasaurus programme to do this. They will have been taught that they can say no if they feel uncomfortable about a situation and will generally understand the concept of safe and unsafe secrets. They should have a good knowledge and understanding of why staff cannot keep some information confidential but also know that information is passed on to specific people on a 'need to know' basis only.

During their conversations with pupils, staff will:

- allow the child to speak freely;
- remain calm and not overreact – the pupil may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting their listener;
- give reassuring nods or words of comfort – **'I'm glad you told me'/'Thank you for telling me'; 'You're doing very well'; 'I believe you'; 'What happened to you is not your fault'/'This isn't your fault'; 'I'm going to do what I can to help you'**;
- not be afraid of silences – staff must remember how hard this must be for the pupil;
- **under no circumstances** ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the pupil's mother think about it; (**however**, it is reasonable to ask questions to clarify understanding and to support a meaningful referral if that is required, e.g. 'when did this happen', 'where did this happen?')
- at an appropriate time tell the pupil that in order to help them, the member of staff must pass the information on;
- not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who has been abused;

- avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying things such as ‘I do wish you had told me about this when it started’ or ‘I can’t believe what I’m hearing’ may be the staff member’s way of being supportive but may be interpreted by the child to mean that they have done something wrong;
- tell the pupil what will happen next
- report verbally to the DSL (or manager if the child has made an allegation against a member of staff);
- write up their conversation as soon as possible on the **record of concern form** Form C (Green form) and hand it to the DSL (or the manager/ Safeguarding trustee if the child has made an allegation against a member of staff); and
- seek support if they feel distressed or need to debrief.

Our setting will carefully consider every report of sexual violence and/or sexual harassment. The designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) is likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to advise on the settings initial response. Important considerations will include:

- the nature of the alleged incident(s), including whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour;
- the ages of the children involved;
- the developmental stages of the children involved;
- any power imbalance between the children. For example, is the alleged perpetrator(s) significantly older, more mature or more confident? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?
- if the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse (sexual abuse can be accompanied by other forms of abuse and a sustained pattern may not just be of a sexual nature);
- that sexual violence and sexual harassment can take place within intimate personal relationships between peers;
- are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children, or adults; and
- other related issues and wider context, including any links to child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation.

Notifying parents

The setting will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a pupil with their parents. This must be handled sensitively and the DSL will make contact with the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure.

Our focus is the safety and wellbeing of the pupil. Therefore, if the setting believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, advice will be sought first from Children’s Social Care.

27. Making a referral to Children’s Social Care

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021 emphasises that the DSL (and any deputies) are most likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to advise on the response to safeguarding concerns. The DSL will make a referral to Children’s Social Care (and if appropriate the Police) if it is believed that a pupil is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm.

The parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child or create undue delay. *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* also emphasises that **all** staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to Children’s Social Care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989, especially section 17 (children in need) and section 47 (a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm) that may follow a referral, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.

Statutory assessments

Children in need

A child in need is defined under the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. 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.

Children suffering or likely to suffer significant harm

Local authorities, with the help of other organisations as appropriate, have a duty to make enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 if they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm. In addition, children and young people may be at risk of significant harm from outside of their home environment (extra familial harm), this too could constitute that the child may suffer significant harm. Such enquiries enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare (child protection or MASE) and must be initiated where there are concerns about maltreatment, including all forms of abuse and neglect, female genital mutilation or other so-called honour-based violence, and extra-familial threats like radicalisation and sexual exploitation.

28. Submitting child protection referrals

All child protection referrals should be made to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) by completing a MAC (Multi Agency Contact) form and submitting it to the Integrated Front Door (previously known as MASH) at triagehub@warwickshire.gov.uk. The form can also be completed online.

All urgent child protection referrals, i.e. where there is an immediate concern about a child's safety should be made in the first instance by telephoning the Integrated Front Door on 01926 414144. This should be followed by submission of a MAC as above.

NB If a child is already the subject of an open case to Children's Social Care, the DSL will have the name and contact details of the allocated social worker. Further child protection concerns about any child in those circumstances must be referred directly to the allocated social worker, **not** to the MASH. Again, where there is a concern about a child, the DSL should contact the social worker by telephone in the first instance. Any difficulties in contacting the social worker must be escalated to their line manager, **not** to the MASH.

Outside of office hours, immediate concerns about a child should be referred to the Emergency Duty Team on telephone number 01926 886922.

If staff are ever concerned that a child is in immediate danger, they will contact the Police by dialling 999.

Staff may seek support directly from the Integrated Front Door Education Lead via 01926 418608 should they consider that necessary.

29. Staff reporting directly to child protection agencies

Staff should ordinarily follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy.

However, as highlighted above, **all** staff should be aware of the early help process and understand their role in it; and **all** staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to Children's Social Care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989. **Any member of staff may therefore refer their concerns directly to Children's Social Care and/or the Police if:**

- they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the child's safety; or
- for any other reason they make a judgement that a direct referral is in the best interests of the child.

In any of those circumstances, staff may make direct child protection referrals and share information without being subject of censure or disciplinary action. However, staff should inform the DSL and/or manager at the earliest opportunity that they have made a direct referral unless in their judgement doing so would increase the risk of harm to the child.

If in any doubt, members of staff may consult or seek support from the Integrated Front Door via 01926 418608

30. What will Children's Social Care do?

Children's Social Care should make a decision about the type of response that is required within one working day of a referral being made; and should let the referrer know the outcome. This will include determining whether:

- the child requires immediate protection and urgent action is required;
- whether the child is in need, and should be assessed under section 17;
- there is reasonable cause to suspect the child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, and whether enquiries must be made and the child assessed under section 47; (Chapter one of Working Together to Safeguard Children provides details of the assessment process)
- any services are required by the child and family and what type of services; and
- further specialist assessments are required in order to help the local authority to decide what further action to take.

The setting will follow up if this information is not forthcoming and if, after a referral, the child's situation does not appear to be improving, the setting will consider following the WS escalation procedure to ensure the referred concerns have been addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves.

If Children's Social Care decide to carry out a statutory assessment, pre-school staff will do everything they can to support that assessment, led and supported by the DSL (or deputy) as required.

31. Bullying, peer on peer abuse and harmful sexual behaviour

This setting believes that all children have a right to attend Early Years education and learn in a safe environment. Children should be free from harm, both from adults and other students in the setting.

Children may be harmed by other children/young people and adults. All staff recognise that children can abuse their peers and are trained to understand and implement the settings policy and procedures regarding peer-on-peer abuse. All peer-on-peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously. It is most likely to include, but is not limited to:

- bullying (including online bullying prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers;
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse);
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault; (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence);
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be stand-alone or part of a broader pattern of abuse;

- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi nude images and or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery);
- upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm (upskirting is a criminal offence and may constitute sexual harassment). Anyone of any gender can be a victim; and
- prejudiced behaviour – a range of behaviours which causes someone to feel powerless, worthless or excluded and which relates to prejudices around belonging, identity and equality, in particular prejudices linked to disabilities, special educational needs, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, gender and sexual identity.

Bullying is a very serious issue that can cause children considerable anxiety and distress. At its most serious level, bullying can have a disastrous effect on a child's well-being and in very rare cases has been a feature in suicide cases.

All incidences of bullying, including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based bullying should be reported and will be managed through the settings anti-bullying procedures which can be accessed. All pupils and parents receive a copy of the procedures on joining the setting and the subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in PSHE education. All members of staff receive a copy of the setting's behaviour policy, which contains the anti-bullying procedures, as part of their induction and are trained to be aware of the harm caused by bullying and to respond to all incidents of bullying and peer on peer abuse proactively.

Abuse is abuse and will not be tolerated, minimised or dismissed as 'banter'; 'just having a laugh'; 'part of growing up'; 'boys being boys'; or 'girls being girls'. Different gender issues can be prevalent when dealing with peer-on-peer abuse, for example girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence. Whilst mindful of the particular vulnerability of women and girls to violence, it is also recognised that boys as well as girls can be abused by members of the opposite as well as the same gender group.

We recognise that some children will sometimes negatively affect the learning and wellbeing of others. However, there will be occasions when a child's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures. In particular, research suggests that up to 30 per cent of child sexual abuse is committed by someone under the age of 18.

Peer on peer sexual violence and sexual harassment

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and gender and between children of the opposite or the same gender from primary through to secondary stage and into colleges. It can occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap; they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. While it is important that **all** victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support, staff are trained to be aware that it is more likely that girls will be the victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment and more likely it will be perpetrated by boys. All staff should be able to reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

What is sexual violence and sexual harassment?

When referring to sexual violence, this policy uses the definitions of sexual offences in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as follows:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

What is consent? Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

- a child under the age of 13 can never consent to any sexual activity;
- the age of consent is 16;
- sexual intercourse without consent is rape.

Sexual harassment in the context of peer-on-peer behaviour is unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that can occur online and offline. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Online sexual harassment may happen on its own or as part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

Sexual harassment creates an atmosphere that, if not challenged, can normalise inappropriate behaviours and provide an environment that may lead to sexual violence. The setting therefore recognises the importance of recognising the nature of, identifying and challenging sexual violence and sexual harassment in its wider approach to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children; through policies and through the curriculum.

Minimising the risk of sexual violence and sexual harassment at a setting through a mandatory planned curriculum

The setting is responsible for the delivery of PSHE programmes; behaviour policy and staff behaviour policy. We teach children the fundamentals in respect, consent, body autonomy and healthy relationships and what can upset other children

How the setting will respond to reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment

All responses to reports of sexual violence will be subject to an immediate risk and needs assessment undertaken by the DSL (or a deputy), using her/his professional judgement and supported by other agencies, such as Children's Social Care and the Police. The need for a risk and needs assessment in relation to reports of sexual harassment will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Advice will be sought from the MASH team.

Action following a report of sexual violence and/or sexual harassment - what to consider

The DSL (or deputy) is likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and will therefore be the most appropriate person to lead the settings initial response. Important considerations will include:

- the nature of the alleged incident(s), including: whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour;
- the ages of the children involved;
- the developmental stages of the children involved;
- if the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse;
- whether there are ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or staff;
- informing parents/carers (unless this would put the victim at greater risk);
- only sharing information with those staff who need to know in order to support the children involved and/or be involved in any investigation. For instance, staff may be asked to monitor the victim's welfare without needing to know that they are a victim of sexual violence or harassment.

Responding to the report

If an offence has been committed, the Police will be informed. It is the prerogative of parents and victims to make complaints to the Police directly but the setting will also speak to the Police in order to ensure effective action is taken to safeguard other young people as well as the victim.

If a child has suffered significant harm, a referral will be made to Children's Social Care via the MASH in order to ensure that the needs of both the victim and perpetrator(s)/s are the subject of professional risk assessments by social workers. Similarly, any instance of sexual activity between pupils on the school site will always be referred to Children's Social Care.

Responses to all incidents of both sexual violence and sexual harassment will be underpinned by the principles of:

zero tolerance of sexual violence and sexual harassment;

- support for both the victim and alleged perpetrator(s), particularly pending the outcome of investigations;
- all parties have an ongoing right to an education and are safest if they remain in school/college subject to appropriate risk assessments and risk management;
- exclusion will be avoided unless that is the only realistic option to keep one or more parties safe.

Sharing sexual imagery.

Young people who share sexual imagery of themselves or their peers are breaking the law, however, it is important to avoid criminalising young people unnecessarily. The setting will therefore work in partnership with external agencies with a view to responding proportionately to the circumstances of any incident.

All incidents of YPSI should be reported to the DSL as with all other safeguarding issues and concerns. Staff will not make their own judgements about whether an issue relating to YPSI is serious enough to warrant a report to the DSL. What may seem like less serious concerns to individual members of staff may be more significant when considered in the light of other information known to the DSL, which the member of staff may not be aware of

Staff will not look at or print any indecent images. The confiscated device will be passed immediately to the DSL.

The DSL will discuss the concerns with appropriate staff and speak to the child involved as appropriate. Parents/carers will be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the young person at risk of harm.

If, at any point in the process, there is concern that a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral will be made to Children's Social Care and/or the Police via the Integrated Front Door immediately.

The Police will always be informed when there is reason to believe that indecent images involve sexual acts and/or any child in the imagery is under 13 years of age.

The DSL will make a judgement about whether a reported YPSI incident is 'experimental' or 'aggravated'.

Aggravated incidents involve criminal or abusive elements beyond the creation, sending or possession of sexual images created by young people. These include possible adult involvement; criminal or abusive behaviour by young people such as sexual abuse, extortion or threats; malicious conduct arising from personal conflicts; coercion; an imbalance of power, e.g. an older student pressurising a younger or vulnerable student to create and share an indecent image; or creation or sending or showing of images without the knowledge or against the will of a young person who is pictured.

Aggravated incidents of sexting will usually be referred to Warwickshire's Integrated Front Door for advice about whether or not a response by the Police and/or Children's Social Care is required. This will facilitate consideration of whether:

- there are any offences that warrant a Police investigation
- child protection procedures need to be invoked
- parents/carers require support in order to safeguard their children
- a Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meeting is required
- any of the perpetrator(s) and/or victims require additional support. This may require the initiation of an Early Help Pathway to change

Examples of aggravated incidents include:

- evidence of adult involvement in acquiring, creating or disseminating indecent images of young people (possibly by an adult pretending to be a young person known to the victim)
- evidence of coercing, intimidating, bullying, threatening and/or extortion of students by one or more other students to create and share indecent images of themselves
- pressure applied to several students (e.g. all female students in a class or year group) to create and share indecent images of themselves
- pressurising a student who does not have the capacity to consent (e.g. due to their age, level of understanding or special educational needs) or with additional vulnerability to create and share indecent images of themselves
- dissemination of indecent images of young people to a significant number of others with an intention to cause harm or distress (possibly as an act of so-called 'revenge porn', bullying or exploitation)
- what is known about the imagery suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage or are violent
- sharing of indecent images places a young person is at immediate risk of harm, for example the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming

The DSL will make a judgement about whether or not a situation in which indecent images have been shared with a small number of others in a known friendship group with no previous concerns constitutes an aggravated incident; or whether the school is able to contain the situation in partnership with all parents of the students involved, arrange for the parents to ensure that all indecent images are

deleted and that the young people involved learn from the incident in order to keep themselves safe in future.

In the latter instance, the DSL will usually consult with the Police and/or Children's Social Care through the MASH to check that no other relevant information is held by those agencies and to ensure an agreed response is documented before proceeding.

Viewing the imagery – adults should **not** view youth produced sexual imagery unless there is good and clear reason to do so. Wherever possible, the DSL's responses to incidents will be based on what they have been told about the content of the imagery.

Any decision to view imagery will be based on the DSL's professional judgement. Imagery will never be viewed if the act of viewing will cause significant distress or harm to a pupil.

If a decision is made to view potentially indecent images, the DSL will be satisfied that viewing:

- is the only way to make a decision about whether to involve other agencies (i.e. it is not possible to establish the facts from the young people involved)
- is necessary to report the image to a website, app or suitable reporting agency to have it taken down, or to support the young person or parent in making a report
- is unavoidable because a young person has presented an image directly to a staff member or the imagery has been found on a school device or network

If it is necessary to view the imagery then the DSL will:

- discuss and agree the decision to do so beforehand with the headteacher, Children's Social Care or the MASH Education Lead
- ensure viewing is undertaken by the DSL or Deputy DSL with delegated authority from the headteacher
- ensure viewing takes place with another member of staff present in the room, ideally the headteacher, another DSL or a member of the senior leadership team. The other staff member does not need to view the images
- wherever possible ensure viewing takes place on school or college premises, ideally in the headteacher or DSL's office
- ensure wherever possible that images are viewed by a staff member of the same sex as the young person in the imagery
- record the viewing of the imagery in the pupil's safeguarding record, including who was present, why the image was viewed and any subsequent actions; and ensure this is signed and dated and meets the wider standards set out by Ofsted for recording safeguarding incidents

Deletion of images – if the setting has decided that other agencies do not need to be involved, then consideration will be given to deleting imagery from devices and online services to limit any further sharing of the imagery.

32. Serious violence

All staff are made aware of indicators that children are at risk from or are involved with serious violent crime; and are trained to record and report any concern about children at risk of or involved in perpetrating serious violence as with any other safeguarding concern. Indicators may include increased absence, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts could also indicate that children have been approached by or are involved with individuals associated with criminal gangs and/or criminal exploitation.

33. Contextual safeguarding

Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors both outside the child's home environments and outside educational settings. The DSL, deputy DSLs and all staff will consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. Contextual safeguarding means that assessments of children should consider wider environmental factors present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. Staff will listen to children and be vigilant about any signs or indicators that would suggest children may be at risk in the community and will share intelligence with the Police in order to prevent children suffering harm. The setting will provide as much information as possible when asked to do so as part of a police investigation and/or when making referrals to Children's Social Care, thus allowing any investigation or assessment to consider all the available evidence and the full context of any abuse.

34. Child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse. **Child criminal exploitation (CCE)** is a form of child abuse. Both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual and/or criminal activity:

- (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants; and/or
- (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator(s) or facilitator; and/or
- (c) through violence or the threat of violence
- (d) grooming behaviour

The victim may have been sexually and/or criminally exploited even if the sexual/criminal activity appears consensual. CSE and CCE do not always involve physical contact; they can also occur through the use of technology.

CSE and CCE can affect any child or young person, female or male, under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17-year olds who can legally give consent to have sex.

Sexual exploitation can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they may have created and posted on social media).

CSE is a serious crime and can have a long-lasting adverse impact on a child's physical and emotional health.

It may also be linked to other criminal activity including trafficking and illegal drugs. Drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns.

Criminal exploitation of children can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence. It can be perpetrated by individuals or groups; males or females; and young people or adults. It is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. As well as age, the power imbalance can also be due to other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status and access to economic or other resources.

Children and young people are often unwittingly drawn into sexual and/or criminal exploitation through grooming which may present as the offer of friendship and care, gifts, drugs, alcohol and sometimes accommodation.

Child criminal exploitation may include activities such as:

- a child travelling outside the area in which she/he lives in order to transport, distribute or sell drugs or money for others by whom they are being exploited. This form of criminal activity and exploitation is referred to as **county lines** (see below);
- a child committing crimes on behalf of or at the behest of others because they, their friends or relatives have been threatened, deceived or manipulated;
- a child being forced to shoplift or pickpocket;
- a child being forced to threaten other young people;
- a child being forced to work in a cannabis factory;
- a child being forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/coming serious violence of others;
- a child can be threatened (and their families) with violence or entrap and coerce them into debt.

They may be coerced into carrying weapons or begin to carry a knife for protection;

- a child being forced to commit crime in order to settle actual or fabricated debts;
- gang membership, which may lead to the child being exploited to do something illegal or dangerous in return for kudos/status in the gang;
- a child being encouraged or manipulated to commit crime via social media;
- a child receiving food, money, kudos or status in return for storing a weapon or drugs for others;
- It is important to note that the experience of girls who are criminally exploited can be very different to that of boys. The indicators may not be the same, however professionals should be aware that girls are at risk of CCE too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation.

All staff are trained to be vigilant about and report indicators of CSE and CCE including:

- children appearing with money, clothes, mobile phones, etc. without plausible explanation;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children in relationships with controlling or significantly older individuals or groups;
- children frequenting areas known for sex work and/or criminal activity;
- children who associate with gangs and/or become isolated from their peers/social networks;
- children receiving excessive texts/phone calls;
- multiple callers (unknown adults or peers) to children;
- concerning use of internet or other social media by children;
- increasing secretiveness around children's behaviours;
- children presenting inappropriate sexualised behaviour for their age and/or with sexually transmitted infections and/or becoming pregnant;
- children self-harming or presenting with significant changes in their emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late;
- children who regularly miss school or education, have unexplained absences or do not take part in education;
- children being exposed to or perpetrating serious levels of violence; and/or being manipulated or forced into violence towards others by somebody who is exploiting them (for further information see);
- evidence of/suspicious of children suffering physical or sexual assault.

Although the following vulnerabilities increase the risk of child sexual and/or criminal exploitation, not all children with these indicators will be exploited and child sexual and criminal exploitation can occur without any of these issues:

- having a prior experience of neglect, physical and/or sexual abuse;
- lack of a safe/stable home environment, now or in the past (domestic violence or parental substance misuse, mental health issues or criminality, for example);
- recent bereavement or loss;
- social isolation or social difficulties;

- absence of a safe environment to explore sexuality;
- economic vulnerability;
- homelessness or insecure accommodation status;
- connections with other children and young people who are being sexually and/or criminally exploited;
- family members or other connections involved in adult sex work and/or other criminal activity;
- having a physical or learning disability;
- being looked after (particularly those in residential care and those with interrupted care histories);
- issues/anxieties about sexual identity.

The setting teaches children about consent and keeping themselves safe in an unsafe world. A common feature of sexual and criminal exploitation is that the child often does not recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and does not see her/himself as a victim. The child may initially resent what she/he perceives as interference by staff but staff must act on their concerns, as they would for any other type of abuse.

All staff are trained to report all concerns about CSE and CCE to the DSL immediately. The DSL will consider the need to make a referral to Children's Social Care via the MASH as with any other child protection concern and with particular reference to WS procedures. Parents will be consulted and notified as above.

Following a referral to Children's Social Care, a Multi-Agency Child Exploitation (MACE) meeting may be convened under WS inter-agency safeguarding procedures. The school will attend and share information at MACE meetings as required. Parents and young people will be invited to attend MACE meetings by Children's Social Care as appropriate.

County Lines

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other forms of "deal line".

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims.

Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation and become victims of modern slavery as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

For further information see:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/741194/HOCountyLinesGuidanceSept2018.pdf.

35. So-called 'honour based' abuse

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of a family and/or community. Such crimes include Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving 'honour' often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrator(s). It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take.

Staff will be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA or already having suffered HBA. All forms of so-called HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and staff will record and report any concerns about a child who might be at risk of HBA to the Designated Safeguarding

Lead as with any other safeguarding concern. The DSL will consider the need to make a referral to the Police and/or Children's Social Care as with any other child protection concern; and may also contact the Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0151 or via email at fm@fco.gov.uk for advice as necessary.

Female genital mutilation

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a form of child abuse. It is the collective name given to a range of procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia for non-medical reasons or other injury to the female genital organs. It has no health benefits and harms girls and women in many ways. The practice, which is most commonly carried out without anaesthetic, can cause intense pain and distress with long-lasting harmful consequences, including difficulties in childbirth.

FGM is carried out on girls of any age, from young babies to older teenagers and adult women, so school staff are trained to be aware of risk indicators. Many such procedures are carried out abroad and staff will be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns expressed by female pupils about going on a long holiday during the summer vacation period.

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the practice is illegal under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003. Any person found guilty of an offence under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 is liable to a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment or a fine, or both.

(See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/female-genital-mutilation-guidelines> for further information).

If staff have a concern that a girl may be at risk of FGM, they will record their concern and inform the DSL as they would any other safeguarding concern. The DSL will discuss the concern with Children's Social Care with a view to making a referral and will inform the Police as appropriate.

Indications that FGM may already have taken place may include a child:

- having difficulty or looking uncomfortable when walking, sitting or standing;
- spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating;
- spending long periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems;
- having frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems;
- having prolonged or repeated absences from school or college, especially with noticeable behaviour changes (e.g. withdrawal or depression) on the girl's return;
- being reluctant to undergo normal medical examinations;
- confiding in a member of staff without being explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear;
- talking about pain or discomfort between her legs.

Early Years Practitioners are subject to a statutory duty defined by Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) to report to the Police personally where they discover (e.g. by means of a disclosure) that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl who is aged under 18. This is known as mandatory reporting. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mutilation-procedural-information>.

Early Years practitioners in that situation will record their concerns and inform the DSL, who will support the teacher in making a direct report to the Police. A referral will also be made to Children's Social Care.

Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is a marriage in which a female (and sometimes a male) does not consent to the marriage but is coerced into it. Coercion may include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure. It may also involve physical or sexual violence and abuse.

A forced marriage is not the same as an arranged marriage. In an arranged marriage, which is common in several cultures, the families of both spouses take a leading role in arranging the marriage but the choice of whether or not to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses.

In a forced marriage situation, children may be married at a very young age, and well below the age of consent in England. School staff will be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns raised by a pupil about being taken abroad and not being allowed to return to England.

Since June 2014 forcing someone to marry has become a criminal offence in England and Wales under s.121 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 – see <https://www.gov.uk/forced-marriage> for further information).

36. Protecting Children from Radicalisation and Extremism

All educational settings are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have ‘due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism’. This duty is known as the **Prevent duty**.

Some children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of the pre-school’s wider safeguarding duties and is similar in nature to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse. As such, the Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for the school’s strategy for protecting children from those risks.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to fundamental

values, including the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces. Even very young children have been exposed, in rare circumstances, to extremism at home and elsewhere including online.

As children get older, they look for adventure and excitement and they may start to ask questions about their identity and belonging. During that stage of their development, they are vulnerable to extremist groups that may claim to offer answers, identity and a social network apparently providing a sense of belonging. Many of those extremist groups make sophisticated use of the internet and social media to target young people and spread their ideology, making young people more vulnerable to being influenced by extremist ideas. Young people who feel isolated or disaffected in some way are particularly vulnerable to radicalisation as they are other forms of abuse and exploitation.

The setting has defined responsibilities to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in pre-school.

During the process of radicalisation, it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being radicalised. The setting is committed to preventing pupils from being radicalised and drawn into any form of extremism or terrorism. The setting promotes the values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs by providing pupils with opportunities through the curriculum to discuss issues of religion, ethnicity and culture and learn how to discuss and debate points of view; and by ensuring that all pupils are valued and listened to within pre-school.

Early Years Practitioners receive training that provides them with both the information they need to understand the risks affecting children and young people in this area; and a specific understanding of how to identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and how to support them. Staff are trained to report all concerns about possible radicalisation and extremism to the DSL immediately as they would any other safeguarding concern, identifying early indicators of possible radicalisation including changes in behaviour and attitudes to learning; and expressions of interest in extremist ideas along with a tolerance towards potential violence to certain members of society.

The setting recognises the importance of providing a safe space for children to discuss controversial issues; and building their resilience and the critical thinking skills they need in order to challenge extremist perspectives. However, the DSL (or deputy) will make appropriate referrals to the Police PREVENT team and Channel programme in respect of any pupil whose behaviour or comments suggest that they are vulnerable to being radicalised and drawn into extremism and terrorism in order to ensure that children receive appropriate support.

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

As a Channel partner, the setting may be asked to attend a Channel panel to discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support.

The setting will discuss any concerns about possible radicalisation identified in pre-school with a child's parents/carers as with any other safeguarding or child protection issue unless there is reason to believe that doing so would place the child at risk; and will also support parents/carers who raise concerns about their children being vulnerable to radicalisation. Subject to consultation with the Police PREVENT team and in the interests of making proportionate responses, the school may offer support to children and their families through the provision of early help as appropriate.

The setting expects all staff, volunteers, trustees, visiting practitioners, contractors to behave in accordance with the pre-school's Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct), and will challenge the expression and/or promotion of extremist views and ideas by any adult on pre-schools premises or at events and, when necessary, will make appropriate referrals in respect of any such adult.

Parents and staff may find the website www.educateagainsthate.com informative and useful. The website is designed to equip educational settings and parents with the information, tools and resources they need to recognise and address extremism and radicalisation in young people and how best to support them. The website provides information on training resources for staff.

37. Children who are looked after, were previously looked after or who have a social worker

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse or neglect. Children who were previously looked after potentially remain vulnerable. Settings should consider extra pastoral support and attention for these children, along with ensuring any appropriate support for communication is in place. The setting ensures that staff have the necessary skills and understanding to keep children who are looked after and children who were previously looked after safe and ensures that appropriate staff have information about a child's looked after status and care arrangements, including the level of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the child. The DSL for children who are looked after and previously looked after holds details of the social workers for all children who are looked after or were previously looked after; and the name and contact details of the Local Authority's virtual head for children who are looked after.

Children with a social worker

The setting recognises that when a child has a social worker, that is an indicator that she/he may be more vulnerable to harm than other children as well as facing barriers to educational attainment in relation to attendance, learning, behaviour and poor mental health issues.

The setting will take those issues and needs into account when making plans to support children who have a social worker.

38. Private fostering arrangements

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 years (*under 18 if the child has a disability*) by someone other than a parent or close relative*, in their own home, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. Children looked after by the local authority or who are placed in a residential school, children's home or hospital are not considered to be privately fostered.

*A close relative is defined as a 'grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt' and includes half-siblings and step-parents; it does not include great-aunts or uncles, great grandparents or cousins.

On admission to the setting, we will take steps to verify who has parental responsibility for the child and the relationship of the adults accompanying the child who is being registered.

Private fostering occurs in all cultures including British culture and a private fostering arrangement may start at any age.

Whilst most privately fostered children are appropriately supported, looked after and remain safe and well, they are a potentially vulnerable group who should be monitored by the local authority, particularly when the child has come from another country. In some cases, privately fostered children are affected by abuse and neglect; have been trafficked; are sexually or criminally exploited; or suffer modern-day slavery.

Parents and private foster carers both have a legal duty to inform Children's Social Care in the relevant local authority at least six weeks before the arrangement is due to start. Not to do so is a criminal offence.

Education settings have a mandatory duty to report to Children's Social Care in the local authority where they are aware or suspect that a child is subject to a private fostering arrangement.

Education staff should notify the designated safeguarding lead when they become aware of or suspect private fostering arrangements. The designated safeguarding lead will speak to the family of the child involved to check that they are aware of their duty to inform the LA. The setting will also fulfil its duty to inform the local authority of the private fostering arrangement.

39. Related safeguarding portfolio policies

- Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct)
- Physical intervention and the use of reasonable force
- Behaviour
- Personal and intimate care

- Complaints procedure
- Tackling bullying including prejudice-based bullying
- Physical contact
- Whistleblowing
- SEN
- Missing children
- Safer recruitment and selection
- Managing allegations
- Grievance and disciplinary

40. Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners

or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological;
- physical;
- sexual;
- financial; and
- emotional abuse.

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members.

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. Domestic abuse affecting young people can also occur within their personal relationships, as well as in the context of their home life.

All concerns about children being affected by domestic abuse will be reported to the DSL as with any other safeguarding concern. The DSL will respond to the report by consulting Children's Social Care in order to establish whether a referral is required or the situation should be managed by discussion with parents/carers and possibly the offer of early help.

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The DSL (and any deputies) refer any concerns to the *Local Housing Authority* so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into Children's Social Care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

In most cases staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis.

Children with family members in prison

Approximately 200,000 children have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. The setting will seek to support families in this position through pastoral care, early help and discussion, as appropriate for each individual family

Suggested wording for information about Child Protection and Safeguarding to be included in School* Prospectus

Schools are strongly advised to inform parents/carers of their safeguarding and child protection procedures, their statutory responsibilities to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and the requirements to report child protection concerns to Children's Social Care. *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* requires the Designated Safeguarding Lead to ensure that the school's safeguarding and child protection policy is available publicly (e.g. via the school website); that parents know that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made; and the role of the school in that process.

The following information can be used in the school's brochure:

'Under the Education Act 2002, educational settings must make arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Parents/carers should know that the law (Children Act 1989) requires all school staff to pass on information which gives rise to a concern about a child's welfare, including risk from neglect, physical, emotional or sexual abuse. Staff will seek, in general, to discuss any concerns with the parent/carer and discuss the need to make a referral to Children's Social Care if that is considered necessary. This will only be done where such discussion will not place the child at increased risk of significant harm or cause undue delay. The setting will seek advice from Children's Social Care when they have reasonable cause to suspect a child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. Occasionally, concerns are passed on which are later found to be unfounded. Parents/carers will appreciate that the pre-school's Designated Safeguarding Lead carries out their responsibilities in accordance with the law and acts in the best interests of all children.'

Standards for Effective Child Protection Practice in Schools

The school's child protection and safeguarding responsibilities are inspected under the 'Leadership and Management' judgement in Ofsted inspections. The following standards may assist schools in evaluating their practice. They should be used jointly by the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the Designated Governor for Safeguarding to ensure the school is effective in safeguarding and child protection matters.

In best practice, schools:

1. Have an ethos in which children feel secure, their viewpoints are valued, and they are encouraged to talk and are listened to;
2. Provide suitable support and guidance so that pupils have a range of appropriate adults to whom they can turn if they are worried or in difficulties;
3. Work with parents to build an understanding of the school's responsibilities to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children and a recognition that this may occasionally require children to be referred to investigative agencies as a constructive and helpful measure;
4. Ensure all staff are able to identify children who may benefit from early help; provide co-ordinated offers of early help; and ensure that children receive the right help at the right time to address concerns and risks and prevent issues escalating;
5. Are vigilant in cases of suspected child abuse, recognising the signs and symptoms, have clear procedures whereby all members of staff report such cases to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or – in her/his absence – the deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, and are aware of Local Authority and WS procedures so that information is passed on effectively to the relevant professionals;
6. Monitor children who have been identified as in need of early help or at risk; maintain clear records of pupils' progress and welfare *in a secure place*; maintain sound policies on confidentiality; provide appropriate information to other professionals; and submit reports to and attend child protection conferences;
7. Provide and support regular child protection training and updates for **all** school staff and ensure that Designated Safeguarding Leads attend refresher training every two years to ensure their skills and expertise are up to date; and ensure that targeted funding for this work is used solely for this purpose;
8. Contribute to an inter-agency approach to safeguarding and child protection by developing effective and supportive liaison with other agencies;
9. Use the curriculum to teach children about safeguarding and raise their awareness and build confidence so that pupils have a range of contacts and strategies to identify risk, know who they can talk to about anything causes them concern and understand the importance of protecting others;
10. Provide clear policy statements for parents, staff and children and young people on this and on both positive behaviour policies and the school's approach to bullying;

11. Have a clear understanding of the various types of bullying and peer on peer abuse – face to face, online, physical, verbal, sexual, prejudice based and indirect – and act promptly and firmly to combat it, making sure that pupils are aware of the school’s position on this issue and who they can contact for support;
12. Have a clear understanding of the signs and impact of racist, disability, homophobic, transphobic and teenage relationship abuse; and a clear commitment to identifying and challenging those forms of abuse in order to safeguard children and maintain the safeguarding culture of the school;
13. Take particular care that pupils with SEN, disabilities and/or mental health difficulties in mainstream and special schools, who may be especially vulnerable to abuse, are supported effectively with particular attention paid to ensuring that those with communication difficulties are enabled to express themselves to a member of staff with appropriate communication skills;
14. Have a clear policy about the handling of allegations of abuse by members of staff, ensuring that all staff are fully aware of the procedures and that they are followed correctly at all times, using the guidance set out in *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021* and WS inter-agency child protection procedures;
15. Have a written whole school safeguarding policy, which is produced, owned and regularly reviewed by all school staff, taking into account the views of children, parents/carers and governors, and which clearly outlines the school’s position and positive action in respect of the aforementioned standards;
16. Ensure that specified information is passed on in a timely manner to the Local Authority and WS for monitoring purposes;
17. Have a Single Central Record in place that fully complies with the guidance in *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021*.

Reference Documents

Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2021)

Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2018)

Warwickshire Safeguarding (WS) inter-agency safeguarding procedures –
<https://www.safeguardingwarwickshire.co.uk/safeguarding-children/i-work-with-children-and-young-people/interagency-safeguarding-procedures>

Child Protection Record Keeping Guidance (WCC Education Safeguarding Service)

What to do if You’re Worried a Child is being Abused 2015 – Advice for Practitioners (HMG 2015)

Children missing education – Statutory guidance for local authorities (DfE 2016)

Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people (UK Council for Child Internet Safety 2017)

Further Information, Advice and Support

For advice and support about any safeguarding matter in school, please contact:

Education Lead on 01926 418608 or email mashbusinesssupport@warwickshire.gov.uk.



Integrated Safeguarding Training

For information about a range of integrated safeguarding training courses, please contact:

Marina Kitchen

marinakitchen@warwickshire.gov.uk

Sophie Morley (Training Administrator)

01926 742601

or via Email – sophiemorley@warwickshire.gov.uk