

2.1 CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING POLICY

Person(s) responsible:	DSL – Ben Wood
Last updated:	September 2022
Review period:	12 months (or sooner if regulations change)
Next review:	September 2023
DSL most recent training date	9 th June 2022
DSLs most recent training dates:	Stuart Whithear and Sue Wilton: 9 November 2021 Amy Jago: 11 May 2021

KEY EXTERNAL CONTACT DETAILS

Local Authority Designated Officer	Fiona Armfield, Mark Blackwell, Barbara Piddlington TEL: 01962 876364 EMAIL: child.protection@hants.gov.uk
Local Authority Children’s Social Services (Hants Direct)	TEL: 0300 5551384, 01329 225379 (Professionals Line) EMAIL: childrens.services@hants.gov.uk OUT OF HOURS EMERGENCY DUTY TEAM TEL: 0300 5551373
Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership	Hampshire County Council, West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group and Hampshire Constabulary TEL: 01962 876355 EMAIL: hscp@hants.gov.uk https://www.hampshirescp.org.uk
Support and Advice about Extremism	Police Anti-Terrorist Hotline TEL: 0800 789321 EMERGENCY: 999 NON EMERGENCY NUMBER: 101 Local Authority Hants Direct TEL: 0300 5551384 FARLEIGH SCHOOL PREVENT LEAD: Stuart Whithear Department for Education NON EMERGENCY NUMBER: 020 7340 7264 EMAIL: counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk
NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line	ADDRESS: Weston House 42 Curtain Road London EC2A 3NH TEL: 0800 028 0285 EMAIL: help@nspcc.org.uk

<p>Teaching Regulation Agency</p>	<p>ADDRESS: Teacher Misconduct Ground Floor South Cheylesmore House 5 Quinton Road Coventry CV1 2WT TEL: 0207 593 5393 EMAIL: misconduct.teacher@education.gov.uk</p>
<p>Independent Schools Inspectorate</p>	<p>TEL: 0207 6000100 EMAIL: concerns@isi.net</p>

KEY SCHOOL CONTACT DETAILS

<p>Governors</p>	<p>Chair of Governors Mrs J Vyvyan jvyvan@farleighschool.com</p> <p>Nominated Safeguarding Governor Mrs E Todd etodd@farleighschool.com</p>
<p>Head</p>	<p>Fr S Everson 01264 712802 severson@farleighschool.com</p>
<p>Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy Designed Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)</p>	<p>DSL for the School Mr B Wood 01264 712808 bwood@farleighschool.com</p> <p>Deputy DSL Mr S Whithear 01264 712848 swhithear@farleighschool.com</p> <p>Deputy DSL Mrs A Jago 01264 710766 ajago@farleighschool.com</p> <p>EYFS Deputy DSL Mrs S Wilton 01264 712824 swilton@farleighschool.com</p>

Associated Policies:

- 2.4 Use of Electronic Devices, Mobile Phones and Cameras
- 2.5 E-safety
- 2.6 Staff and Visitors Acceptable Use of ICT
- 2.7 Missing Child
- 2.13 Low Level Concerns
- 4.1 Attendance and Registration
- 5.1 Staff Recruitment
- 5.4 Staff Code of Conduct
- 5.15 Whistleblowing

POLICY STATEMENT

This policy applies to Farleigh School and includes EYFS in the Pre-Prep. This policy is reviewed and updated annually (as a minimum) and is available on the School website and on request from the School Office.

This policy has regard to the following guidance and advice:

- Keeping Children Safe In Education (September 2022)
 - Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006 (August 2018)
 - What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: advice for practitioners (March 2015)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (dated 2018 but updated in 2020) ('WT')
 - Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services (July 2018)
- Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales (April 2021)
 - The Prevent Duty: Departmental advice for schools and child care providers (June 2015)
 - The use of social media for on-line radicalisation (July 2015)
- Relationships education, relationships, and sex education (RSE) and health education (September 2021)
- Ofsted Review of sexual abuse in schools and colleges June 2021
- The Charity Commission guidance: *Safeguarding and protecting people for charities and trustees* (June 2022)

This policy also takes into account the procedures and practice of Hampshire County Council and the inter-agency safeguarding procedures set up by the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership including the 3 partners: Hampshire County Council; West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group; and Hampshire Constabulary.

The Governing body ensures a whole school approach to safeguarding. This means ensuring safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development.

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic some members of our community may have been exposed to a range of adversity and trauma including bereavement, anxiety and in some cases increased welfare and safeguarding risks. We will work with local services, such as health and the local authority, to ensure necessary support is in place.

As and when required we will follow relevant government guidance, such as: [Safeguarding and remote education during coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)

CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD

The School has a duty to consider at **all** times the best interests of the pupil and take action to enable **all** pupils to achieve the best outcomes, ensuring the individual's wishes are taken into account. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility.

Parents are encouraged to raise any concerns directly with the School, if necessary using this safeguarding policy for concerns about the safety and/or welfare of children. Parents may contact the ISI directly if they wish.

The School has arrangements for listening to children and providing early help. Details of these arrangements can be found on Safeguarding notices throughout the school or through consultation with a member of the DSL team.

Definitions of safeguarding and types and signs of abuse

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

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children can also abuse other children online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic/misandrist messages, the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who do not want to receive such content.

They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children. Abuse can be:

- physical abuse;
- emotional abuse;
- sexual abuse; and/or
- neglect.

Staff are referred to Appendix 1 of this policy for further detail of the types of abuse and possible signs of abuse.

In all cases, if staff are unsure, they should always speak to the designated safeguarding lead or deputy.

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD

If staff suspect or hear an allegation or complaint of abuse or neglect from a child or any third party, they must act immediately and follow the relevant procedure below. Staff should not assume that somebody else will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe.

The guidance, Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People, Parents and Carers, supports our staff who have to make decisions about sharing information. Concerns regarding sharing information under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR should not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare and protect the safety of children. If in doubt about what information can and should be shared, staff should speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

All staff should:

- listen carefully
- avoid asking leading questions
- reassure the individual that the allegation/complaint will be taken seriously as they may feel embarrassed
- not guarantee absolute confidentiality (as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child) and explain that the information needs to be passed to the appropriate person who will ensure that the correct action is taken.

All concerns, discussions and decisions (together with reasons) made under these procedures should be recorded in writing as soon as possible and logged as a 'concern' on the school Safeguarding platform, MyConcern. The record should include the date, time and place of the conversation and detail of what was said and done by whom and in whose presence and signed by the person making it. Where the allegation relates to harmful sexual behaviours, if possible the disclosure should be managed with two members of staff present (preferably one of them being the DSL or Deputy DSL).

Where there is a safeguarding concern, the School will ensure the pupil's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide. This is particularly important in the context of harmful sexual behaviours, such as sexual harassment and sexual violence. **All** pupils in our School are able to talk to any member of staff about situations or to share concerns which are causing them worries. The staff will listen to the pupil, take their worries seriously and share the information with the safeguarding lead.

In addition, we provide pupils with information of who they can talk to outside of School both within the community and with local or national organisations who can provide support or help. The School operates its processes with the best interests of the pupil at their heart.

Contextual Safeguarding

Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the School and can occur between children outside School. **All** staff, but especially the DSL and any deputies, should consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. The School will as part of the wider assessment of children, consider whether environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. The School will share as much information with The local authority Children's Social Care as possible as part of the referral process to enable consideration of all the available evidence and the full context of any abuse.

Early Help

Any child may benefit from early help but **all** staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- Is disabled and has specific additional needs
- Has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan)
- Is a young carer
- Is showing signs of being drawn in to 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 misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
- Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation
- Is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse
- Has returned home to their family from care
- Is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect
- Is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- Is experiencing, or is at risk of experiencing family ostracism
- Is a privately fostered child.

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

In the first instance, staff who consider that a pupil may benefit from early help should discuss this with the School's DSL. The DSL will consider the appropriate action to take in accordance with the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership's referral threshold document which can be accessed through this link:

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/childrenandfamilies/early-help>

The DSL will support staff in liaising with external agencies and professionals in an inter-agency assessment, as appropriate. If early help is appropriate, the matter will be kept under review and consideration given to a referral to the local authority Children's Social Care if the pupil's situation does not appear to be improving.

What staff should do if they have concerns about a child

If staff (including governors, agency staff and volunteers) have any concerns about a child (as opposed to a child being in immediate danger), they should, where possible, speak with the School's DSL to agree a course of action, although staff can make a direct referral to the local authority Children's Social Care using the steps outlined in the list of bullet points in the staff room.

All concerns, however minor, should be logged on MyConcern. As set out above, staff should not assume that somebody else will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe. If anyone other than the DSL makes a referral, they should inform the DSL as soon as possible that a referral has been made. If a child's situation does not appear to be improving, the DSL should press the local authority Children's Social Care for reconsideration. Staff should challenge any inaction and follow this up with the DSL and the local authority Children's Social Care as appropriate. **All** concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing.

What staff should do if a child is in danger or at risk of harm

If staff (including governors, agency staff and volunteers) believe that a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, they should make an immediate referral to the local authority Children's Social Care and/or the Police. Anyone can make a referral. Any such referral must be made immediately and in any event within 24 hours (one working day) of staff being aware of the risk. Parental consent is not needed for referrals to statutory agencies such as the police and the local authority Children's Social Care. If anyone other than the DSL makes a referral, they should inform the DSL as soon as possible that a referral has been made. The local authority social worker should acknowledge receipt to the referrer within 24 hours and make a decision about the next steps and type of response required. Staff should challenge any inaction and follow this up with the DSL and the local authority Children's Social Care as appropriate. **All** concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing.

The School works with the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership. A full copy of their procedures can be found on the Partnership's website <https://www.hampshirescp.org.uk>

What staff should do if a child is seen as at risk of radicalisation

Staff should follow the School's normal referral processes when there are concerns about children who may be at risk of being drawn into terrorism, as set out above. This may include a Prevent referral or referral to the local authority Children's Social Care depending on the level of risk. However, if staff have concerns that there is an immediate/significant risk of a child being drawn into terrorism they must call 999 or the Hampshire Prevent line on 0300 5551384. Advice and support can also be sought from the Prevent Lead and the local authority Children's Social Care.

The School, in recognition that pupils may be at risk of being drawn into terrorism or other forms of extremism, carries out appropriate risk assessments (following consultation with local partners, such as the Police) of the potential risk in the local area. Such risk assessments are discussed with the Head, DSL and governor responsible for safeguarding to ensure the School's safeguarding arrangements are sufficiently robust to help prevent and protect children from being drawn into terrorism and are regularly revised.

What staff should do if they discover an act of Female Genital Mutilation ('FGM')

Staff must report to the Police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the member of staff has a good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with DSL and involve the local authority Children's Social Care as appropriate. Staff are referred to Appendix 1 of this policy for the procedure to be followed where they suspect that a pupil may be at risk of FGM.

What staff should do if they have concerns that children are at risk from or involved with serious violent crime

All staff should be aware of indicators which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from School, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, signs of assault or unexplained injuries.

If staff have any concerns about a child (as opposed to a child being in immediate danger), they should, where possible, speak with the School's DSL to agree a course of action, although staff can make a direct referral to the local authority Children's Social Care.

What staff should do if a child goes missing from education

Children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. The School's procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children who go missing from education are included in the School's policy for Attendance and Registration. The Missing Child policy covers immediate, one-off absence. Further detail can also be found at Appendix 1 of this policy.

Where reasonably possible, the School will hold more than one emergency contact number for each pupil to provide the School with additional options to make contact with a responsible adult particularly when a child missing from education is also identified as a welfare and/or safeguarding concern.

The School will report to Hampshire County Council a pupil who fails to attend school regularly or has been absent from school without the School's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more.

What staff should do if a child needs a social worker (Children in Need and Child Protection Plans)

Children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Children may need this help due to abuse, neglect and complex family circumstances. A child's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm, as well as educationally disadvantaged in facing barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health.

Local authorities should share the fact a child has a social worker, and the DSL should hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. This should be considered as a matter of routine.

Where children need a social worker, this should inform decisions about safeguarding (for example, responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks) and about promoting welfare (for example, considering the provision of pastoral and/or academic support, alongside action by statutory services).

What staff should do if a child requires mental health support

The School has an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of its pupils. Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Staff recognise that a mental health issue should be treated as a safeguarding concern and should be treated in the same way.

The school has a Senior Mental Health Lead – Mrs Pam Clarke.

Staff can access a range of advice to help them identify children in need of extra mental health support, this includes working with external agencies and accessing Government advisory documents:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-health-and-behaviour-in-schools>

For pupils in Years 3-8, AS Tracking is one platform used by the school to proactively alert staff to pupils who may be suffering. More information can be found in the DfE Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools guidance. Public Health England has produced a range of resources to support school teachers to promote positive health, wellbeing and resilience among young people.

What staff should do if they have safeguarding concerns about another staff member

If staff have safeguarding concerns about another staff member (including supply staff and volunteers and contractors), then this should be referred to the Head.

Where there are concerns about the Head, this should be referred to the Chair of Governors and then the LADO.

In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Head, staff are referred to the procedures below regarding managing allegations of abuse against staff (including volunteers) and refer the matter directly to the designated officer(s) at the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership.

There are two sections covering the two levels of allegation/concern:

1. Concerns or allegations that may meet the harms threshold.
2. Concerns or allegations that do not meet the harms threshold – referred to as ‘low level concerns’.

If there is any conflict of interest in reporting to the Head then report to the LADO directly.

Section one: Concerns or allegations that may meet the harms threshold

This covers allegations that might indicate a person would pose a risk of harm if they continue to work in their present position, or in any capacity with children in a school. This guidance should be followed where it is alleged that any staff working in the school including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors has:

- is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work; and
- 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.

Section Two: Low Level Concerns (see also the School’s Low Level Concerns Policy)

The term ‘low-level’ concern does not mean that it is insignificant, it means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the threshold set out above. A low-level concern is any concern – no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a ‘nagging doubt’ - that an adult working in or on behalf of the school or college may have acted in a way that:

- is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work; and
- does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.

Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to:

- being over friendly with children;
- having favourites;
- taking photographs of children on their mobile phone;
- engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed

- door; or,
- using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language;
- humiliating pupils

Low-level concerns which are shared about supply staff and contractors will be notified to their employers, so that any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

If the school is in any doubt as to whether the information which has been shared about a member of staff as a low-level concern in fact meets the harm threshold, they will consult with their LADO.

The school ensures an environment where staff are encouraged and feel confident to self-refer, where, for example, they have found themselves in a situation which could be misinterpreted, might appear compromising to others, and/or on reflection they believe they have behaved in such a way that they consider falls below the expected professional standards.

This enables us to identify inappropriate, problematic or concerning behaviour early.

What staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices in the School

The School aims to ensure there is a culture of safety and raising concerns and an attitude of 'it could happen here'. Where staff have concerns about poor or unsafe practices and potential failures in the School's safeguarding systems, these should be raised in accordance with the School's whistleblowing procedures which can be found in the School's on-line Policy Library. There will be no disciplinary action taken against a member of staff for making such a report provided that it is done in good faith.

If staff and volunteers feel unable to raise an issue with the School or feel that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, they may use other whistleblowing channels, such as the NSPCC whistleblowing advice line. Contact details for the NSPCC helpline can be found on the Key Contacts page at the start of this policy.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH CHILD ON CHILD ALLEGATIONS

Child on child abuse is abuse by one or more pupils against another pupil. It can be standalone or as part of wider abuse. It can manifest itself in many ways and can include abuse within intimate partner relationships, bullying (including cyber bullying), physical abuse, initiation/hazing violence and rituals, upskirting, consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes images and/or videos (sexting), coercing others into sharing images of themselves or performing acts they're not comfortable with online, sexual assault, gender-based issues and harmful sexual behaviours including sexual violence and sexual harassment. Abusive comments and interactions should never be passed off or dismissed as "banter" or "part of growing up". Nor will harmful sexual behaviours, including sexual comments, remarks or jokes and online sexual harassment, be dismissed as the same or "just having a laugh" or "boys being boys". The School recognises that a child is likely to disclose an allegation to someone they trust: this could be any member of staff. By making such a disclosure the pupil is likely to feel that the member of staff is in a position of trust.

The school recognises that online abuse can also take place outside of the school setting and may need to be investigated accordingly.

The School recognises that children with special educational needs and disabilities can be more prone to child on child group isolation than other children and will consider extra pastoral support for those children. Arrangements such as ELSA or FEIPS support are available as well as access to the school Child Psychologist and Independent Listener.

The School recognises that children can be particularly vulnerable in residential settings and are alert to the potential for child on child abuse. Boarding staff are trained in recognising signs of abuse and staffing levels are suitably appropriate to ensure close supervision of pupils at **all** times. Information is displayed in boarding areas encouraging pupils to discuss any concerns they may have as well as giving them contact details for external support should it be required.

The School takes the following steps to minimise the risk of child on child abuse:

- Challenging any form of derogatory or sexualised language or behaviour creating a zero tolerance approach to child on child abuse
- Being vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys
- Ensuring our ethos and curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent
- Ensuring pupils know they can talk to staff confidentially through regular updates in lessons and assemblies as well as safeguarding notices around the school
- Ensuring staff are trained to understand that a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy.

Staff should be aware that the pupils have an anonymous electronic communication system “Want to Talk?” via Symbaloo and children can post a concern at any point. These concerns go directly to the DSL and Pastoral Leads.

<https://farleighschool.symbaloo.com/home/mix/13eOcRbjBN>

Where an issue of pupil behaviour or bullying gives ‘reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm’, staff should follow the procedures below rather than the School’s Anti-Bullying and Behaviour policies:

A pupil against whom an allegation of abuse has been made may be suspended from the School during the investigation. The School will take advice from the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership on the investigation of such allegations and will take **all** appropriate action to ensure the safety and welfare of **all** pupils involved including the alleged victim and perpetrator. If it is necessary for a pupil to be interviewed by the Police in relation to allegations of abuse, the School will ensure that, subject to the advice of the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership, parents are informed as soon as possible and that the pupils involved are supported during the interview by an appropriate adult and until the investigation is completed. Confidentiality will be an important consideration for the School and advice will be sought as necessary from the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership and/or the Police as appropriate.

Police may be informed of any harmful sexual behaviours which are potentially criminal in nature, such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia. Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults will be passed to the police. If the DSL decides to make a referral to the local authority Children’s Social Care and/or a report to the police against a victim’s wishes, the reasons should be explained to the pupil and appropriate specialist support offered.

It is important that staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse other children in this way and that it **can happen both inside and outside of school/college**.

When referring to sexual violence we refer to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:

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. (NOTE- Schools and colleges should be aware that sexual assault covers a very wide range of behaviour so a single act of kissing someone without consent, or touching someone's bottom/breasts/genitalia without consent, can still constitute sexual assault.)

Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally causes another person (B) to engage in an activity, the activity is sexual, B does not consent to engaging in the activity, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents. (NOTE – this could include forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party.)

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 ^[L]_[SEP]
- the age of consent is 16 ^[L]_[SEP]
- sexual intercourse without consent is rape. ^[L]_[SEP]

Children's sexual behaviour exists on a wide continuum, ranging from normal and developmentally expected to inappropriate, problematic, abusive and violent. Problematic, abusive and violent sexual behaviour is developmentally inappropriate and may cause developmental damage. A useful umbrella term is "harmful sexual behaviour" (HSB). The term has been widely adopted in child protection and is used in this advice. **HSB can occur online and/or face-to-face and can also occur simultaneously between the two.** HSB should be considered in a child protection context.

When considering HSB, both ages and the stages of development of the children are critical factors. Sexual behaviour between children can be considered harmful if one of the children is much older, particularly if there is more than two years' difference or if one of the children is pre-pubescent and the other is not. However, a younger child can abuse an older child, particularly if they have power over them, for example, if the older child is disabled or smaller in stature.

HSB **can**, in some cases, progress on a continuum. Addressing inappropriate behaviour **can**

be an important intervention that helps prevent problematic, abusive and/or violent behaviour in the future. Children displaying HSB have often experienced their own abuse and trauma.

Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes images and/or videos (sexting), often refers to the sharing of naked or 'nude' pictures or video through mobile phones and/or the internet. It also includes underwear shots, sexual poses and explicit text messaging.

While sharing of images often takes place in a consensual relationship between two young people, the use of sexted images in revenge following a relationship breakdown is becoming more commonplace. The sharing of images can also be used as a form of sexual exploitation and take place between strangers.

The sharing of images is an issue that requires awareness raising across **all** ages. The school will use age appropriate educational material to raise awareness, to promote safety and deal with pressure. Parents should be aware that they can come to the school for advice. There will be careful management and handling of reports that include an online element. **The key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child.** ^[L]_[SEP]

In the event of disclosures about pupil-on-pupil abuse, **all** children involved (both victim and perpetrator) will be treated as being at risk, and safeguarding procedures in accordance with this policy will be followed. Victims will be supported by pastoral staff and support from external agencies will be sought, as appropriate.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two or more children of any age and sex, from primary through to secondary stage and into college both in school and out of school. It can occur also 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. Farleigh staff should be aware of the importance of:

- making clear that there is a **zero-tolerance** approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment, that it is never acceptable, and it will not be tolerated. It should **never** be passed off as "banter", "just having a laugh", "a part of growing up" or "boys being boys". Failure to do so can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviour, an unsafe environment and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse, leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it. ^[L]_[SEP]
- recognising, acknowledging, and understanding the scale of harassment and abuse and that even if there are no reports it does not mean it is not happening, it may be the case that it is just not being reported. ^[L]_[SEP]
- challenging physical behaviour (potentially criminal in nature) such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, pulling down trousers, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-sexual-abuse-in-schools-and-colleges/review-of-sexual-abuse-in-schools-and-colleges#_conclusion

When there has been a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment, the DSL will make an immediate risk and needs assessment. Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs assessment should consider:

- the victim;
- the alleged perpetrator; and
- the other children (and, if appropriate, staff) at the School.

It is important to explain that the law is in place to protect children and young people rather than criminalise them, and this should be explained in such a way that avoids alarming or distressing them.

Risk assessments will be recorded and kept under review. In relation to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment, the DSL will reassure any victim that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. The victim will never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment; nor would a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. The DSL will consider the risks posed to pupils and put adequate measures in place to protect them and keep them safe. This may include consideration of the proximity of the victim and alleged perpetrator and considerations regarding shared classes, sharing School premises and School transport.

Addressing inappropriate behaviour (even if it appears to be relatively innocuous) can be an important intervention that helps prevent problematic, abusive and/or violent behaviour in the future.

It is essential that **all** victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously, regardless of how long it has taken them to come forward, and that they will be supported and kept safe. Abuse that occurs online or outside of the school or college should not be downplayed and should be treated equally seriously. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. It is important to explain that the law is in place to protect children and young people rather than criminalise them, and this should be explained in such a way that avoids alarming or distressing them.

Staff should be aware that victims may not talk about the whole picture immediately. They may be more comfortable providing information on a piecemeal basis. It is essential that dialogue is kept open and encouraged. When it is clear that ongoing support will be required, the school will ask the victim if they would find it helpful to have a designated trusted adult (for example, their form tutor or designated safeguarding lead) to talk to about their needs.

Children who have experienced sexual violence display a very wide range of responses to their experience, including in some cases clear signs of trauma, physical and emotional responses, or no overt signs at all. Staff should remain alert to the possible challenges of detecting those signs and show sensitivity to the needs of the child (e.g. about attendance in lessons) irrespective of how overt the child's distress is.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS AND ALLEGATIONS ABOUT STAFF, INCLUDING SUPPLY TEACHERS, VOLUNTEERS AND CONTRACTORS

The School's procedures for managing allegations against staff (including supply staff and volunteers and contractors) who are currently working in the School follows DfE statutory guidance and Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership arrangements and applies when staff (including volunteers) have (or are alleged to have):

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a pupil, or may have harmed a pupil
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a pupil or
- Behaved towards a pupil in a way that indicated that they may pose a risk of harm if they were to work regularly or closely with children or
- Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children

Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching should be referred to the Police. Historical (non-recent) allegations of abuse should be referred to the Police and also the LADO.

If an allegation is made against anyone working with children in the School, the School should not undertake their own investigation of allegations without prior consultation with the Local Authority 'designated officer' or, in the most serious cases, the Police, so as not to jeopardise statutory investigations. In borderline cases, the School may discuss informally with the 'designated officer' on a no-names basis.

Concerns, no matter how small, including allegations about a staff member should be investigated as a priority to avoid any delay.

1. Concerns including allegations which appear to meet the above reporting criteria are to be reported straight away to the 'case manager' who is normally the DSL. If an allegation is reported to the DSL, the DSL will keep the Head informed. Where the DSL is absent or is the subject of the allegation or concern, reports should be made to the Head or the Chair of Governors. Where the Head or DSL is the subject of the allegation or concern, the Head or DSL must not be informed of the allegation prior to contact with the Chair of Governors and designated officer.
2. The case manager should immediately discuss the allegation with the designated officer and consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action including any involvement of the Police. (Where the case manager deems there to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence, the case manager may involve the Police immediately.) **All** discussions should be recorded in writing, and any communication with both the individual and the parents of the child(ren) agreed. The designated officer should be informed within one working day of all allegations that come to the School's attention and appear to meet the criteria or that are made directly to the Police and/or the local authority Children's Social Care.
3. The case manager will ensure that the individual who is the subject of the allegation is informed as soon as possible and given an explanation of the likely course or action, unless there is an objection by the local authority Children's Social Care or the Police. The case manager, in consultation with the Head, will appoint a named representative

to keep the individual informed of the progress of the case and will consider what other support is appropriate for the individual.

4. The case manager, in consultation with the Head, should give careful consideration as to whether the circumstances of the case warrant suspension or whether alternative arrangements should be put in place until the allegation is resolved. The case manager and Head will give due weight to the views of the designated officer, WT and *KCS/E* when making a decision about suspension. Where the individual is suspended, the case manager will ensure they know who their point of contact is in the School and shall provide them with their contact details.
5. Where a member of boarding staff is suspended pending an investigation, the case manager will consider whether arrangements for alternative accommodation away from children should be made.
6. The case manager will ensure that parents are informed as soon as possible and kept informed about progress of the case, subject to any advice from the local authority Children's Social Care or the Police.
7. The case manager will discuss with the designated officer whether a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service or Teaching Regulation Agency should be made where an allegation is substantiated and the person is dismissed or the School ceases to use their services, or the person resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services. The School has a legal obligation to report promptly to the Disclosure and Barring Service any person (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or a student) who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences, and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity, or would have been removed had they not left. Further, or in the alternative, if an investigation leads to the dismissal or resignation prior to dismissal of a member of teaching staff specifically, the School must consider making a referral to the Teaching Regulation Agency and a prohibition order may be appropriate (because that teacher has displayed unacceptable professional conduct, conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute or a conviction at any time for a relevant offence).
8. On conclusion of the case, the case manager should review the circumstances of the case with the designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the School's safeguarding procedures or practices to help prevent similar events in the future.

The School will make every reasonable effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity whilst an allegation is being investigated or considered.

Allegations found to be malicious will be removed from the individual's personnel records. In all other circumstances a written record will be made of the decision and retained on the individual's personnel file in accordance with *KCS/E* and a copy will only be provided to the individual concerned. Schools have an obligation to preserve records which contain information about allegations of sexual abuse for the duration of the inquiry in accordance with the guidelines of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA)). **All** other records should be retained until the accused has reached pension age, or for a period of 10 years from the date of the allegation, whichever is longer.

Allegations proven to be false, unsubstantiated, unfounded or malicious will not be included in employer references. If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the Head will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against a pupil who made it;

or whether the Police should be asked to consider if action might be appropriate against the person responsible even if they are not a pupil. 'Lessons learned' will be considered to determine whether improvements can be made.

In **all** cases where there are concerns or allegations of abuse, the School will make a serious incident report to the Charity Commission whenever the Commission's guidelines deem it appropriate to do so.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS OR ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE ABOUT SUPPLY TEACHERS

The School's procedures for managing allegations against staff above also apply to staff not directly employed by the School, for example, supply teachers provided by an employment agency or business ('the agency'). The School will usually take the lead but agencies should be fully involved and co-operate in any enquiries from the LADO, police and/or children's social services.

In no circumstances will the School decide to cease to use a supply teacher due to safeguarding concerns, without finding out the facts and liaising with the LADO to determine a suitable outcome. The School will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the supply teacher, or redeploy them to another part of the school, whilst they carry out their investigation.

The School will advise supply teachers being investigated to contact their trade union representative if they have one, or a colleague for support. The allegations management meeting which is often arranged by the LADO should address issues such as information sharing, to ensure that any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account by the School during the investigation.

When using an agency, the School should inform the agency of its process for managing allegations. This should include inviting the agency's human resource manager or equivalent to meetings and keeping them up to date with information about its policies.

STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT

The School's code of conduct can be found in the School's on-line Policy Library and in the Staff Room. The aim of the code of conduct is to provide clear guidance about behaviour and actions so as to not place pupils or staff at risk of harm or of allegation of harm to a pupil.

SAFER RECRUITMENT

The School is committed to safer recruitment processes as part of a whole school approach to safeguarding. Members of the teaching and non-teaching staff at the School including part-time staff, temporary and supply staff, and visiting staff, such as musicians and sports coaches are subject to the necessary statutory child protection checks before starting work, for example, right to work checks, additional overseas checks (if necessary), verifying identity, taking up references, checking work history and confirming medical fitness for the role. For most appointments, an enhanced DBS check with 'barred list' information will be appropriate. A DBS certificate will be obtained from the candidate before or as soon as practicable after appointment. Alternatively, if the applicant has subscribed to it and gives permission, the School may undertake an online update check through the DBS Update Service.

Full details of the School's safer recruitment procedures for checking the suitability of staff, Governors and volunteers to work with children and young people is set out in the School's Staff Recruitment Policy.

The School's protocols for ensuring that any visiting speakers, whether invited by staff or pupils themselves, are suitable and appropriately supervised is set out in the section on other safeguarding responsibilities below.

MANAGEMENT OF SAFEGUARDING

The School's DSL is Mr Ben Wood and Mr Stuart Whithear, Mrs Sue Wilton and Mrs Amy Jago are the Deputy DSLs and people to whom reports should be made in the absence of the DSL. This ensures there is the required cover for the role at **all** times. (Mrs Tonya Whithear, Mr Chris English and Miss Elizabeth Redmond are also Level 3 trained). The DSL and Deputy DSLs' contact details can be found on the Key Contacts page at the start of this policy.

The DSL's role is to take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection matters in the School. The DSL's responsibility is to maintain an overview of safeguarding within the School, to open channels of communication with local statutory agencies, support staff in carrying out their safeguarding duties and to monitor the effectiveness of the School's policies and procedures in practice. The DSL works with the governors to review and update the School's safeguarding policy. Where a pupil leaves the School, including for in-year transfers, the DSL will also ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school (separately from the main pupil file) within 5 days of an in-year transfer or within the first 5 days of the start of a new term. The DSL will ensure secure transit and obtain confirmation of receipt. Similarly, before a child arrives at the School from the maintained sector, safeguarding reports will be requested from their previous school; for children arriving from other independent schools the DSL requests safeguarding information.

The DSL regularly reviews the School's and their own practices and concerns about welfare and safeguarding matters. This includes the personal and professional duty of **all** staff to report welfare and safeguarding concerns to the DSL, or in the absence of action, directly to local children's services.

The DSL or Deputy DSLs will always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns. During term time, the DSL or Deputy DSLs will always be available (during school hours) for staff in the School to discuss any safeguarding concerns. For out of hours/out of term activities, the DSL and Deputy DSLs can be contacted by email or telephone as shown at the start of this policy.

The DSL or Deputy DSL should liaise with the three safeguarding partners and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children. "NSPCC - When to call the police" can assist the DSL or Deputy DSL understand when they should consider calling the police and what to expect when they do.

The DSL liaises with the headmaster to inform him of issues - especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations. This includes being aware of the requirement for children to have an Appropriate Adult. Further information can be found in the Statutory guidance - PACE Code C 2019.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pace-code-c-2019>

Full details of the DSL's role can be found at Annex C of *KCSIE*.

Whilst the Governors are ultimately responsible for ensuring staff are competent, supported and regularly reviewed in relation to safeguarding, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL and this responsibility should not be delegated.

TRAINING

Induction and training are in line with advice from the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership including the 3 partners: Hampshire County Council, West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group and Hampshire Constabulary.

All Staff

All new staff will be provided with induction training that includes:

- this child protection and safeguarding policy;
- the role and identity of the DSL(s) and Deputy DSL
- online safety training
- the behaviour policy
- identifying and dealing with child on child abuse
- the staff code of conduct including the School's whistleblowing procedure and the Staff and Visitors Acceptable Use of ICT policy, staff/pupil relationships and communications including the use of social media
- the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education;
- a copy of the relevant part(s) of *KCSiE*:
 - Part 1 and Annex B of *KCSiE* is to be read by all governors, SMT, all Teachers, Teaching Assistants, Sports and Activities Staff and Boarding Staff; and
 - Annex A to *KCSiE* should be read by all other support staff, volunteers, casual staff.
- School leaders and staff who work directly with children will also be required to read Annex B of *KCSiE*.

Copies of the above documents are provided to **all** staff during induction.

Temporary staff and volunteers are provided with a comprehensive induction training programme, which will take place as soon as possible after appointment.

All staff are also required to:

- Read the relevant part(s) of *KCSiE*:
 - Part 1 and Annex B of *KCSiE* is to be read by all governors, SMT, all Teachers, Teaching Assistants, Sports and Activities Staff and Boarding Staff; and
 - Annex A to *KCSiE* should be read by all other support staff, volunteers, casual staff.
- Understand key information contained in Part one of *KCSiE*. The School will ensure staff understanding by training and/or discussion at INSET periods.
- Receive training in safeguarding and child protection regularly, in line with advice from the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership. Training will include online safety and harmful sexual behaviours (including child on child sexual violence and harassment). It will also include Prevent awareness training to equip staff to raise concerns appropriately by ensuring **all** staff have the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism; are able to challenge extremist ideas; and know how to refer children and young people for further help.
- Undertake regular informal updates, at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. The School provides these via INSET training, staff briefings, emails and on notice boards.

DSL Training

The DSL and Deputy DSL receives updated child protection training at least every two years to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This includes local inter-agency working protocols, participation in child protection case conferences, supporting children in need, identifying children at risk of radicalisation, record keeping and promoting a culture of listening to children, training in the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership's approach to *Prevent* duties and harmful sexual behaviours. Further details of the required training content for the DSL are set out in Annex C of *KCSIE*.

In addition to their formal training, the DSL's knowledge and skills are updated at least annually to keep up with any developments relevant to their role. The Deputy DSL is trained to the same level as the DSL.

OVERSIGHT OF SAFEGUARDING, INCLUDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR REVIEWING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Mrs Emma Todd is the board-level lead designated to take a lead in relation to responsibility for the safeguarding arrangements in the School. She is a member of the governing body and ensures that **all** governors receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction. This training equips them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge to test and assure themselves that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place in school are effective and supports the delivery of the robust whole school approach to safeguarding. Their training is regularly updated.

A review of the School's child protection and safeguarding policy takes place at least annually, including an update and review of the effectiveness of procedures and their implementation. The Clerk to the Governors is responsible for ensuring the item is on the agenda for Governors' meetings at least annually. The School draws on the expertise of staff, including the DSL(s), in shaping the School's safeguarding arrangements and policies.

The Head ensures that the policies and procedures, adopted by the governing body (particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect), are understood, and followed by all staff.

If there has been a substantiated allegation against a member of staff, the School will work with the Local Authority designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the School's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

The Governing body are aware of their obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equality Act 2010 (including the Public Sector Equality Duty) and our local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. <https://www.hampshirescp.org.uk>

Human Rights Act

The Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to and contains the Articles and protocols of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (the Convention) that are deemed to apply in the UK. It compels public organisations to human rights when they make individual decisions about them.

Under the HRA, it is unlawful for schools and colleges to act in a way that is incompatible with the Convention. The specific convention rights applying to schools and colleges are:

- Article 3: the right to freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment (an absolute

right)

- Article 8: the right to respect for private and family life (a qualified right) includes a duty to protect individuals' physical and psychological integrity
- Article 14: requires that all of the rights and freedoms set out in the Act must be protected and applied without discrimination,²⁵ and
- Protocol 1, Article 2: protects the right to education.

Being subjected to harassment, violence and or abuse, including that of a sexual nature, may breach any or all of these rights, depending on the nature of the conduct and the circumstances. Further information (including on absolute and qualified rights) can be found at <https://equalityhumanrights.com/>

Equality Act 2010

Schools and colleges have obligations under the Equality Act 2010 (the Equality Act).

According to the Equality Act, schools and colleges **must** not unlawfully discriminate against pupils because of their sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, or sexual orientation (protected characteristics).

Whilst all of the above protections are important, in the context of safeguarding, this guidance, and the **legal duties** placed on schools and colleges in relation to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, governing bodies and proprietors should carefully consider how they are supporting their pupils and students with regard to particular protected characteristics - including disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and race.

Provisions within the Equality Act allow schools and colleges to take positive action, where it can be shown that it is proportionate, to deal with particular disadvantages affecting pupils or students with a particular protected characteristic in order to meet their specific need, this includes a duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people, including those with long term conditions. A school or college, could, for example, consider taking positive action to support girls if there was evidence they were being disproportionately subjected to sexual violence or sexual harassment.

Guidance to help schools understand how the Equality Act affects them and how to fulfil their duties under the act can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/equality-act-2010-advice-for-schools>

THE SCHOOL'S ARRANGEMENTS TO FULFIL OTHER SAFEGUARDING RESPONSIBILITIES

Teaching children how to keep safe

The Governing body, via the headmaster and staff, ensure that children are taught about how to keep themselves and others safe, including online. It should be recognised that effective education will be tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of individual children, including children who are victims of abuse, and children with special educational needs or disabilities.

At Farleigh, relevant topics will be included within Relationships Education (for all primary pupils), and Relationships and Sex Education (for all secondary pupils) and Health Education (for all primary and secondary pupils).

The school plays a crucial role in preventative education. Preventative education is most effective in the context of a whole-school or college approach that prepares pupils and students for life in modern Britain and creates a culture of zero tolerance for sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobic and sexual violence/harassment.

The school has a clear set of values and standards, upheld and demonstrated throughout all aspects of school life as indicated by our ethos and in Great Expectations. These will be underpinned by the school's behaviour policy and pastoral support system, as well as by a planned programme of evidence-based RSE lessons. This program will tackle at an age-appropriate stages issues such as:

- healthy and respectful relationships
- boundaries and consent ^[L]_[SEP]
- stereotyping, prejudice and equality ^[L]_[SEP]
- body confidence and self-esteem ^[L]_[SEP]
- how to recognise an abusive relationship, including coercive and controlling behaviour ^[L]_[SEP]
- the concepts of, and laws relating to- sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, so called honour-based violence such as forced marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and how to access support, and ^[L]_[SEP]
- what constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable.

This approach will help children to adjust their behaviours in order to reduce risks and build resilience, including to radicalisation. This includes teaching pupils about the safe use of electronic equipment and the internet and the risks posed by adults or young people, who use the internet and social media to bully, groom, abuse or radicalise other people, especially children, young people and vulnerable adults.

Internet safety (including when children are online at home) is an integral part of the School's ICT curriculum and is also embedded in PSHE and Relationships Education and/or Relationships and Sex Education ("RSE"). The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable and ever evolving.

The School has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place to safeguard children from potentially harmful and inappropriate material online, whilst ensuring that 'over blocking' does not occur allowing the children to be taught to and access the world responsibly. The School uses FortiGate to filter and monitor pupil internet usage. The effectiveness of these systems are reviewed termly.

Such systems aim to reduce the risk of children being exposed to illegal, inappropriate and harmful materials online; reduce the risk of children being subjected to harmful online interaction with others; and help manage online behaviour that can increase a child's likelihood of, or causes, harm ensuring close vigilance on the four areas of online safety concern: content, contact, conduct and commerce. Further detail of the School's approach to online safety can be found in the School's e-Safety Policy which also includes detail on the use of mobile technology in School (and accessing 3G, 4G and 5G technology on School premises) and the School's IT arrangements to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet through the School's systems. The school engages parents on online safety.

Many children have unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via mobile phone networks (i.e. 3G, 4G and 5G). This access means some children, whilst at school or college, sexually harass, bully, and control others via their mobile and smart technology, share indecent images consensually and non-consensually (often via large chat groups) and view and share pornography and other harmful content. The school does not allow student owned mobile technology on site.

Relationships Education and Relationships and Sex Education (“RSE”)

Relationships Education and RSE is compulsory from September 2020 although the School has flexibility to decide how it discharges its duties within the first year of compulsory teaching. The School will have regard to the DfE’s statutory guidance Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education when making arrangements for and teaching Relationships Education and RSE. Relationships Education and RSE will form part of the School’s PSHE programme.

Looked after children

The School has no history of having Looked After Children. In the event of a child looked after by a local authority joining the School the Governing body will ensure that staff have the training, skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep those children safe.

Arrangements for visiting speakers

The School has clear protocols for ensuring that any visiting speakers are appropriately supervised and suitable. The School’s responsibility to pupils is to ensure that they can critically assess the information they receive as to its value to themselves, and that the information is aligned to the ethos and values of the School and British values.

The School is required to undertake a risk assessment before agreeing to a Visiting Speaker being allowed to attend the School. This will take into account any vetting requirements considered appropriate in the circumstances, and may include a DBS check if relevant.

Visiting speakers will be expected to understand that, where appropriate, their session should actively promote the British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and at no point undermine these. In some cases, the School may request a copy of the Visiting Speaker’s presentation and/or footage in advance of the session being provided.

Visiting Speakers, whilst on the School site, will be supervised by a School employee. On attending the School, if they are not previously known, Visiting Speakers will be required to show original current identification including a photograph such as a passport or photo card driving licence.

Off-Site Visits

Risk assessments are completed for off-site residential visits, which include measures taken to safeguard pupils when they are off-site and for performances away from the School.

Use of school premises for non-school activities

Where the school hires or rents out school facilities/premises to organisations or individuals (for example to community groups, sports associations, and service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities) it ensures that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe.

EARLY YEARS PROVISION SAFEGUARDING ARRANGEMENTS

Disqualification from working in childcare

Where staff work in, or are involved in the management of, the School's early years or provision of care of pupils under the age of eight, the School will take steps to check whether those staff are disqualified under the Childcare Act 2006. This forms part of the School's safer recruitment practices, further details of which can be found in the School's Staff Recruitment Policy.

The School records all checks of staff employed to work in or manage relevant childcare on the Single Central Register. This includes the date disqualification checks were completed. Where a member of staff is found to be disqualified or if there is doubt over that issue then, pending resolution, the School will remove them from the work from which they are or may be disqualified. Suspension or dismissal will not be an automatic response; the School will consider if there is scope in principle to redeploy them with other age groups or in other work from which they are not disqualified, subject to assessing the risks and taking advice from the designated officer when appropriate.

Use of mobile phones and cameras

The School's policy on the use of mobile phones and cameras in the setting can be found in the School's Use of Electronic Devices, Mobile Phones and Cameras Policy.

In the EYFS/Pre-Prep setting, only school equipment may be used and must be kept in the Department when not in use. Each class has its own school camera or school iPad for recording evidence of work and activities. Staff should not use personal mobile phones in the presence of pupils and personal mobile phones should never be used for taking or storing images or recordings of pupils. **All** personal mobile phones should be kept in the owner's locker. Any images or recordings should only be taken or edited using school equipment and stored on school premises. Images or recordings should not be transmitted to third parties without permission of the Head of Pre-Prep and parents of the pupil involved. Parents, carers, visitors and contractors should be respectfully advised that their electronic devices are not to be used in the designated mobile free area, which is in the Pre-Prep.

DSL for the EYFS

The practitioner designated to take lead responsibility for safeguarding children in the early years setting is Sue Wilton, Head of Pre-Prep.

Appendices:

1. Signs and Types of Abuse
2. Farleigh School – Form For Recording Concerns

APPENDIX 1 –SIGNS AND TYPES OF ABUSE

All School staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another.

All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school or college and/or can occur between children outside of these environments: inside and outside of home and online. **All** staff, but especially the DSL and deputies, should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families and should exercise professional curiosity. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.

All staff should be aware that children may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited, or neglected, and/or they may not recognise their experiences as harmful. For example, children may feel embarrassed, humiliated, or being threatened. This could be due to their vulnerability, disability and/or sexual orientation or language barriers. This should not prevent staff from having a professional curiosity and speaking to the DSL if they have concerns about a child.

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

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.

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

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

adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. It is important to have an understanding of intra familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following incidents involving family members.^[1]_{SEP}

Sexual abuse also includes sexual violence and sexual harassment which can occur between two children of any sex. They can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Sexual violence are sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, such as rape, sexual assault and assault by penetration. Sexual harassment 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. Sexual harassment can include sexual comments, such as telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names; sexual "jokes" or taunting; physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and online sexual harassment, which might include non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos and sharing sexual images and videos (both often referred to as sexting); inappropriate sexual comments on social media; exploitation; coercion and threats. Online sexual harassment may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

Child on child abuse

All staff should be aware that children can abuse other children (often referred to as child on child abuse). And that it can happen both inside and outside of school or college and online. It is important that **all** staff recognise the indicators and signs of child on child abuse and know how to identify it and respond to reports and understand their role in preventing it. **All** staff should understand, that even if there are no reports in their schools or colleges it does not mean it is not happening, it may be the case that it is just not being reported. As such it is important if staff have **any** concerns regarding child on child abuse they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy).

It is essential that **all** staff understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between peers, many of which are listed below, that are actually abusive in nature. Downplaying certain behaviours, for example dismissing sexual harassment as "just banter", "just having a laugh", "part of growing up" or "boys being boys" can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it.

Child on child abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying); abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers;
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between children (sometimes known as 'teenage relationship abuse')
- 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 standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse;
- the consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting)
- causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party

All staff should be clear as to the school's policy and procedures with regards to child on child abuse and the important role they have to play in preventing it and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it.

The school has a separate recording and risk assessment proforma for child on child abuse and allegations of sexual violence or sexual harassment and concerns will also be recorded on the school reporting platform: MyConcern.

Upskirting: is now a criminal offence and typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and/or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Anyone of any gender can be a victim.

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

Serious violence: **All** staff should be aware of the indicators, which may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation. **All** staff should be aware of the range of risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence, such as being male, having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school, having experienced child maltreatment and having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery.

Specific safeguarding issues: behaviours linked to drug taking, alcohol abuse, truanting and sexting put children in danger. Safeguarding issues can also manifest themselves via child on child abuse, such as abuse within intimate partner relationships, bullying (including cyberbullying), gender-based violence/sexual assaults, the consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes images and/or videos (sexting), and upskirting. Safeguarding issues can also be linked to, for example, children missing education; child sexual exploitation; children who need a social worker, children who receive elective home education, domestic violence; fabricated or induced illness; faith abuse; female genital mutilation; forced marriage; gangs and youth violence; gender-based violence / violence against women and girls; hate; mental health; preventing radicalisation; relationship abuse;

the consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes images and/or videos (sexting); and trafficking.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE): CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. Sexual abuse 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 clothing. It may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse including via the internet.

CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence, and may happen without the child's immediate knowledge e.g. through others sharing videos or images of them on social media.

CSE can affect any child, who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities. This includes 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some children may not realise they are being exploited e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

The DfE has published guidance on this entitled Child sexual exploitation: guide for practitioners.

Child criminal exploitation (CCE): Some specific forms of CCE can include children being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines, working in cannabis factories, shoplifting or pickpocketing. They can also be forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/committing serious violence to others.

Children can become trapped by this type of exploitation as perpetrators can threaten victims (and their families) with violence, or entrap and coerce them into debt. They may be coerced into carrying weapons such as knives or begin to carry a knife for a sense of protection from harm from others. As children involved in criminal exploitation often commit crimes themselves, their vulnerability as victims is not always recognised by adults and professionals, (particularly older children), and they are not treated as victims despite the harm they have experienced. They may still have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears to be something they have agreed or consented to.

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 criminal exploitation too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation.

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 form 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 be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children's homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as 'plugging', where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation 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.

One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered. If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.

Further information on the signs of a child's involvement in county lines is available in guidance published by the Home Office.

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

Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff, however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education.

If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following this policy and speaking to the DSL or a deputy.

The DfE has published advice and guidance on Preventing and Tackling Bullying, and Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools. In addition, Public Health England has produced a range of resources to support secondary and senior school teachers to promote positive health, wellbeing and resilience among young people including its guidance Promoting Children and Young People's Emotional Health and Wellbeing. Its resources include social media, forming positive relationships, smoking and alcohol.

So called 'honour based' violence: encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including 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 perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take.

FGM comprises **all** procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. Guidance on the warning signs that FGM may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can also be found on pages 38-41 of the Multi-agency statutory guidance on FGM. To give an example of indications that a girl has already been subjected to FGM:

- A pupil may have difficulty walking, sitting or standing and may even look uncomfortable.
- A pupil may have frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems or spend longer than normal in the bathroom due to difficulties urinating.

- There may be prolonged or repeated absences from School and/or noticeable behaviour changes (e.g. withdrawal or depression) on the pupil's return.
- A pupil is reluctant to undergo medical examination.

If staff have a concern that a pupil may be at risk of FGM, they should activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with Police and The local authority Children's Social Care. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the DSL.

There is a statutory duty on teachers to personally report to the Police where they **discover** (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve the local authority Children's Social Care as appropriate. If the teacher is unsure whether this reporting duty applies, they should discuss their concerns with the DSL in accordance with this policy. Where a teacher suspects that a pupil is at risk (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence), teachers should follow the School's local safeguarding arrangements.

Forced marriage: Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage. There are a range of potential indicators that a child may be at risk of forced marriage, details of which can be found on pages 13-14 of the Multi-agency guidelines: Handling cases of forced marriage. School staff can also contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information: Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fm@fco.gov.uk.

Radicalisation: Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. It can also call for the death of members of the armed forces, whether in this country or overseas. Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

There is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media or the internet) and settings (such as within the home). As with other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately, which may include making a Prevent referral. Staff should contact the DSL or the Deputy DSL, who should be aware of the local procedures in place, before making a Prevent referral.

Special educational needs and/or disabilities: Pupils with SEND or other vulnerabilities may not outwardly show signs of abuse and/or may have difficulties in communication about abuse or neglect.

These can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability 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 these barriers.

Staff will support such pupils in expressing any concerns they may have and will be particularly vigilant to any signs or indicators of abuse, discussing this with the DSL as appropriate.

Lesbian, gay, bi or trans (LGBT): The fact that a child or a young person may be LGBT is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm. However, children who are LGBT can be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be LGBT (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who identify as LGBT.

Risks can be compounded where children who are LGBT lack a trusted adult with whom they can be open. It is therefore vital that staff endeavour to reduce the additional barriers faced, and provide a safe space for them to speak out or share their concerns with members of staff.

Domestic abuse: Domestic abuse includes any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviours, 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.

Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours and may be a single incident or a pattern of incidents. That abuse can be, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional. Children can be victims of domestic abuse. They may see, hear, or experience the effects of abuse at home and/or suffer domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse). All of which can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development, and ability to learn.

Homelessness: Being homeless, or at risk of homelessness presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The School should be aware of potential indicators of homelessness including: household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as a family being asked to leave a property. If staff are made aware, or suspect that a pupil may be at risk of homelessness they should talk to the DSL in the first instance. Whilst referrals to the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not and should not replace a referral to the LADO where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, in accordance with this policy.

Children who go missing from school: A child going missing from School is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. Staff must follow the School's procedures for dealing with children who go missing, particularly on repeat occasions. The School's procedures for dealing with children who go missing can be found in the Attendance and Registration Policy and Missing Child Policy. **All** unexplained absences will be followed up in accordance with the Attendance and Registration Policy.

The School shall inform the local authority of any pupil who is going to be added to or deleted from the School's admission register at non-standard transition points in accordance with the

requirements of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended). This will assist the local authority to:

- a) fulfil its duty to identify children of compulsory school age who are missing from education; and
- b) follow up with any child who might be in danger of not receiving an education and who might be at risk of abuse, neglect or radicalisation.

School attendance registers are carefully monitored to identify any trends. The School will inform the local authority (and the local authority where the child is normally resident) of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly, or has been absent without the School's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more, at such intervals as are agreed between the School and the local authority.

Action should be taken in accordance with this policy if any absence of a pupil from the School gives rise to a concern about their welfare.

Children and the court system: Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age appropriate guides to support children 5-11year olds and 12-17 year olds available on the gov.uk website.

The guides explain each step of the process and support and special measures that are available. There are diagrams illustrating the courtroom structure and the use of video links is explained.

Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online child arrangements information tool with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. The School may refer some parents and carers to this service where appropriate.

Children with family members in prison: Approximately 200,000 children in England and Wales have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. NICCO provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

Child abduction and community safety incidents: Child abduction is the unauthorised removal or retention of a minor from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents or other family members; by people known but not related to the victim (such as neighbours, friends and acquaintances); and by strangers.

Other community safety incidents in the vicinity of a school can raise concerns amongst children and parents, for example, people loitering nearby or unknown adults engaging children in conversation.

It is important that lessons focus on building children's confidence and abilities rather than simply warning them about **all** strangers. Further information is available at: www.actionagainstabduction.org and www.clevernevergoes.org.

Cybercrime: Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either 'cyber-enabled' (crimes that can happen off-line but are

enabled at scale and at speed on-line) or 'cyber dependent' (crimes that can be committed only by using a computer). Cyber-dependent crimes include;

- unauthorised access to computers (illegal 'hacking'), for example accessing a school's computer network to look for test paper answers or change grades awarded;
- denial of Service (Dos or DDoS) attacks or 'booting'. These are attempts to make a computer, network or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic from multiple sources; and,
- making, supplying or obtaining malware (malicious software) such as viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence, including those above.

Children with particular skill and interest in computing and technology may inadvertently or deliberately stray into cyber-dependent crime.

If there are concerns about a child in this area, the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy), should consider referring into the **Cyber Choices** programme. This is a nationwide police programme supported by the Home Office and led by the National Crime Agency, working with regional and local policing. It aims to intervene where young people are at risk of committing, or being drawn into, low level cyber-dependent offences and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests.

Note that **Cyber Choices** does not currently cover 'cyber-enabled' crime such as fraud, purchasing of illegal drugs on-line and child sexual abuse and exploitation, nor other areas of concern such as on-line bullying or general on-line safety.

Additional advice can be found at: Cyber Choices, 'NPCC- When to call the Police' and National Cyber Security Centre - NCSC.GOV.UK

Channel: Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, which will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. A representative from the school or college may be asked to attend the Channel panel to help with this assessment. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at **all** stages.

The designated safeguarding lead should consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting victims of abuse or those who are currently receiving support through the 'Channel' programme, and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

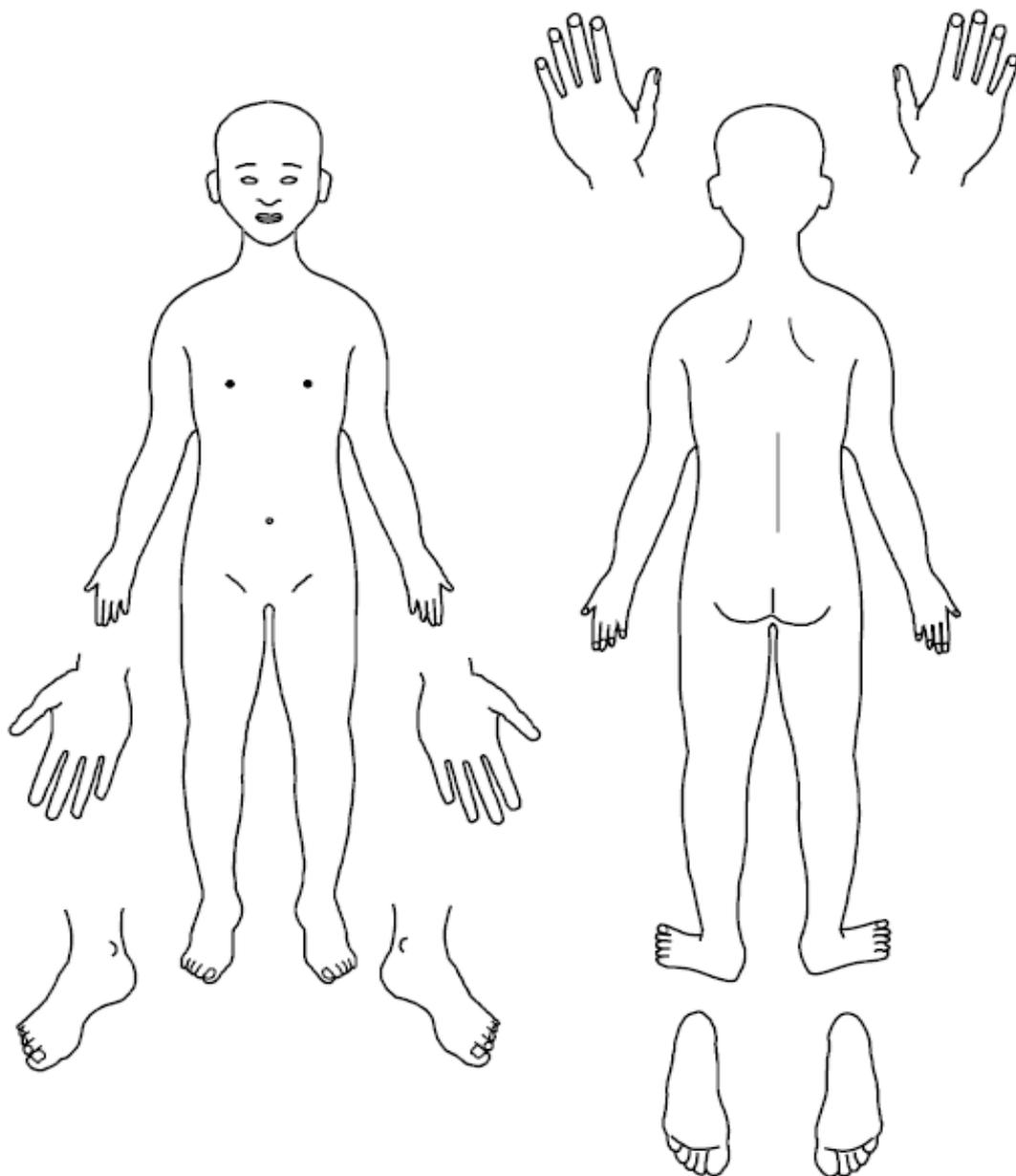
Statutory guidance on Channel is available at: Channel guidance.

Additional support: The Department of Education has published further advice for schools on the Prevent duty. The advice is intended to complement the Prevent guidance and signposts to other sources of advice and support.

APPENDIX 2 - FARLEIGH SCHOOL CONCERN FORM

In the first instance speak with Ben Wood, the DSL at Farleigh, or one of the Deputy DSLs, Stuart Whithear, Sue Wilton and Amy Jago, who may ask you to complete this form to record any concern about a pupil's welfare or to complete an online report via MyConcern. Remember to be factual rather than offering an opinion.

<p>Safeguarding Prompt Card The priority is to protect the child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen carefully, believe the child, take them seriously, tell them they have done the right thing • Remain calm and reassuring, give them time to talk and listen; do not ask leading questions • Indicate what action you will take, make it clear that you will have to tell a senior member of staff (no promise of secrets) • Do not contact their parents or confront anyone • Report immediately to the DSL or Deputy, keep information confidential • Record within 24 hours
<p>Date / time / place when concern was initially raised/observed:</p>
<p>Pupil's Name.....Form.....</p>
<p>What is your main concern(s)?</p>
<p>What have you observed? <i>(If necessary use the skin map diagram overleaf)</i></p>
<p>What have you heard?</p>
<p>What have you been told?</p>
<p>What did the pupil say? Use the pupil's own words.</p>
<p>Any other details? e.g. others present etc</p>
<p>Have you spoken to anyone else about your concerns? If so, to whom?</p>
<p>Are the parents aware of your concern(s)?</p>
<p>Name (print).....Signature.....Date</p>



If a pupil has a visible injury, please indicate the location on the most appropriate skin map and. Please mark/draw any visible injuries on this page and the next.



Child's Name

Date of Birth

Form completed by (Print and Sign)

Date

Once complete, please pass this form in a sealed envelope to the DSL.