




CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING POLICY

Produced By:	Mr M Brannon
Approved by Leadership Team on:	31 st August 2023
Approved by People & Personnel Committee	5 th September 2023
Approved by Full Governing Body: Chair: Mrs J Fisher Date:	 Signature:  _____
Next Review Date:	September 2024

ALL POLICIES CAN BE VIEWED ON ONE DRIVE OR A COPY CAN BE REQUESTED BY EMAILING office@beaconsfield.school.

Executive Summary – changes from the previous policy:

This policy has been updated following guidance from The Key and Buckinghamshire ESAS.

This policy includes updates and references to Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2023.

The main changes to last year's policy are as follows:

- Contents Page 3: Online safety now called e-safety
- Section 4.9: extra detail added to reflect the potential safeguarding nature of any absence
- Section 10.1: additional details added regarding potential allegations against visitors to the school site and removal of the phrase Senior Teacher so that it is always the Head Teacher that deals with allegations against adults.
- Section 12.2: new section added to reflect the need for physical contact at times between staff and students on KS5 Performing Arts courses (Annex X)
- Section 17.5: Filtering and Monitoring section has been adapted to reflect the changes to KCSIE 2023
- Section 17.10: Section added to reflect the increased scrutiny and monitoring of IT systems to ensure children are protected from accessing harmful content online.
- Section 17.11: specific reference to who the lead for e-safety is.
- Section 29.4: new section added to reflect the school's two new Trauma and Attachment leads for vulnerable students.

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1.0 Contacts

1.1 School contacts

Headteacher	Mrs Caroline Legg The Headteacher's PA: Sam Harwood sharwood@beaconsfield.school 01494 673450
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	Mr Marc Brannon mbrannon@beaconsfield.school 01494 683991
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s)	Mrs Kim Borgia kborgia@beaconsfield.school Mrs Annie Johnson-Allan ajohnsonallan@beaconsfield.school
Nominated Safeguarding Governor	Mr Steve Smith gov.ssmith@beaconsfield.school
Chair of Governors	Mrs Jo Fisher jfisher@beaconsfield.school

1.2 Contacts in County

Education Safeguarding Advisory Service ESAS offers support to education providers to assist them to deliver effectively on all aspects of their safeguarding responsibilities.	01296 387981
First Response Team (including Early Help, Channel) The First Response Team process all new referrals to social care, including children with disabilities. Referrals are assessed by the team to check the seriousness and urgency of the concerns and whether Section 17 and/or Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 apply. The First Response Team will ensure that the referral reaches the appropriate team for assistance in a quick and efficient manner.	01296 383962 Out of hours 0800 999 7677
Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) The Buckinghamshire Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) is responsible for overseeing the management of all allegations against people in a position of trust who work with children in Buckinghamshire on either a paid or voluntary basis	01296 382070
The Virtual School The Virtual School aims to raise the educational achievement and school attendance of children and young people in care, and who have left care, including those who are placed outside of Buckinghamshire. The Virtual School has a new extended duty to all children known to social care, since September 2021. This is a strategic role with the aim of developing partnership working to support improved outcomes for children with social workers.	thevirtualschool@buckinghamshire.gov.uk 01296 387047
Bucks Family Information Service Information for families on a range of issues including childcare, finances, parenting and education	01296 383065

Buckinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership (BSCP) Procedures, policies, and practice guidelines	
Schools Web School bulletin, Safeguarding links, A-Z guide to information and services	
Buckinghamshire Council Equalities & School Improvement Manager	01296 382461
Buckinghamshire Council Prevent Co-ordinator	01296 674784
Thames Valley Police	101 (999 in case of emergency)

1.3 Other contacts

NSPCC NSPCC	0800 800 5000
Childline Childline	0800 11 11
Kidscape – Parent Advice Line (bullying) (Mon-Weds from 9:30am to 2:30pm) Kidscape	020 7823 5430
Female Genital Mutilation Helpline (NSPCC) NSPCC FGM Helpline	0800 028 3550 fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk
Samaritans - Helpline Samaritans	116 123
Forced Marriages Unit - Foreign and Commonwealth Office Forced marriage - GOV.UK	020 7008 0151 fmufco.gov.uk
Crimestoppers Crimestoppers	0800 555 111
CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection)	

1.4 This policy should be read in conjunction with the following policies and other policies you feel it would be useful to refer to:

- Anti-bullying
- Attendance
- Behaviour
- Children Looked After
- Equalities
- Lettings
- SEN/Inclusion
- Health & Safety (including managing children with medical needs)
- Photography
- E-Safety (including use of social media)
- Staff Code of Conduct
- PSHE - to include RE & RSE

- Visitors
- Whistleblowing
- Safer Recruitment
- Mobile Phone

1.5 Definitions

1.5.1 Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children means:

- 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.
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

1.5.2 Child protection is part of the safeguarding process and it refers to the procedures undertaken to protect individual children who have been identified as suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

1.5.3 Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child and may involve inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Further information regarding the categories of abuse can be found in the appendix to this document.

1.5.4 Children includes everyone under the age of 18.

2.0 Introduction

2.1. At The Beaconsfield School we believe that a policy on child protection is founded on the right of all children to be safe. We expect all members of the school community including staff, governors, supply staff and volunteers to share this commitment. Every member of the school community is responsible for contributing to a positive culture of safeguarding.

2.2 The aim of this policy is to provide staff, supply staff, governors, and volunteers with the framework they need to keep children in The Beaconsfield School safe and secure and to provide parents and carers with the information about how we will safeguard their children whilst in our care.

2.3 This policy has been developed in accordance with following legislation and guidance:

- Children Act 1989 (amended 2004)
- “Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018” - July 2018 [Working Together To Safeguard Children July 2018](#)
- “Keeping Children Safe in Education”- statutory guidance for schools and further education colleges - Sept 2023 [Keeping children safe in education 2023 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)
- Information Sharing Guidance for Safeguarding Practitioners [Information Sharing Guidance](#) – DfE July 2018
- Children Missing Education; Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities - Sept 2016 [Children missing education - GOV.UK](#)
- Statutory Guidance issued under section 29 of the Counterterrorism and Security Act - 2015 [Prevent Duty Guidance](#)
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children in Schools and Colleges – Sept 2021 [Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children in Schools and Colleges](#)

- The Equality Act - 2010 [Equality Act 2010: guidance - GOV.UK](#)
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused - March 2015 [What to do if you are worried a child is being abused](#)
- Statutory guidance on FGM [Multi-agency Statutory Guidance on Female Genital Mutilation](#)
- The school will still refer to the Child Protection Policy Annex drawn up to support the school and students **if** the school was to move into a lockdown mode for the school as a whole or with certain year groups.

2.4 We believe clear governance and leadership is central to embedding a safeguarding culture. The Governing Body takes its responsibility seriously under **section 175 of the Education Act 2002** to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; working together with other agencies to ensure effective and robust arrangements are in place within our school to identify and support those children who are suffering harm or whom may be at risk of harm. Governors will ensure all staff at the school have read and understood their responsibilities pertaining to **Part 1, part 5 and Annexe B of Keeping Children Safe in Education, Sept 2023**

2.5 All staff are required to read and adhere to the [Code of Conduct Policy 2023-2024.pdf](#)

2.6 The school recognises that as well as risks to the welfare of children from within their families, children may be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation outside their homes and from other children. Staff must remain vigilant and alert to these potential risks.

2.7 The aims of this policy are:

- To provide an environment in which children feel safe, secure, valued, and respected.
- Children feel confident that they can talk to adults within school to share any concerns that they may have.
- To ensure all teaching staff, non-teaching staff, supply staff, governors, and volunteers:
 - are aware of the need to safeguard and promote the wellbeing of children.
 - identify the need for early support.
 - promptly report concerns, in line with guidance from the Buckinghamshire Continuum of Need.
 - to recognise signs and indicators of abuse.

2.7.1 For all staff to recognise that 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 and effective care.
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

2.7.2 To provide systematic means of monitoring children known to be or thought to be at risk of harm and ensure contribution to assessments of need and support plans for those children.

2.7.3 To ensure The Beaconsfield School has a clear system for communicating concerns both internally and with external agencies in line with the Working Together guidance.

- 2.7.4 To ensure the school has robust systems in place to accurately record safeguarding and child protection concerns.
- 2.7.5 To develop effective working relationships with all other agencies involved in safeguarding, supporting the needs of children at our school.
- 2.7.6 To ensure that all staff appointed have been through the safer recruitment process and understand the principles of safer working practices as set out in our **Staff Code of Conduct**.
- 2.7.7 To ensure that any community users of our facilities have due regard to expectations of how they should maintain a safe environment, which supports children's wellbeing.
- 2.7.8 This policy is published on our website under the Policies section and hard copies are available from the school office.

2.0 Responsibilities

- 3.1 All staff, supply staff, volunteers, visitors, governors, and contractors understand safeguarding children is everyone's responsibility. Any person who receives a disclosure of abuse, an allegation, or suspects that abuse may have occurred must report it immediately to Name (Designated Safeguarding Lead; DSL) or, in their absence, to Name (Deputy DSL). In the absence of either of the above, concerns will be brought to the attention of the most senior member of staff on site. Staff understand that if there is an immediate risk of harm then the police or First Response will be called directly and the DSL will be updated at the earliest opportunity.
- 3.2 Staff must maintain a good working knowledge of the Buckinghamshire Continuum of Need [The Continuum of Need - Buckinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership \(buckssafeguarding.org.uk\)](http://buckssafeguarding.org.uk) and any updates and how it should be used to inform decision making regarding a referral to First Response.
- 3.3 Staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep both looked after children and previously looked after children safe.
- 3.4 Staff understand vulnerability and that barriers exist when recognising abuse and neglect for children. Consider the following groups who may have increased vulnerability:
- Young carers.
 - Children with SEND.
 - Children living with domestic abuse.
 - Children whose parents suffer with poor mental health, including substance misuse.
 - Criminal exploitation, including sexual exploitation, radicalisation, and gang involvement.
 - Children Looked After and Previously Children Looked After.
 - Children who have a social worker.
 - Privately fostered children.
 - Asylum seekers.
 - So-called Honour Based Violence, including FGM and forced marriage.
 - Children who frequently go missing or whose attendance is a concern.
 - Children who are part of the LGBTQ+ group or who are exploring gender identification.
 - Children who are at risk of discrimination due to faith and belief, race, or ethnicity.

3.5. The Governing Body understands and fulfils its safeguarding responsibilities. It must:

- Ensure that the Headteacher and (when not the Headteacher) the DSL create and maintain a strong, positive culture of safeguarding within the school.
- Ensure that this policy reflects the unique features of the community we serve and the needs of the students attending our provision. This policy will be reviewed at least annually.
- Regularly monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this Child Protection Policy.
- Governing bodies and proprietors should be aware of their obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998 21, the Equality Act 2010²², (including the Public Sector Equality Duty²³), and their local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements.”
- Appoint a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), who is a member of the Senior Leadership Team (SLT) and has the required level of authority and also appoint at least one Deputy DSL. The Headteacher has overall responsibility for safeguarding within the school. The roles and responsibilities of the DSL and Deputy DSL are made explicit in those post-holders’ job descriptions.
- Recognise the importance of the role of the DSL, ensuring they have sufficient time, training, skills, and resources to be effective. Refresher training must be attended every 2 years, in addition knowledge and skills must be refreshed at regular intervals, at least annually.
- Ensure measures are in place for the governing body to have oversight of how the school’s delivery against its safeguarding responsibilities are exercised and evidenced. Ensure robust structures are in place to challenge the Headteacher where there are any identified gaps in practice or procedures are not followed.
- Recognise the vital contribution that the school can make in helping children to keep safe, through incorporation of safeguarding within the curriculum. This will also be taught through the PSHE curriculum and relevant issues through the Relationship Education (primary schools) or Relationship Sex Education (secondary schools, mandatory from Sept. 2020). Ensure that through curriculum content and delivery children understand to keep themselves safe.
- Ensure that school is following the statutory RSE guidance –[Relationships and sex education \(RSE\) and health education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education).
- Ensure safe and effective recruitment policies and disciplinary procedures are in place.
- Ensure resources are allocated to meet the needs of students requiring child protection or early intervention.
- Ensure the DSL completes an Annual Safeguarding Report for Governors and a copy is shared with the Education Safeguarding Advisory Service at Buckinghamshire Council.

- 3.6 It is the duty of the Chair of Governors to liaise with relevant agencies if any allegations are made against the Headteacher. If there are concerns that issues are not being progressed in an expedient manner, staff/students/parents/carers should escalate concerns to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) via First Response.
- 3.7 The Governing body must ensure that procedures are in place to manage safeguarding concerns of allegations against staff, supply staff, governors, volunteers, visitors, or contractors where they could pose a risk of harm to children. The guidance in Part four of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022 must be followed if there were any such concerns. [Keeping children safe in education 2023 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)
- 3.8 The Governing Body must ensure that a named teacher is designated for Children Looked After and that an up-to-date list of children who are subject to a Care Order or are accommodated by the County Council is regularly reviewed and updated. The school must work with the Virtual Schools Team to support the educational attainment for those children who are Looked After.
- 3.9 The governing body has a statutory duty to appoint a Nominated Governor for safeguarding. The Nominated Governor must be familiar with [Buckinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership](#) procedures, Local Authority procedures and guidance issued by the Department for Education. The Nominated Governor must:
- Work with the DSL to produce the Child Protection Policy annually.
 - Undertake appropriate safeguarding training, to include Prevent training.
 - Ensure child protection is regularly discussed at Governing Body meetings
 - Meet at least termly with the DSL to review and monitor the school's delivery on its safeguarding responsibilities and to review the Single Central Record.
 - Take responsibility to ensure that the school is meeting the OFSTED requirements as set out in the inspection guidance:

[Inspecting safeguarding in early years, education, and skills settings](#)

[Education inspection framework \(EIF\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

- 3.10 All governors must complete safeguarding training on appointment, to also include Prevent training.
- 3.11 The governing body must ensure that relevant staff have due regard to the relevant data protection principles set out in the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR, which allow them to share or withhold personal information when it is necessary to safeguard any child.
- 3.12 We have a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who is responsible for:
- Creating a culture of safeguarding within the school, where children are protected from harm. Ensuring all staff receive an effective induction and ongoing training to support them to recognise and report any concerns.
 - Ensuring children receive the right help at the right time using the Buckinghamshire Continuum of Need document.
 - Ensuring referrals to partner agencies are followed up in writing, including referrals to First Response.
 - Establishing a safe and secure system for recording and recording safeguarding and child protection records. These records must be audited regularly to ensure all actions are completed.
 - Ensuring all child protection files are held separately from students' educational records.
 - Maintaining the record for staff safeguarding training. Ensuring that the safeguarding team contact details and photos are displayed in prominent areas around the school and also on the website.

- Being the designated point of contact for staff to be able to discuss and share their concerns.
- Being available to staff and outside agencies during school hours and term time for consultation on safeguarding concerns raised. Having responsibility to ensure that cover is arranged outside of term time during working hours.
- During residential and extended school hours, ensuring arrangements are in place for staff to have a point of contact.
- Contributing effectively to multiagency working, for the safeguarding and promotion of the welfare of children, as set out in Working Together.
- Providing the Headteacher (if the Headteacher is not the DSL), with an annual report for the Governing Body, detailing how school delivers on its safeguarding responsibilities and any child protection issues within the school. The Governing Body will use this report to fulfil its responsibility to provide the Local Authority with information about their safeguarding policies and procedures.
- Meeting regularly with the Nominated Governor to share oversight of the safeguarding provision within the setting, monitor performance and develop plans to rectify any gaps in policy or procedure.
- Meeting the statutory requirement to keep up to date with knowledge, enabling them to fulfil their role, including attending mandatory and any other additional relevant training.
- Referring immediately to the Police, using the guidance, When to call the police, [2491596 C&YP schools guides.indd \(npcc.police.uk\)](#), for any cases where a criminal offence may have been committed or risk of harm is imminent.

4.0 Procedures

4.1. Our school procedures for all staff, supply staff, governors, volunteers, visitors and contractors in safeguarding and protecting children from harm are in line with Buckinghamshire Council and [Buckinghamshire Safeguarding Children Partnership](#) safeguarding procedures, **“Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018”** [Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018](#), **“Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023”** [Keeping children safe in education 2023 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) and statutory guidance issued under section 29 of the **Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015** [Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#).

4.2 The Beaconsfield School has a unique community reflective of the UK’s modern and diverse society. The school recognises this and responds to their particular needs, which may be through a variety of aspects such as language barriers, cultural issues, the impact of child exploitation issues and awareness of gangs, whilst ensuring that safeguarding takes precedence when there are any child protection concerns.

We will ensure:

4.3 We have a designated member of the Senior Leadership Team who has undertaken appropriate training for the role, as recommended by the BSCP. Our Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will be required to update their training in accordance with the Learning Pathway agreed by the BSCP.

4.4 We have two members of staff (Deputy Safeguarding Leads) who will act in the DSL’s absence and who have also received training for the role of DSL. In the absence of an appropriately trained member of staff, the most senior member of staff on site will assume this role.

- 4.5 All adults (including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors) new to our school are made aware of the school's policy and procedures for child protection, the name and contact details of the DSL, their role and responsibilities under "**Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023**" [Keeping children safe in education 2023 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/100271/keeping-children-safe-in-education-2023.pdf) and the booklet "**What to do if You're Worried a Child is Being Abused**" [Stat guidance template \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/100271/what-to-do-if-youre-worried-a-child-is-being-abused.pdf) . They will have these explained, as part of their induction into the school.
- 4.6 Visitors must be:
- Clearly identified with visitor/contractor passes.
 - Met and directed by school staff/representatives.
 - Signed in and out of the school-by-school staff.
 - Given a safeguarding information sheet to read.
 - Given restricted access to only specific areas of the school, as appropriate.
 - Escorted by a member of staff/representative as required.
 - Given access to students restricted to the purpose of their visit.
- 4.7 All members of staff must complete regular safeguarding training, attend regular refresher training, and partake in any training opportunities arranged or delivered by the DSL. Updates must be cascaded to all staff throughout the year, at a minimum of once a year.
- 4.8. All parents/carers must be made aware of the school's responsibilities in regard to child protection procedures through this policy.
- 4.8.1 All staff, including supply staff, must follow the reporting procedures as follows when reporting any child protection concerns:
- Staff must ensure the child is in a safe place and in receipt of support.
 - Staff must initially report to the DSL using CPOMS electronic system to alert them to the safeguarding/child protection concern.
 - Staff must make a written report using the school record keeping process (CPOMS).
 - All visitors are asked to inform the safeguarding team.
 - All concern forms are located on the CPOMS electronic safeguarding systems software.
 - Staff must ensure the time and date of the incident is recorded.
 - A factual account of the incident must be recorded, including who was involved, what was said/seen/heard, where the incident took place and any actual words or phrases used by the child.
 - Use a body map to record any injuries seen or reported by the child:
 - Staff must sign and date the report giving details of their role within school which is automatically included as part of the CPOMS electronic system.
 - The DSL must record when the report was passed to them and what action was taken alongside any outcomes achieved – this is recorded automatically via the CPOMS electronic system.
 - The DSL must ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into consideration when deciding on next steps.

- 4.9 Through our Attendance Policy, we have a robust system for monitoring attendance and will act to address absenteeism with parents/carers and students promptly and identify any safeguarding issues arising. The school should be notified on each day of absence. It is important to note that all absences (and not just children deemed to be ‘missing in education’) could be an indicator of a safeguarding concern. As such, the attendance, pastoral and safeguarding teams will work collaboratively on a daily and weekly basis to identify any areas of concern for an absence based on the information that we have and any trends or patterns that have formed for an individual student or a group of students that might reveal an underlying safeguarding concern that needs to be dealt with.
- 4.10 All children attending our school are required to have a minimum of two identified emergency contacts.
- 4.11 Any student whose absence is causing concern and where it has not been possible to make contact with a parent/carers, will be reported as a Child Missing in Education (CME) using the **Buckinghamshire CME Protocol**.
- 4.12 Any absence, of a student who is currently subject to a child protection or child in need plan is immediately referred to their social worker.
- 4.13 Parents/carers must inform school if there are any changes to a student’s living arrangement. The Beaconsfield School has a mandatory duty to inform the local authority, via the First Response Team, if a child under the age of 16 years old lives with someone other than their parent, stepparent, aunt, uncle, or grandparent for a period of more than 28 days. This is defined as being a private fostering arrangement.
- 4.14 All staff, parents/carers and children are made aware of the school’s escalation process (staff are notified through staff training and students are notified through assemblies), which can be activated in the event of concerns not being resolved after the first point of contact.
- 4.15 Our lettings policy reflects the ongoing responsibility the school has for safeguarding those using the site outside of normal school hours, ensuring the suitability of adults working with children on school sites at any time. School must have sight of the up-to-date **Child Protection Policy** of any organisation hiring the school’s facilities.
- 4.16 The school operates **Safer Recruitment** practices.
- 4.17 Allegations against members of staff, supply staff, governors, including volunteers and contractors are referred to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
- 4.18 Our procedures are reviewed and updated annually as a minimum, or as there are changes to legislation.
- 5.0 Record-Keeping and Retention of Records**
- 5.1. When a disclosure of abuse or an allegation against a member of staff or volunteer has been made, our school must have a record of this. These records are maintained in a way that is confidential and secure, in accordance with our **Record Keeping Policy** and **Data Protection Legislation**.
- 5.2. Records should include:
- A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern.
 - Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved.
 - A note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome.
- 5.3. There is a statutory requirement for our school to pass any child protection records to the student’s next school. There must be an auditable system in place to evidence this has taken place. Safeguarding records will be sent separately from the general files using a secure method, i.e., CPOMS.

- 5.4. Where children leave the school or college, the designated safeguarding lead should ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible, and **within 5 days** for an in-year transfer or within the **first 5 days** of the start of a new term to allow the new school or college to have support in place for when the child arrives.
- 5.5. The last statutory school maintains child protection files until a student reaches the age of 25 years, therefore if the transfer school is unknown, or a student is going to be electively home educated, any child protection files will remain at our school in a secure location. Child protection files will only be destroyed when the student reaches their 25th birthday.
- 5.6. We have a robust system for reviewing our archived information held. Our files are stored and disposed of in line with GDPR protocols.

6.0 Confidentiality

- 6.1 We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential.
- 6.2. The Headteacher or Designated Safeguarding Lead must only disclose personal information about a student to other members of staff on a need-to-know basis.
- 6.3 Staff must not keep duplicate or personal records of child protection concerns. All information must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and securely stored in the designated location within the school, separate from the student records.
- 6.4 All staff are aware they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or well-being or that of another as they have a duty to share. Staff must, however, reassure the child that information will only be shared with those people who will be able to help them and therefore need to know.
- 6.5 We will always undertake to share our intention to refer a child to Social Care (First Response) with their parent/carer's consent, unless to do so could put the child at greater risk of harm or impede a criminal investigation. If in doubt, we will consult with First Response on this point. We recognise that GDPR must not be a barrier for sharing information regarding safeguarding concerns in line with '**Working Together**'.

7.0 Recognising Abuse-Dealing with a Disclosure

- 7.1 In the event of a child disclosing abuse staff must:
 - 7.2 Listen to the child, allowing the child to tell what has happened in their own way, and at their own pace. Staff must not interrupt a child who is freely recalling significant events.
 - 7.3 Remain calm. Be reassuring and supportive, endeavouring to not respond emotionally.
 - 7.4 Not ask leading questions. Staff are reminded to ask questions only when seeking clarification about something the child may have said or to gain sufficient information to know that this is a safeguarding concern. Staff are trained to use TED; Tell, Explain, Describe.
 - 7.5 Make an accurate record of what they have seen/heard using the school's record keeping processes, recording; times, dates or locations mentioned, using as many words and expressions used by the child, as possible.
 - 7.6 Staff must not substitute anatomically correct names for body part names used by the child.
 - 7.7 Reassure the child that they did the right thing in telling someone.
 - 7.8 Staff must explain to the child what will happen next and the need for the information to be shared with the DSL.
 - 7.9 In the unlikely event the DSL and deputy DSL not being available, staff are aware they must share concerns with the most senior member of staff.

7.10 If there is immediate risk of harm to a child, staff will NOT DELAY and will ring 999.

7.11 The child will be monitored/accompanied at all times following a disclosure, until a plan is agreed as to how best they can be safeguarded.

7.12 Following a report of concerns the DSL must:

7.12.1 Decide whether there are sufficient grounds for suspecting significant harm, in which case a referral must be made to First Response and the police if it is appropriate, referring to the guidance, When to call the police, [2491596 C&YP schools guides.indd \(npcc.police.uk\)](#) The rationale for this decision should be recorded by the DSL.

7.12.2 School should try to discuss any concerns about a child's welfare with parents/carers and, where possible, obtain consent before making a referral to First Response. However, in accordance with DfE guidance, this should only be done when it will not place the child at increased risk or could impact a police investigation. Where there are doubts or reservations about involving the child's family, the DSL should clarify with First Response or the police whether the parents/carers should be told about the referral and, if so, when and by whom. This is important in cases where the police may need to conduct a criminal investigation. The child's views should also be taken into account.

7.12.3 If there are grounds to suspect a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, the DSL (or Deputy) must contact First Response by telephone immediately, in first instance and then complete the Multi Agency Referral Form (MARF).

7.12.4 If the child is in immediate danger and urgent protective action is required, the police must be called. The DSL must then notify First Response of the occurrence and what action has been taken.

7.12.5 If a child needs urgent medical attention, the DSL (or Deputy) should call an ambulance via 999. DSL to contact First Response; advice to be sought from First Response about informing parents/carers.

8.0 Multi-agency Working

8.1 The Beaconsfield School knows what the role of schools is, as a relevant agency, within the three safeguarding partner arrangements and as required, will contribute to multi-agency working, in line with the statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'.

8.2 When named as a relevant agency and involved in safeguarding arrangements, The Beaconsfield School will co-operate alongside other agencies with the published arrangements.

8.3 The Beaconsfield School will contribute to inter-agency plans to offer children support of early help and those children supported through child protection plans.

8.4 The Beaconsfield School will allow access for and work with children's social care to conduct or consider whether to conduct as section 17 or section 47 assessment.

8.5 The Beaconsfield School will work closely with the Virtual School to ensure that all Looked After Children, Previously Looked After Children and children with a social worker are given the appropriate level of support to ensure their progress.

- 8.6 DSLs should liaise with the headteacher or principal to inform him or her of issues - especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations. **This should include 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.** Our emphasis will be to safeguard the child and act under the guidance of TBS behavior policy and DOE
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1091132/Searching_Screening_and_Confiscation_guidance_July_2022.pdf
- 8.7 Supporting Staff**
- 8.8 We recognise that staff becoming involved with a child who has suffered harm, or appears to be likely to suffer harm, could find the situation stressful and upsetting.
- 8.9 We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties with the DSL and to seek further support if necessary. This could be provided by the Headteacher or another trusted colleague, Occupational Health, and/or a representative of a professional body, Employee Assistance Programme (PAM) or trade union, as appropriate.
- 10.0 Allegations against staff, supply staff, volunteers, and contractors (including Governors)**
- 10.1. Here, at The Beaconsfield School, we have our own procedures for managing concerns and/or allegations against those working in school to include staff, supply teacher, volunteers, and contractors. As a standard practice, if there is a concern raised against an adult on the school site, the Head Teacher will decide on the level of risk of harm to the child (or children) and act quickly in a fair and consistent manner (see also Staff Code of Conduct), providing effective child protection while also supporting the individual who is subject of the allegation.
- 10.2. As part of the shortlisting process, TBS should consider carrying out an online search as part of their due diligence on the shortlisted candidates. To help identify any incidents or issues that have happened, and are publicly available online, which the school or college might want to explore with the applicant at interview.
- 10.3. Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure that all governors and trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction.
- 10.4. This training should equip them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge to test and assure themselves that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place in schools and colleges are effective and support the delivery of a robust whole school approach to safeguarding. Their training should be regularly updated
- 10.5. KCSIE 2023- Part four contains comprehensive guidance covering the two levels of allegations/concern:
- 10.5.1 Allegations that may meet the harms threshold.
- 10.5.2 Allegations/concerns that do not meet the harms threshold- referred to for the purpose of this guidance as 'low level concerns'.
- 10.5.3 Ensure that this closer focus on early intervention is included in their safeguarding training for all staff with a closer focus on record keeping around low-level concerns.
- 10.3 All school staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors must take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews or work with individual children or parents/carers to be conducted in view of other adults.
- 10.4 We understand that a student may make an allegation against a member of staff, member of supply staff, volunteer, or contractor. If such an allegation is made, the member of staff notified of the allegation will immediately inform the Headteacher or the most senior teacher if the Headteacher is not present. If the allegation is made against the Headteacher, the Chair of Governors must be informed.

- 10.5 At The Beaconsfield School we recognise that an allegation may be made if a member of staff, a member of supply staff, a volunteer or a contractor has:
- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child.
 - Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child.
 - Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children.
 - Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children. This includes behaviours both inside and outside of school.
- 10.6 The Headteacher on all such occasions must immediately discuss the content of the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
- 10.7 The Head Teacher must:
- 10.7.1 Follow all advice given by the LADO throughout the investigation process, including how to manage the staff member, supply staff member, volunteer, or contractor against whom the allegation is made, as well as supporting other staff, supply staff members, volunteers, and contractors within the workplace.
- 10.7.2 Follow all advice given by the LADO relating to supporting the child making the allegation, as well as other children connected to the organisation.
- 10.7.3 Ensure feedback is provided to the LADO about the outcome of any internal investigations.
- 10.8 The school will follow the local safeguarding procedures for managing allegations against staff, supply staff, volunteers and contractors, a copy of which can be found in the policies section on the shared area.
- 10.9 If the allegation is made against a member of staff supplied by an external agency, the agency will be fully kept fully informed and involved in any enquiries from the LADO.
- 10.10 Suspension of the member of staff against whom an allegation has been made needs careful consideration and, if necessary, we will consult with the LADO in making this decision. Guidance will also be sought from HR.
- 10.11 If a suspension is made, restrictions will apply to all staff, supply staff, volunteers, and contractors regarding contact with them whilst they are suspended, including contact via social media, such as Facebook and Twitter.
- 10.12 Our lettings agreement for other users requires that the organiser will follow the Buckinghamshire Council procedures for managing allegations against staff and where necessary, the suspension of adults from school premises.
- 10.13.1 Should an individual staff member, supply staff member, governor, volunteer, or contractor be involved in child protection, other safeguarding procedures, or Police investigations in relation to abuse or neglect, they must immediately inform the Headteacher. In these circumstances, the school will need to assess whether there is any potential for risk of transfer to the workplace and the individual's own work with children.

11.0 Whistleblowing

- 11.1. We have a **Whistleblowing Policy** which can be found on our website. Staff are required to familiarise themselves with this document during their induction period.
- 11.2. All staff must be aware of their duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of colleagues and report their concerns to the Headteacher or Chair of Governors.

12.0 Physical intervention/Positive handling

- 12.1 Our policy on physical intervention/positive handling by staff is set out separately, as part of our **Staff Code of Conduct**. The Beaconsfield school is a non-contact school in terms staff, visitors and governors not having any physical contact with children. However, please refer to Annex X surrounding our working practices at The Beaconsfield Institute of Performing Arts and the performing arts courses on site here at KS5.

13.0 Anti-Bullying

- 13.1 Anti-Bullying is referenced within the **Anti-Bullying Policy** and measures are in place to prevent and respond to all forms of bullying, which acknowledges that to allow or condone bullying may lead to consideration under child protection procedures.

14.0 Discriminatory Incidents

- 14.1 In line with the **Equalities Act 2010**, our **Equalities Policy** addresses all forms of discriminatory incidents. The school's own policy in this area is entitled the **Equalities and Cohesion Policy**.

15.0 Health and Safety

- 15.1 We recognise the importance of safeguarding students throughout the school day. Our **Health and Safety policy** reflects the consideration we give to the protection of our children, both physically and emotionally, within the school environment.
- 15.2 Part of the safeguarding measures we have in place include the safe dropping off and collection of students at the start and end of the school day. All parents/carers must deliver their children to school and collect them from school or make alternative and safe arrangements for their child to travel to and from school. Parents/carers are expected to inform us if there is to be a change in the arrangement of collection for their child. Taxi collection and drop off and bus arrangements at the start and end of the school day are organised by parent/carers/County and are expected to follow expected safe guidelines as stated initially in this section.
- 15.3 Students who leave the site during the school day do so only with the written permission of a parent/carer and are collected by an authorised adult where appropriate. School should be notified by the parents/carers regarding whom they have authorised for this task. Students are expected to use the school's signing in and out procedure for those students who are late in or collected early.
- 15.4 Parents/carers are expected to organise the safe handover of students from an extended provision at the start and end of the school day.
- 15.5 In the event of a student going missing during the course of the school day we will carry out immediate checks to ensure the student is not on site, we will then make contact with the student's parents/carers and inform the police.

16.0 Prevent Duty

- 16.1 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... These will be underpinned by the school/college's behaviour policy and pastoral support system, as well as by a planned programme of evidence-based RSHE delivered in regularly timetabled lessons and reinforced throughout the whole curriculum."
- 16.2 We are aware of the Prevent Duty under **Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015** to protect young people from being drawn into terrorism.
- 16.3 All school staff and governors have completed Prevent training.
- 16.4 We have in place and monitor appropriate web filtering systems.
- 16.4.1 The DSLs and senior leaders are familiar with their duties under The Prevent Duty
Guidance: [Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/revise-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales)

17.0 E-safety

- 17.1 All staff are aware of the school's **e-safety policy** which sets out our expectations relating to:
- Creating a safer online learning environment.
 - Giving everyone the skills, knowledge and understanding to help children stay safe on-line, question the information they are accessing and support the development of critical thinking.
 - Inspiring safe and responsible use of mobile technologies, to combat behaviours on-line which may make students vulnerable, including the sending of nude or semi-nude images.
 - Use of camera equipment, including smart phones.
 - What steps to take if there are concerns and where to go for help.
 - Staff use of social media as set out in the **Staff Code of Conduct**.
- 17.2 Cyber-bullying by children, via texts, social media, and emails, will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. This includes sexting and image exchange under threat or through coercion. This also relates to issues outside of school. The school may need to pass information onto relevant agencies in these circumstances and ask parent/carers to report any forms of bullying to relevant agencies outside of school, e.g., the police.
- 17.3 School are aware of the risks posed by children in the online world; in particular non-age-appropriate content linked to self-harm, suicide, grooming and radicalisation.
- 17.4 Students, staff and parents/carers are supported to understand the risks posed by:
- The **CONTENT** accessed by students.
Their **CONDUCT** on-line.
 - Who they have **CONTACT** within the digital world.
 - **COMMERCE** - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.
- 17.5 The Beaconsfield School has online filtering and monitoring systems in place to ensure children are safeguarded from potentially harmful online material.
- 17.6 School will follow the advice as given by the government, to advise and support children with any online learning taking place at home to ensure this is done so safely.
- 17.7 We have a separate **Mobile Phone Policy** which sets out the acceptable use of mobile technologies by students whilst onsite. This includes sanctions which will be applied when these boundaries are not adhered to.

- 17.8 Visitors to our school are respectfully requested to turn all mobile devices off. Staff use of mobile technology whilst on site is set out in the **Staff Code of Conduct**.
- 17.9 All staff receive awareness training in order to understand the risks children are exposed to.
- 17.10 The school will carry out audits of our current IT systems (including those from external providers) to ensure that we mitigate, as much as possible, against any breaches of our IT security. These audits, with a particular focus on filtering and monitoring, are reported back to the Senior Leadership Team and the Governor's Board at regular intervals throughout the academic year. The systems will be stress-tested to ensure that procedures are effective enough to keep up with evolving cyber-crime technologies.
- 17.11 The school's lead for e-safety will be the Designated Safeguarding Lead (Marc Brannon)

18.0 Sending nude or semi-nude images

- 18.1 Sending nude images or semi-nude images, is one of a number of 'risk-taking' behaviours associated with the use of digital technologies, social media, or the internet. It is accepted that children experiment and challenge boundaries and therefore the risks associated with 'online' activity can never be completely eliminated.
- 18.2 Further advice and guidance can be found using the link below:
[Sharing nudes and semi-nudes](#)
- 18.3 Staff, students, and parents/carers are supported, via training, to understand the creation and sharing of sexual imagery, such as photos or videos, of under 18s is illegal. This includes images of students themselves if they are under the age of 18.
- 18.4 Any youth produced sexual imagery disclosures will follow the normal safeguarding practices and protocols for our school. We will also use the guidelines for responding to incidents, as set out in:
[Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) produced by the UK Council for Internet Safety.
- 18.5 If the incident meets the threshold, it may be necessary to refer to the police in a timely manner.

19.0 Child-on-child Abuse

- 19.1 The Beaconsfield School believes that all children have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment free from harm by both adults and other students. We recognise that some safeguarding concerns can occur via child-on-child abuse.
- 19.2 All staff operate a zero-tolerance policy to child-on-child abuse and will not pass off incidents as 'banter' or 'just growing up'.
- 19.3 All staff recognise that child-on-child issues may include, but may not be limited to:
- Bullying (including cyber bullying).
 - Racial abuse.
 - Physical abuse, such as hitting, hair-pulling, shaking, biting or other forms of physical harm.
 - Sexual violence and sexual harassment.
 - 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.
 - Abuse related to sexual orientation or identity.
 - Sending nude or semi-nude images (consensual & non-consensual).
 - Upskirting and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.
 - Emotional abuse.

- Abuse within intimate partner relationships.
- 19.4 All staff should be able to reassure victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.
- 19.5 The following will be considered when dealing with incidents:
- Whether there is a large difference in power between the victim and perpetrator i.e., size, age, ability, perceived social status or vulnerabilities, including SEND, CP/CIN or CLA.
 - Whether the perpetrator has previously tried to harm or intimidate students.
 - Any concerns about the intentions of the alleged perpetrator.
- 19.6 In order to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse taking place, school must:
- Deliver RE/RSE/PSHE to include teaching students about how to keep safe and understanding what acceptable behaviour looks like.
 - Ensure that students know that all members of staff will listen to them if they have concerns and will act upon them.
 - Have systems in place for any student to be able to voice concerns.
 - Develop robust risk assessments if appropriate.
 - Refer to any other relevant policies when dealing with incidents, such as the **Behaviour Policy** and/or the **Anti-Bullying Policy**.
- 19.7 We recognise that 'Upskirting' involves taking a photograph under an individual's clothing without their knowledge. We understand that it causes the victim distress and humiliation and that any gender can be a victim. Staff recognise that 'Upskirting' is a criminal offence and must promptly report any such incidents to the Headteacher, DSL or most senior member of staff.
- 19.8 Reference will be made to the following government guidance and part 5 of the **Keeping Children Safe in Education, Sept 2023** to ensure that all staff have an understanding of the serious nature of sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools. [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/115142/sexual-violence-and-sexual-harassment-between-children-in-schools-and-colleges.pdf)

20.0 Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment

- 20.1. Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of **any age and sex**. It can occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. This can occur online, face to face (both physically and verbally) and can take place inside or outside of school. As set out in Part five of the KCSIE 2023, all staff maintain an attitude of '**it could happen here**' and it is never acceptable.
- 20.2. All staff have a responsibility to address inappropriate behaviour in a timely manner, however, seemingly insignificant it may appear.
- 20.3. All victims will be reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. No child will ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report or that they are creating a problem for our school.

21.0 Cultural Issues

- 21.1 As a school we are aware of the cultural diversity of the community around us and work sensitively to address the unique culture of our students and their families as they relate to safeguarding and child protection. This includes children at risk of harm from abuse arising from culture, ethnicity, faith, and belief on the part of their parent, carer, or wider community.
- 21.2 Staff must report concerns about abuse linked to culture, faith, and beliefs in the same way as other child protection concerns.

22.0 So-Called 'Honour' Based Abuse

- 22.1 Staff at our school understand there is a legal duty to report known cases of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and So Called 'Honour' Based Abuse to the police and they will do this with the support of the DSL. [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation: procedural information - GOV.UK.](#)
- 22.2 Our school is aware of the need to respond to concerns relating to forced marriage and understand that it is illegal, a form of child abuse and a breach of children's rights. We recognise some students, due to capacity or additional learning needs, may not be able to give an informed consent and this will be dealt with under our child protection processes. The Beaconsfield School staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information. Contact 020 7008 0151 fm@fco.gov.uk.
- 22.3 We are aware of the signs of FGM [Female genital mutilation \(FGM\) | NSPCC.](#)
- 22.4 We recognise both male and female students may be subject to honour-based abuse.
- 22.5 We promote awareness through training and access to resources, ensuring that the signs and indicators are known and recognised by staff.
- 22.6 Any suspicions or concerns for forced marriage are reported to the DSL who will refer to First Response or the police if emergency action is required.

23.0 Contextual Safeguarding and extra-familial harm

- 23.1 Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, children's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that children form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers may have little influence over these contexts, and children's experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent/carer-children relationships.

- 23.2 At The Beaconsfield School, all staff recognise that students may encounter safeguarding incidents that happen outside of school and can occur between children outside of this environment. We will respond to such concerns, reporting to the appropriate agencies in order to support and protect the student.
- 23.3 All staff and especially the DSLs, will consider the context of incidents that occur outside of school to establish if situations outside of their families may be putting the student's welfare and safety at risk of abuse or exploitation, including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.
- 23.4 Children who may be alleged perpetrators will also be supported to understand the impact of contextual issues on their safety and welfare.
- 23.5 In such cases the individual needs and vulnerabilities of each child will be considered.
- 23.6 Further guidance can be found at: <https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/>

24.0 Serious Violence

- 24.1 All staff are aware of signs and 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 significant change in well-being or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Staff are aware that 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.
- 24.2 At The Beaconsfield School we are aware of the range 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. School will take appropriate measures to manage any situations arising. [Preventing youth violence and gang involvement - Practical advice for schools and colleges \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67222/preventing-youth-violence-and-gang-involvement-practical-advice-for-schools-and-colleges.pdf)

25.0 Domestic Abuse

- 25.1 Domestic abuse...can [be] 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."
- 25.2 "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
- 25.3 All staff recognise that children who experience domestic abuse, including intimate partner abuse, can suffer long lasting emotional and psychological effects. Staff must report any concerns using the school's safeguarding procedures.
- 25.4 The Beaconsfield School recognises that some groups of children are potentially at greater risk of harm.

26.0 Children who need a social worker (Child Protection and Child In Need Plans)

- 26.1 Staff recognise that children may have a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs and this can cause them to have barriers with attendance, behaviour, learning and mental health.
- 26.2 The Beaconsfield School will share information with a social worker for any child whom they are supporting to ensure decisions are made in the best interests of the child.
- 26.3 Children who need a social worker will also fall under the remit of the Virtual School and their information will be shared with agencies including social services and the Virtual

School.

- 26.4 Informed decisions will be made by staff with regards to safeguarding for those children who are being supported by a social worker.

27.0 Mental Health

- 27.1. At The Beaconsfield School, we are aware that mental health problems can be an indicator that a child has suffered or may be at risk of suffering abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
- 27.2. Staff recognise that traumatic adverse childhood experiences can have lasting impact throughout a child's life and this can impact on mental health, behaviour, and education.
- 27.3. Staff will report any mental health concern that is linked to a safeguarding concern to the DSL.
- 27.4. Where there are concerns for a child's mental health, The Beaconsfield School will seek advice from a trained professional, who would be able to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem.

[Mental health and behaviour in schools \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

The Beaconsfield School has a separate Mental Health Policy and has created a position for the Senior Mental Health Lead of the school. This role will co-ordinate all support for Mental Health within the school.

28.0 Use of Photography

- 28.1 We will often use photographs and film to capture achievements, monitor a child's development and help promote successes within our school. Parents/carers are asked for their permission to use this within the admission forms. Their wishes are adhered to.

29.0 Children Looked After (CLA) and Previously Children Looked After (PCLA)

- 29.1. The Beaconsfield School has a named Designated Teacher (DT), who is responsible for promoting the education achievement and well-being for CLA and previously CLA children.
- 29.2. The DT ensures that any safeguarding concerns are responded to quickly and effectively and are shared with the appropriate agencies.
- 29.3. The Virtual School, who is responsible for overseeing the progress of this group of children, work in partnership with the DT and other agencies, supporting them to promote better outcomes for these children.
- 29.4 Last year the school formed part of the Virtual School's pilot project for training on becoming a school that uses trauma informed and attachment aware practices to support students that have experienced significant trauma. As such the school now has two 'Trauma and Attachment lead practitioners: the DSL/DT and the DDSL. The school continues to work closely with the Virtual School to support any child with a social worker or one that has experienced significant trauma.

30.0 Policy Review

- 30.1 The Governing Body of our school is responsible for ensuring the annual review of this policy.
The date the next review is due is on the front cover of this policy.

Appendix

Everyone who works with children has a duty to safeguard and promote their welfare. They should be aware of the signs and indicators of abuse and know what to do and to whom to speak if they become concerned about a child or if a child discloses to them.

The following is intended as a reference for school staff and parents/carers if they become concerned that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

The Children Act 1989 defines abuse as when a child is suffering or is likely to suffer 'significant harm'. Harm means ill treatment or the impairment of health or development. Four categories of abuse are identified:

Categories of Abuse

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

Sexual Abuse

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

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:

- a) provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment).
- b) protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger.
- c) ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers).
- d) ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Exploitation

Exploitation is a form of child abuse and may take a number of forms:

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse that occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence. CSE and CCE can affect children, both male and female and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.

Taken from – **“Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022”**.

[Home Office – Serious Violence Strategy, April 2018 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

County Lines

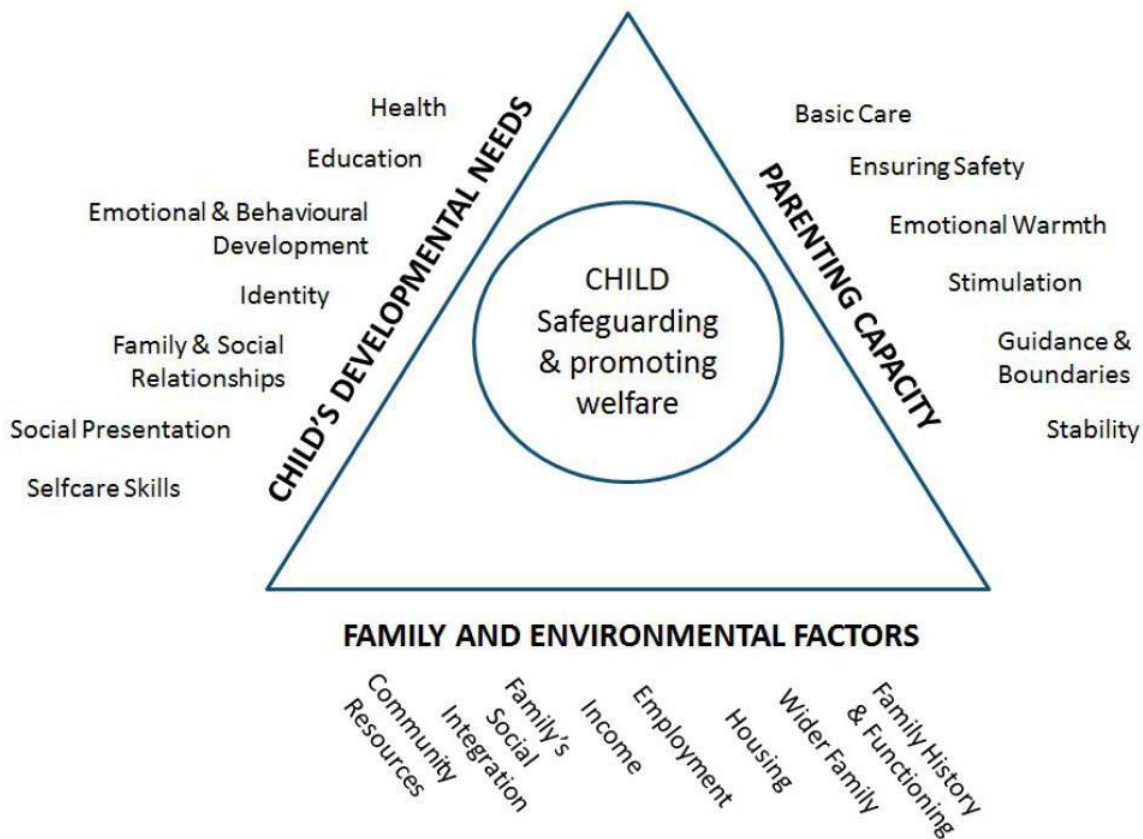
County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”. This activity can happen locally as well as across the UK - no specified distance of travel is required. Children and vulnerable adults are exploited to move, store, and sell drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims.

Taken from **“Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022”**

Extremism

Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Assessment Framework
(from Working Together to Safeguard Children, July 2018)



Every assessment should draw together relevant information gathered from the child and their family and from relevant practitioners including teachers and school staff, early years workers, health practitioners, the police and adult social care.

Every assessment of a child should reflect the unique characteristics of the child within their family and community context.

Each child whose referral has been accepted by children’s social care should have their individual needs assessed, including an analysis of the parental capacity to meet those needs, whether they arise from issues within the family or the wider community.

Frequently, more than one child from the same family is referred and siblings within the family should always be considered.

ANNEX X

Appropriate Behaviour in Class

The following rules are for students and staff to adhere to:

- Mobile phones must be switched off
- No outdoor shoes
- Correct uniform must be worn at all times
- Neat Hair
- Correct equipment
- No chewing gum
- No challenging or inappropriate behaviour
- Feedback and corrections should be constructive and beneficial
- Physical corrections given to a learner enables them to progress and achieve
- Encourage a confident and safe environment for learners working with each other

To help create a happy environment that fosters good relationships and encourages effective learning we should treat each other with consideration, courtesy and respect. We believe that all students and adults at Beaconsfield Institute of Performing Arts should be valued equally.

Physical Contact

Reference: The Royal Ballet School (<https://www.royalballetschool.org.uk>)

- Teaching [dance] is a physical activity and appropriate physical contact between students and teachers in class is essential to [dance] training.
- Teachers can make physical contact with a student to illustrate a concept or to adjust a student's alignment (especially with the younger students). Posture often requires adjusting the rib-cage and the buttock area simultaneously and it is sometimes necessary to touch the inner thigh, especially with younger students.
- In pas de deux classes, teachers will be demonstrating with students in ways which will involve supporting and lifting. In choreographic teaching, teachers demonstrate positions and movements to the students by moving parts of the students' bodies and by moving dancers in relation to each other: this often involves a considerable amount of contact with students.
- [The teachers at the Beaconsfield Institute of Performing Arts] recognise that such physical contact is a potentially complex area; and the School also fully recognises its responsibilities for safeguarding students and teachers and for protecting their welfare.
- The following principles and procedures are in place to fulfil the School's obligations:
 - a) Contact by the teacher is made with particular awareness of the needs of each individual, to assist the dancer in correcting placement.
 - b) All teachers will treat any physical contact with due sensitivity and care, and with due regard for the wishes of the student.
 - c) Contact will not involve force or the use of any instrument.
 - d) Teachers will be mindful of location and avoid situations where they are isolated with a student; all classes should be held in studios and dance areas with windows.
 - e) Students should be encouraged to discuss any worries with any member of staff.
 - f) Both students and teachers should feel free to report any concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.