**Unity College**

**Safeguarding Policy**

**2020/2021**

**Reviewed September 2020**

1. **PURPOSE OF A SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY**

An effective whole school child protection policy is one which provides clear direction to staff and others about expected codes of behaviour in dealing with child protection issues. An effective policy also makes explicit the school’s commitment to the development of good practice and sound procedures. This ensures that child protection concerns and referrals may be handled sensitively, professionally and in ways which prioritise the needs of the child.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

All schools are expected to play their part in keeping children safe. These responsibilities for maintained and independent schools (including academies) are set out in section 175 of the Education Act 2002 and the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014 (made under section 94 of the Education and Skills Act 2008). These require Governing Bodies and Proprietors to ensure that arrangements are made to safeguard and promote the welfare of children at the school.

This policy updates the Local Authority sample template policy and is in response to Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 and Section 94 of the Education and Skills Act 2008 and:

Lancashire Safeguarding Children Board ‘Safeguarding Children Procedures’ (May 2015) -  <http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

* Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE 2020) (DfE September 2020)

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--

* Working Together To Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children (DfE July 2018);

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

* What To Do If You’re Worried A Child Is Being Abused (DfE 2015) <https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/416455/What_to_do_if_you_re_worried_a_child_is_being_abused.pdf>
* Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/disqualification-under-the-childcare-act-2006>

* The Childcare Act 2006 – Disqualification Requirements.
* The Early Years Foundation Stage Framework section 3 – the Safeguarding and Welfare Requirements, September 2014.

Our college fully recognises the contribution it can make to protect children and support pupils in college’.

There are three main elements to our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy.

(a) **Prevention:**

Creating a positive college atmosphere, teaching and pastoral support to students where students have opportunities to have a voice and that their wishes and feelings are listened to and take- into account.

(b) **Protection:**

By following agreed procedures, ensuring staff are trained to recognise possible signs and symptoms of abuse and are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to child protection concerns.

(c) **Support:**

To students and college staff and to children who may have been abused.

**This policy applies to all adults, including volunteers, working in or on behalf of the college.**

**3. COLLEGE COMMITMENT**

We recognise that high self-esteem, confidence, peer support and clear lines of communication with trusted adults helps all children, and especially those at risk of, or suffering abuse.

Our college will therefore:

(a) Establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure and are encouraged to talk, and are listened to. That they have opportunities to talk and their wishes and feeling are sought, listened to and taken into account.

(b) Ensure that children know that there are adults in the college who they can approach if they are worried or are in difficulty.

(c) Include in the curriculum activities and opportunities for iD which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe and / or communicate their fears or concerns about abuse.

(d) Include in the curriculum material which will help children develop realistic attitudes to the responsibilities of adult life, particularly with regard to childcare and parenting skills. To enable them to develop to their full potential and enter adulthood successfully.

(e) Ensure that every effort will be made to establish effective working relationships with parents and colleagues from other agencies.

**4. FRAMEWORK**

Effective safeguarding systems are those where:

* The child's needs are paramount, and the needs and wishes of the child, be they be a baby or infant, or an older child, should be put first, so that every child receives the support they need before a problem escalates;
* All practitioners who come into contact with children and families are alert to their needs and any risks of harm that individual abusers, or potential abusers, may pose to those children;
* All practitioners share appropriate information in a timely way and can discuss concerns about an individual child with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and recognise their responsibilities in sharing information with the local authority children's social care where they feel that appropriate action has not been taken by the DSL or their concerns have not been taken seriously.
* High quality practitioners are able to use their expert judgement to put the child's needs at the heart of the safeguarding system so that the right solutions can be found for each individual child;
* All practitioners contribute to whatever actions are needed to safeguard and promote the child's welfare and take part in regularly reviewing the outcomes for the child against specific outcomes.

Safeguarding is the responsibility of***all* adults** and especially those working with children. The development of appropriate procedures and the monitoring of good practice are the responsibilities of the Lancashire Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB).

**5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**The Governing Body/proprietor must ensure that:**

* Staff comply with their duties under legislation. They must have regard to this guidance to ensure that the policies, procedures and training in their schools or colleges are effective and comply with the law at all times.
* Schools and colleges should have a senior board level (or equivalent) lead to take **leadership** responsibility for the organisation’s safeguarding arrangements.
* appropriate policies and procedures in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children’s welfare.
* policies and procedures, adopted by governing bodies and proprietors, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are followed by all staff.
* there are appropriate safeguarding responses to children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect including sexual abuse or exploitation and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in future.
* an appropriate **senior member** of staff, from the college **leadership team**, is appointed to the role of designated safeguarding lead. The designated safeguarding lead should take **lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection. This should be explicit in the role-holder’s job description.
* during term time the designated safeguarding lead and or a deputy should always be available (during college hours) for staff in the college to discuss any safeguarding concerns. It is a matter for individual colleges and the designated safeguarding lead to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.
* the designated safeguarding lead and any deputies should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. The training should be updated every two years.
* the school or college contributes to inter-agency working in line with statutory guidance [Working together to safeguard children.](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2) (July 2018)
* the safeguarding arrangements take-into account the procedures and practice of the local authority as part of the inter-agency safeguarding procedures set up by the LSCB.
* they recognise the importance of information sharing between practitioners and local agencies.
* all staff members undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction. The training should be regularly updated. Induction and training should be in line with advice from the LSCB.
* In addition all staff members should receive **regular** and **appropriate** safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.
* they recognise the expertise staff build by undertaking safeguarding training and managing safeguarding concerns on a daily basis. Opportunity should therefore be provided for staff to contribute to and shape safeguarding arrangements and child protection policy.
* appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place.
* Children are taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum and through assemblies and outside speakers.
* Should prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children by adhering to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children*,* taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required; and ensuring volunteers are appropriately supervised. The college should have written recruitment and selection policies and procedures in place.
* at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training.
* there are procedures in place to handle allegations against teachers, head teachers, principals, volunteers and other staff.
* There must be procedures in place to make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have been had they not resigned. **This is a legal duty and failure to refer when the criteria are met is a criminal offence**.
* the child protection policy includes procedures to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse and sets out how allegations of peer on peer abuse will be investigated and dealt with. The policy should reflect the different forms peer on peer abuse can take, make clear that abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as “banter” or “part of growing up”. It should be clear as to how victims of peer on peer abuse will be supported.
* Governors and proprietors should ensure sexting and the colleges approach to it is reflected in the child protection policy.
* the child protection policy reflects the different gender issues that can be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse.
* where there is a safeguarding concern the child’s wishes and feelings are taken-into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide. Systems should be in place for children to express their views and give feedback. Ultimately any systems and processes should operate with the **best** interests of the child at their heart.
* staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep looked after children safe. In particular, they should ensure that appropriate staff have the information they need in relation to a child’s looked after legal status
* they appoint a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement of children who are looked after and to ensure that this person has appropriate training.
* their child protection policy reflects the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect of children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities

**The Head teacher should ensure that:**

* the policies and procedures adopted by the Governing Body or Proprietor, particularly concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect, are fully implemented and followed by all staff;
* They are the case manager and liaises with the LA designated officer (LADO) in the event of allegations of abuse being made against a member of staff or volunteer
* They receives appropriate child protection training which is regularly and appropriately updated
* They will ensure that sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable the staff to discharge their responsibilities, will help to create an environment where all staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children and will address any concerns sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with the agreed whistle blowing policies.

**The Designated Safeguarding Lead** is expected to:

* Refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children’s social care as required.
* Support staff who make referrals to local authority children’s social care;
* Refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required;
* Support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
* Refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service.
* Refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police.
* Liaise with the head teacher to inform them of issues especially on going enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
* As required, liaise with the “case manager” (as per Part four) and the designated officer(s) at the local authority for child protection concerns (all cases which concern a staff member); and
* Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies. Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for staff.
* Undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training should be updated at least every two years.
* undertake Prevent awareness training
* refresh their knowledge and skills at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role
* Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments;
* Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so;
* Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the college’s child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff;
* Be alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers;[[1]](#footnote-1)
* Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals;
* Understand and support the college with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
* Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses; and
* Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the college may put in place to protect them.
* ensure the college’s child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately;
* Ensure the school or college’s child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this;
* Ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school or college in this; and
* Link with the local LSCB to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
* always be available (during college hours) for staff in the college to discuss any safeguarding concerns and arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.

**Who is available within the Local Authority to offer advice and support to the school?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Victoria Wallace | School Safeguarding Officer | 01772 531196 |
| Tim Booth | LADO | 01772 536694 |

It is recognised that child protection is an emotive area of work and staff will be made aware that there are support networks available to them outside to school:- LCC Employee Welfare and Counselling Service 08000 214 154 [www.youreap.co.uk](http://www.youreap.co.uk)

**6. PROCEDURES**

‘Where it is believed that a child is suffering from, or is at risk of significant harm, we will follow the procedures set out in the document produced by Lancashire Safeguarding Children Board (2015)and follow the action chart in the appendices within this policy.

All staff will have access to the Safeguarding and Child Protection policy and will work within it.

A copy of the policy will be made publicly available via the colleges website and by other means (a copy is on the colleges safeguarding page on the Intranet)

All parents/carers will be made aware of the colleges responsibilities in relation to safeguarding and that the college will refer all cases of suspected abuse to Children's Social Care via a statement in the prospectus.

All staff will receive induction on day one including a copy of relevant policies.

All staff via staff meetings will be advised of changes to policy and procedures including when the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy has been updated.

**7. CONFIDENTIALITY**

Confidentiality is an issue which needs to be discussed and fully understood by all those working with children, particularly in the context of child protection.

The basic principles of information sharing are the 7 Golden Rules of Information sharing (Data Protection Act 1998 (2008))

The college will take into account GDPR (General Data Protection Regulations) when sharing information. **GDPR does not prevent, or limit, the sharing of info for the purposes of Keeping Children Safe.**

Staff will be reminded on a regular basis of the 7 Golden Rules and within Safeguarding training will be informed that they must never promise to keep secrets, that if a child ask them to keep a secret they will tell them that them they cannot keep secrets and that any information that indicates that they or another child or adult is being harmed or is at risk of being harmed will be shared with DSLs/backup DSLs named within this policy.

See appendix 2 of the attached Procedures template

Practitioners can only work together to safeguard children if there is an exchange of relevant information between them. This has been recognised in principle by the courts. Any disclosure of personal information to others, [including Children’s Social Care Services], must always have regard to both common and statute law.

Normally, personal information should only be disclosed to third parties (including other agencies) with the consent of the subject of that information *(Data Protection Act 1998, European Convention on Human Rights, Article 8*). Wherever possible, consent should be obtained before sharing personal information with third parties. In some circumstances, consent may not be possible or desirable as the safety and welfare of a child dictate whether the information should be shared. The law permits the disclosure of confidential information necessary to safeguard a child or children. Disclosure should be justifiable in each case, according to the particular facts of the case, and legal advice should be sought if in doubt.

**9. RECORDS AND MONITORING**

Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice. Our college is clear about the need to record any concerns held about a child or children within our college, the status of such records and when these records, or parts thereof, should be shared with other agencies.

All concerns regarding children and any disclosures made will be recorded on the college's agreed referral forms. This will be done as soon as possible and within 24 hours of the disclosure and then given to the DSL or if not available will be given to the backup DSL. It is recognised that in some cases the initial reporting to the DSL will be verbal to enable a timely response to the concerns raised.

The DSL will then make a decision regarding any further action in accordance with the LSCB Continuum of Need and thresholds guidance.

Where a referral to Children's Social Care and/or the police is required, it will normally be the DSL that undertakes this action, but recognising that anyone can make a referral to CSC and/or the police. (Note in the case of FGM the individual must contact the police and inform the DSL)

The child protection files will be stored under lock and key in a central place and only those who are DSL trained will have access to them. The DSL/backup DSL will share information on a need to know basis.

Where children leave the college will ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible and in accordance with LSCB best practice guidance, this will be within 15 working days of the child going off roll. It is recognised that best practice is that there will be a verbal handover between the DSL and the DSL at the receiving school/college prior to the file transfer happening. This will be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained.

**10. SUPPORTING PUPILS AT RISK**

Our college recognises that children who are abused or who witness violence may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth and to view the world in a positive way. This college may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk. Whilst at college, their behaviour may still be challenging and defiant and there may even be moves to consider suspension or exclusion from college.

It is also recognised that some children who have experienced abuse may in turn abuse others. This requires a considered, sensitive approach in order that the child can receive appropriate help and support[[2]](#footnote-2).’

This college will endeavour to support pupils through:

(a) The curriculum, to encourage self-esteem and self-motivation;

(b) The college ethos, which promotes a positive, supportive and secure environment and which gives all pupils and adults a sense of being respected and valued;

(c) The implementation of college behaviour management policies (required under the Code of Practice, 1993 Education Act)[[3]](#footnote-3);

(d) A consistent approach, which recognises and separates the cause of behaviour from that which the child displays. This is vital to ensure that all children are supported within the school setting;

(e) Regular liaison with other professionals and agencies who support the pupils and their families, in-line with appropriate confidentiality parameters;

(f) A commitment to develop productive, supportive relationships with parents, whenever possible and so long as it is in the child’s best interests to do so;

(g) The development and support of a responsive and knowledgeable staff group trained to respond appropriately in child protection situations.

This policy should be considered alongside other related policies in college.

See Section 14

We recognise that, statistically, children with behavioural difficulties and disabilities are particularly vulnerable to abuse. College staff who work, in any capacity, with children with Special Educational Needs and disabilities, and/or emotional and behaviour problems will need to be particularly sensitive to signs of abuse and be aware that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. This can include:

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

Teachers and other adults in college are well placed to observe any physical, emotional or behavioural signs which indicate that a child may be suffering

significant harm. The relationships between staff, pupils, parents and the

public which foster respect, confidence and trust can lead to disclosures of

abuse, and/or college staff being alerted to concerns.

**Definitions**

As in the Children Acts 1989 and 2004, a **child** is anyone who has not yet

reached his/her 18th birthday.

Abuse and neglect are forms 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. They

may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

**Physical abuse** 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** is 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 children 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 and how

they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate

expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that

are beyond the 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. Abuse can take place wholly on line, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. 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 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 this could include online grooming and exploitation, exposure to pornographic content and engaging a child in sexual activity online). 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 for example through peer on peer abuse

**Neglect** is 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 caregivers)
* ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child’s basic

emotional needs.

**Sexting (also known as Youth produced sexual imagery)**

Sexting is when someone sends or receives a sexually explicit text, image or video. This includes sending ‘nude pics’, ‘rude pics’ or ‘nude selfies’. Pressurising someone into sending a nude picture can happen in any relationship and to anyone, whatever their age, gender or sexual preference.

However, once the image is taken and sent, the sender has lost control of the image and these images could end up anywhere. (By having in their possession, or distributing, indecent images of a person under 18 on to someone else, young people may not be aware that they could be breaking the law.

Guidance on how to deal with sexting can be found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/551575/6.2439\_KG\_NCA\_Sexting\_in\_Schools\_WEB\_\_1\_.PDF

**Sexual Violence / Harassment**

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offeredappropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows that girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Sexual Harassment

When referring to sexual harassment this is ‘unwanted conduct of a sexual nature’ that can occur online and offline. 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;
* online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. It may include;
  + non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos
  + sexualised online bullying
  + unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media;
  + sexual exploitation; coercion and threats; and
  + upskirting

**Upskirting**

The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12th April 2019. ‘Upskirting’ is where someone takes a picture under a persons 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 causethe victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. Any gender, can be a victim.

**Initiation/Hazing**

Hazing is a form of initiation ceremony which is used to induct newcomers into an organisation such as a private school, sports team etc. There are a number of different forms, from relatively mild rituals to severe and sometimes violent ceremonies.

The idea behind this practice is that it welcomes newcomers by subjecting them to a series of trials which promote a bond between them. After the hazing is over, the newcomers also have something in common with older members of the organisation, because they all experienced it as part of a rite of passage. Many rituals involve humiliation, embarrassment, abuse, and harassment.

**Prejudiced Behaviour**

The term prejudice-related bullying refers to a range of hurtful behaviour, physical or

emotional or both, which causes someone to feel powerless, worthless, excluded or

marginalised, and which is connected with prejudices around belonging, identity

and equality in wider society – in particular, prejudices to do with disabilities and special educational needs, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, gender, home life, (for example in relation to issues of care, parental occupation, poverty and social class) and sexual identity (homosexual, bisexual, transsexual). Child Protection Information Pack Update Document A4

**Teenage relationship abuse**

Teenage relationship abuse is defined as a pattern of actual or threatened acts of physical, sexual, and/or emotional abuse, perpetrated by an adolescent (between the ages of 13 and 18) against a current or former partner. Abuse may include insults, coercion, social sabotage, sexual harassment, threats and/or acts of physical or sexual abuse. The abusive teen uses this pattern of violent and coercive behaviour, in a heterosexual or same gender relationship, in order to gain power and maintain control over the partner.

Procedures for dealing with peer on peer abuse are available via the LSCB and should always be followed:

<http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_child_abuse_others.html>

**Peer on Peer Abuse.** All staff should be aware safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peerabuse. This is most likely to include but not limited to: bullying (including cyber-bullying) gender-based violence/sexual assaults, sexting, online sexual harassment or upskirting. Staff should be clear as to the colleges policy and procedures with regards to peer on peer abuse which is evident in the colleges anti-bullying policy. Staff should be aware that peer on peer abuse can take many forms (as stated above) and that this abuse should never be treated or passed off as ‘banter’ or ‘part of growing up’. Children who are lesbian, gay, bi or trans (LGBT) can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, a child who is perceived by their peers to be LGBT (whether they are not) can be just as vulnerable as children who identify as LGBT. College staff will report any peer on peer abuse through its safeguarding procedures either through welfare concern forms / disclosure forms or by direct discussions with any of the DSLs. DSLs will then follow local and national guidance and recommended good practice.

**Radicalisation and Extremism**

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings. Specific background factors may contribute to vulnerability which are often combined with specific influences such as family, friends or online, and with specific needs for which an extremist or terrorist group may appear to provide an answer. The internet and the use of social media in particular has become a major factor in the radicalisation of young people. Radicalisation can occur through many different methods such as social media or the internet and also through various settings e.g. such as within the home.

Staff will be alert to changes in children’s behaviour which could indicate that they may be in-need of help or protection. College staff will use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately following section 5.32 of the LSCB procedures. <http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>. This will include making referrals to the Channel programme as appropriate.

Prevent Duty Guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

Paragraphs 57-76 of the Prevent guidance relates to schools

The college staff must ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in college.

**Modern Slavery / Trafficking**

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 places a new statutory duty on public authorities, including schools, to notify the National Crime Agency (NCA) (section 52 of the Act) on observing signs or receiving intelligence relating to modern slavery, e.g. human trafficking, slavery, sexual and criminal exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude. The public authority (including schools) bears this obligation where it has ‘reasonable grounds to believe that a person may be a victim of slavery or human trafficking’.

Currently, victims of human trafficking who are identified by a ‘first responder’, including local authorities, can be referred to the NCA via the NRM (National Referral Mechanism) however this is on a voluntary basis and with the adult victim’s consent.

Children do not need to give their consent to be referred to the NCA.

**Honour Based Violence / Forced Marriage**

So called “Honour based” violence (HBV) encompasses crimes which may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, or practices used to control behaviour to protect perceived cultural or religious beliefs. Abuse committed in the context of preserving “honour” often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. If staff have any concerns regarding a child that might be at risk of HBV you should speak to the DSL.

**Female Genital Mutilation:**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM.

Indicators:

FGM: multi agency practice guidelines:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/female-genital-mutilation-guidelines>

Pages 16 -17 - indicators

Pages 42 - the role of schools and colleges.

Also s5.19 <http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

From, October 2015, all teachers who discover (either by disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a child under the age of 18 must immediately report this themselves to the police and involve CSC as appropriate. (Statutory duty to report from October 2015 – section 5B of the FGM Act 2003 (s74 as inserted – Serious Crime Act 2015).

**Breast Ironing / Flattening.**

Breast ironing is a form of physical abuse and should be responded to as such. Is practiced in all ten regions of Cameroon and has also been reported in Benin, Ivory Coast, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Togo, Zimbabwe and Guinea-Conakry. The United Nations (UN) estimates that it affects 3.8 million women around the world. Girls usually aged between 9 – 15 years and from practicing communities are at greatest risk.

The custom uses large stones, a hammer or spatulas that have been heated over hot coals to compress the breast tissue of girls. (Those who derive from richer families may opt to use an elastic belt to press the breasts so as to prevent them from growing). The mutilation is designed to make teenage girls look less "womanly” and to deter unwanted male attention, pregnancy and rape.

The practice is commonly performed by family members, often the mother, and girls are led to believe that it is in their best interests and so often remain silent about it. Research indicates that fathers may be unaware that the practice is being carried out.

Some indicators that a girl has undergone breast ironing are:

* Unusual behaviour after an absence from school or college including depression, anxiety, aggression, being withdrawn etc;
* Reluctance in undergoing normal medical examinations;
* Some girls may ask for help, but may not be explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear;
* Fear of changing for physical activities due to scars showing or bandages being visible.

**Child Criminal Exploitation.**

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into a criminal activity-;\_

* In exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or
* For the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and / or
* Through violence or the threat of violence.

The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can occur through the use of technology.

**Child Sexual Exploitation:**

Sexual exploitation of children and young people under 18 involves exploitative

situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or

persons) receive „something‟ (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol,

cigarettes, affection, attention, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, or

others performing on them, sexual act or activities. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact and can happen on-line. Child sexual exploitation grooming can occur through the use of technology without the child's immediate

knowledge; for example being persuaded to post sexual images on the

Internet/mobile phones without immediate payment or gain. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual and it should be noted exploitation as well as being physical can be facilitated and / or takes place online. In all cases, those

exploiting the child/young person have power over them by virtue of their age,

gender, intellect, physical strength and/or economic or other resources. Violence,

coercion and intimidation are common, involvement in exploitative relationships

being characterised in the main by the child or young person's limited availability

of choice resulting from their social/economic and/or emotional vulnerability”

Via the curriculum this staff will raise awareness around positive healthy relationships and where appropriate specifically raise awareness of CSE and the grooming process. Any concerns re CSE will be reported to the DSL who will follow the LSCB procedures as defined in s5.22. <http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

**County Lines**

County Lines is the police term for urban gangs supplying drugs from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns using dedicated mobile phone lines or “deal lines”. Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity. This can affect any child or young person male or female under the age of 18 years, or vulnerable adults. A young person may exhibit signs with sudden changes in behavior such as , persistently going missing from school or home or being found out of area, unexplained acquisition of money, clothes or mobile phones, excessive receipt of texts, phone calls or involvement in relationships where controlling behaviours are evident. Any concerns should be reported to the DSL.

**On-line Safety**

The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. Child sexual exploitation; radicalization; sexual predation: technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm.

Staff should ensure that they read the online safety policy and ensure that when considering any safeguarding concern, they consider the impact and implications of online technology. When using technology staff should ensure **they have** mechanisms in lesson to identify, intervene and escalate any incidents where appropriate.

**Children missing from education (CME):**

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. It is essential that all staff are alert to signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns such as travelling to conflict zones, Female Genital Mutilation and forced marriage.

The Local Authority's procedures for CME are currently being updated in line with national guidance. Contact Lancashire CME for further advice on <http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/practitioners/supporting-children-and-families/education/children-missing-education.aspx>

**11. TAKING ACTION TO ENSURE THAT CHILDREN ARE SAFE.**

All staff and volunteers follow the LSCB Child Protection Procedures

<http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

It is ***not*** the responsibility of the college staff to investigate or determine the

truth of any disclosure or allegation of abuse or neglect. All staff, however,

have a duty to recognise concerns and maintain an open mind. Accordingly

all concerns indicating possible abuse or neglect will be recorded and

discussed with the DSL or backup DSL prior to any discussion with parents.

It must also be stressed that children can be exposed to a range of issues, whether that be in their home environment or communities, examples of these would be where there is domestic abuse, drug or alcohol misuse, parental mental ill health issues, children vulnerable to violent extremism (radicalisation), female genital mutilation, honour based violence, child sexual exploitation and gang activity, then children may also be particularly vulnerable and in need of support or protection. The procedures relating to these issues and others are detailed in the LSCB procedures.

**Bruising to Non-Mobile Children (LSCB Procedures 1.3 points 24 – 26)**

All non-mobile children who are observed with injuries / bruises must be considered as possible subjects of non-accidental injury and referred for immediate paediatric assessment (non-mobile children include very young children or children of any age with motor development delays or physical disabilities that restrict mobility);

**In addition**: When there is no explanation or there is cause for concern about the explanation that is offered for the injury the child must be referred to children’s social care to consider the need for a S.47 enquiry, as per current procedures;

Even if the explanation appears satisfactory children’s social care (CSC) should still be informed of the referral for paediatric assessment (as per current procedures). In these circumstances CSC will review its records and any relevant information will be shared with the examining paediatrician. CSC will also assist with further information gathering at the request of the examining paediatrician should this be required

Go to Flowchart in Appendix 3 for procedure

Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues. For example, information for schools and colleges can be found on the [TES,](https://www.tes.com/teaching-resources) [MindEd](https://www.minded.org.uk/digitalrisk) and the [NSPCC](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/) websites.

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020, lists a range of specific safeguarding issues, these are encompassed in Lancashire Safeguarding Children Board Procedures, within section 5 (Children in Specific Circumstances)

Go to <http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm> click on contents and go to CHILDREN IN SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES

There is also further information regarding some of these issues:

**On-line Safety**

The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. The college will adopt an effective approach to on-line safety to protect and educate the whole college community in our use of safe technology and establish mechanisms to identify, intervene and escalate any incidents where appropriate (see E-Safety policies for staff and students).The breadth of issues re online safety can be categorised into three areas;

* **Content**; being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material; eg pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views;
* **Contact**; being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children or young adults; and
* **Conduct**; personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example making, sending and receiving explicit images, or online bullying.

**Filtering and Monitoring**

All reasonable steps will be taken to limit student’s exposure to illegal, inappropriate and harmful materials. The college will ensure appropriate filtering and monitoring of materials is in place (see E- safety policy). The college has a very clear mobile phone/technology policy. When incidents of misuse are identified via 3G and 4G access, the college will deal with this as a safeguarding matter.

**Safeguarding Children in Specific Circumstances.**

The well-being of all children in our school is supported and our pastoral system ensures that we build relationships and monitor pupil wellbeing on a regular basis. We are also mindful that some children are at greater risk of harm.

Safeguarding Children with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities.

We recognise that Children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can be disproportionally impacted by issues such as bullying - without outwardly showing any signs. Research also indicates that they are especially vulnerable to all forms of abuse and neglect, including fabricated or induced illness, for various reasons e.g. dependency; communication difficulties, isolation etc. A number of serious case reviews have also highlighted the dangers inherent in focusing on adult rather than a child's needs and on a primary focus on support as 'opposed' to potential risk [of abuse].

Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. For example, assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child’s disability, without further exploration, or a reluctance to even consider the possibility of abuse. These children can also suffer abuse in ways other than via overt physical or sexual assaults which means that staff need to be mindful of a wide-range of issues when working with these young people. For example, privacy, dignity and respect, food, mobility / restraint, intimate care, finances, medication, the use of aids and adaptations. In order to safeguard children with more complex needs, staff in school will work especially hard to develop the skills they need to give them a 'voice'. In practice, three essential questions always need to be asked:

1. **What is expected of this child? - developmentally, behaviourally etc;**
2. **Do I / we understand how any condition, disability, impairment or other factor e.g. culture impacts?**
3. ***How well can I / we understand and communicate with this child*?[[4]](#footnote-4)**

National guidance makes it clear that for some children it is not yet possible to prescribe techniques for communicating about possible abusive experiences in ways which are reliable and evidentially safe. Spontaneous disclosures are rare from disabled children, especially those who use alternative or augmentative communication systems and abuse is more likely to be identified via physical signs, behavioural responses and /or emotional presentation / changes. Therefore, it is imperative that staff are sensitive to what might be very subtle indicators, especially where children have multiple disabilities, and that regular consultation occurs between the SENCO and DSL in school wherever any issues arise.

**The SENCO is:**

Vicky Smith

**Private Fostering**

Most children spend some time staying with friends and relatives. However, in some situations the arrangements can become more permanent. If a child aged under 16 years (or 18 years if disabled) goes to live with a person who is not a close relative to them (e.g. a great aunt or a friend) for more than 28 days, this is known as private fostering and the local authority must be notified.

Once notified, a social worker from the local authority will to arrange to visit the child’s parents, the private foster carers and the child themselves. They will keep in touch with those people at regular intervals in order to ensure that everything is going well. They will offer support and guidance to both the foster cares and parents, particularly in respect of making plans for the child’s future and helping the child to keep in touch with their culture and background. The social worker will also offer advice on any welfare benefits that the private foster carers may be entitled to.

If a private fostering arrangement is brought to the attention of someone in school the DSL must be informed. The DSL then has a duty to notify the local authority of the arrangement:

[Private Fostering Lancashire](http://lancashirecsc.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_priv_foster.html)

**Young Carers**

A young carer is a child (under 18) who helps look after a relative who has a condition, such as a disability, illness, mental health condition, or a drug or alcohol problem. Most young carers look after one of their parents or care for a brother or sister. Some examples of the tasks young people undertake are:

• Household chores – including washing, cooking and cleaning on behalf of the whole family;

• Personal/nursing care – such as giving medication, changing dressings, assisting with mobility;

• Intimate care – washing, dressing and assisting with toilet requirements;

• Emotional support – monitoring and meeting the emotional needs of the person;

• Childcare – helping to care for younger siblings, including escorting to school, in addition to other caring tasks

• Other – household administration such as paying bills, accompanying the cared-for person to hospital, or acting as a translator for non-speaking sensory impaired, or those whose first language is not English.

The Children and Families Act and Care Act 2014, which came into force in April 2015, significantly strengthened the rights of young carers in that all young carers under the age of 18 have a right to an assessment regardless of who they care

for, what type of care they provide or how often they provide it. In addition, a young carer has the right to an assessment based on the appearance of need – which means that young carers will no longer have to request an assessment or be undertaking a ‘regular and substantial’ amount of care. An assessment can also be requested. The changes in the Care Act reinforce these new rights by requiring that local authorities:

* Must take a whole family approach to assessing and supporting adults so that young carer’s needs are identified when undertaking an adult or adult carer's needs assessment;
* Should ensure that adult’s and children’s social care services work together to ensure assessments are effective.

All of this means when a child is identified as a young carer, the needs of everyone in the family are to be considered.  This should trigger action from both children’s and adults services – assessing why a child is caring, what needs to change and what would help the family to prevent children from taking on this responsibility in the first place.

Caring responsibilities can impact significantly on children and young people, both in and outside school and that we have a central role to play in giving these children a voice and helping them to reach their potential through the provision of emotional and practical support. Potential difficulties which staff should be particularly mindful of include:

* Attendance / lateness;
* Completing homework;
* Lack of time to play, relax and socialise;
* Isolation from friends, peers and wider family;
* Inability to participate in extra-curricular activities and the broader life of the school;
* Conflict between the needs of the person they are helping and their own needs leading to feelings of guilt and resentment;
* Feeling that there is nobody there for them, that professionals do not listen to them and are working only with the adult;
* Lack of recognition, praise or respect for their contribution;
* Feeling that they are different from other children and are unable to be part of the group;
* Problems with transitions and change;

**Links & Resources for Young Carers**

[Lancashire Young Carers](http://www.lancashirechildrenstrust.org.uk/news/?articles=69936)

The Children's Society facilitates support groups for young carers in many areas:

<http://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/in-your-area>

<http://www.carersuk.org/help-and-advice/practical-support/getting-care-andsupport/young-carers-and-carers-of-children-under-18>

**Safeguarding Children Looked After (CLA)**

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and/or neglect. At Unity College we ensure that our staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep looked after children safe.

Children Looked After Designated Teacher:

**Alison Hodgson / Beverley Worthington**

**Safeguarding Children with Special Educational Needs.**

Children with Special educational needs and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. Staff should be aware that students with SEND may have additional barriers when concerns are raised about abuse and neglect. These can be;

* Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behavior, mood and injury relate to the child’s disability without further exploration;
* Being prone to peer group isolation than other children;
* The potential for children with SEND being disproportionally impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
* Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers

**For all Safeguarding issues:**

1. **Staff must immediately report:**

* any suspicion that a child is injured, marked, or bruised in a way
  + which is not readily attributable to the normal knocks or scrapes
  + or received in play
* any explanation given which appears inconsistent or suspicious
* any behaviours which give rise to suspicions that a child may have suffered harm (e.g. significant changes in behaviour, worrying drawings or play)
* any concerns that a child may be suffering from inadequate care, ill treatment, or emotional maltreatment
* any concerns that a child is presenting signs or symptoms of abuse or neglect
* any significant changes in a child’s presentation, including nonattendance
* any hint or disclosure of abuse or neglect received from the

child, or from any other person, including disclosures of abuse

or neglect perpetrated by adults outside of the family or by other

children or young people

* any concerns regarding person(s) who may pose a risk to

children (e.g. staff in school or person living in a household with

children present) including inappropriate behaviour e.g.

inappropriate sexual comments; excessive one-to-one attention

beyond the requirements of their usual role and responsibilities;

or inappropriate sharing of images.

1. **Responding to Disclosure**

Disclosures or information may be received from pupils, parents or other

members of the public. College recognises that those who disclose such

information may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they

will speak. Accordingly all staff will handle disclosures with sensitivity. Any

child who has communication difficulties will be given access to express

themselves to a member of staff with the appropriate skills.

Such information cannot remain confidential and staff will immediately

communicate what they have been told to the DSL and make a contemporaneous record using the college pro forma. (this can be found on the colleges Intranet)

**12. SAFER SCHOOLS, SAFER STAFF**

The School Staffing Regulations require governing bodies of maintained schools to ensure that at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training.

In line with part three of KCSiE 2020, governing bodies and proprietors will take steps to prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children by adhering to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children*,* taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required; and ensuring volunteers are appropriately supervised. The school or college should have written recruitment and selection policies and procedures in place. See flow chart in Appendix 5

A person who is prohibited from teaching must not be appointed to work as a teacher in such a setting. A check of any prohibition can be carried out using the [Teacher Services’ system.](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/teacher-status-checks-information-for-employers)

A section 128 directionprohibits or restricts a person from taking part in the management of an independent school, including academies and free schools. The grounds on which a section 128 direction may be made by the Secretary of State are found in the relevant regulations.

Governors in maintained schools are required to have an enhanced criminal records certificate from the DBS.

**There is a legal requirement for employers to make a referral to the DBS where they think that an individual has engaged in conduct that harmed (or is likely to harm) a child; or if a person otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child.**

In line with part four of KCSiE 2020, governing bodies and proprietors will ensure there are procedures in place to handle allegations against members of staff and volunteers. Such allegations should be referred to the LADO at the local authority. There must also be procedures in place to make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have been had they not resigned.

If the allegation is against a member of staff/volunteer then the Head Teacher is the Case Manager who deals with this and liaises with the Local Authority. If the allegation is against the Head Teacher then the Case Manager who deals with this is the Chair of Governors.

In all instances, the Case Manager has no role of investigation at the onset of the allegation and advice should be sort from the LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer for Allegations) 01772 536694 or Safeguarding in Education Team 01772 531196.

Parents or carers of a child or children involved should be told about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know. However, there will be some cases that require a strategy discussion with CSC and/or the police and it will be within the strategy discussion that decisions are made as to what information can be disclosed to parents or carers.

**Confidentiality in relation to allegations.**

In the event of an allegation being made, our college will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity. Parents and carers will be made aware that under s141F of the Education Act 2011, there is a prohibition on reporting or publishing allegations about teachers, this includes via social media eg Facebook, Twitter etc and if breached this could lead to prosecution. If parents or carers wish to apply to the court to have reporting restrictions removed, they will be advised to seek legal advice.

**Go to**: <http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm> **and click on contents and go to Chapter 6 – Safer Workforce**

The level of DBS certificate required, and whether a prohibition check is required, will depend on the role and duties of an applicant to work in college, as outlined in this guidance. It is recognised that for most appointments, an enhanced DBS certificate, which includes barred list information, will be required as the majority of staff will be engaging in regulated activity (as defined in KCSiE 2020)

On induction, all staff and volunteers, will be given the LCC Induction Pack and included in this is the Working together to safeguard children July 2018 They will sign to say that they have had this document and will work within it.

**13. USE OF MOBILE PHONES AND CAMERAS**

Children have their photographs taken to provide evidence of their achievements for

developmental records (The Early Years Foundation Stage, EYFS 2014).

Staff, visitors, volunteers and students are not permitted to use their own mobile phones to take or record any images of children for their own records during session times.

**Procedures**

Under the Data Protection Act 1998, the college must seek parental consent to take photographs and use video recorders. Photographs will be stored on an external hard drive which is kept securely and is password protected. Photographs are uploaded as soon as possible and deleted within 3 years of the leaving date.

The colleges digital camera/s or memory cards must not leave the college setting unless on an official college trip. Photos are printed / uploaded in the setting by staff and once done images are then immediately removed from the cameras memory.

Photographs are taken (if authorised) in relation to college activities and are printed off on college premises only and will be displayed around college only. Any photographs used for publicity will be at the authorisation of the parent/guardian and college Head Teacher

It is acknowledged that often photographs may contain other children in the background. In this case authorisation to display will be sought.

The college does not allow photographs to be taken by parent/guardians on college premises.

Staff are only allowed to use designated college equipment to record/photograph/video events. If this is to occur the Head Teacher will be made aware.

On admission, parents will be asked to sign the consent for photographs to be taken in college or by the media for use in relation to promoting/publicity for the school. This consent will last for a maximum of 5 years only. This does not cover any other agency and if any other agency requests to take photographs of any child then separate consent before photographs are taken will be sought.

Staff in college are not permitted to have their mobile phone in classes unless the Head Teacher has given consent. This will only be given in exceptional circumstances.

Cameras and mobile phones are prohibited in all toilet areas

**14. RELATED COLLEGE SAFEGUARDING POLICIES**

Safeguarding is not just about protecting children from deliberate harm (child

protection). It includes:

* protecting children from maltreatment
* preventing impairment of children’s health or development
* ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with
* the provision of safe and effective care
* taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

and relates to:

* pupils’ health and safety
* the use of reasonable force
* meeting the needs of pupils with medical conditions
* providing first aid
* educational visits and work experience
* intimate care
* internet or online safety
* appropriate arrangements to ensure school security, taking into

account the local context.

* rigour with which absence is followed up
* decision-making process involved in taking pupils off roll
* care taken to ensure that pupils placed in alternative provision are safe

at all times

Safeguarding can involve a range of potential issues such as:

* Child sexual exploitation
* Bullying including online bullying (cyberbullying)
* Domestic abuse
* Drugs and/or alcohol
* Fabricated or induced illness
* Faith abuse
* Female genital mutilation
* Forced marriage and honour based violence
* Gangs and youth violence
* Gender based violence/violence against women and girls
* Mental health
* Private fostering
* preventing radicalisation (Children who may be vulnerable to violent extremism)
* Sexting
* Teenage relationship abuse
* Trafficking.

**Go to** <http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

**and click on contents and go to CHILDREN IN SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES**

Related college policies include:

* Alternative Provision
* Attendance**,** admissions & exclusions
* Anti-bullying
* Behaviour
* Bullying and Harassment Policy
* Child Protection
* Children Missing Education
* Care and control / positive behavior
* CLA
* Complaints
* Confidentiality
* Discipline
* Drug and substance misuse
* E-Safety
* Educational Visits
* Equal opportunities
* Online Safety inc Acceptable Use Policy ( AUP)
* Emergency Response plan
* Extended Services/ before and after school
* Equality
* Fire Emergency
* First Aid (inc. medicines, intimate personal care etc)
* GDPR
* Health and Safety
* Home School Agreements
* Induction
* Intimate Personal Care
* Managing Allegations
* Mobile phone Policy
* Positive Handling Policy
* PSHE inc Sex and Relationships Education
* Race Equality
* Restrictive Physical Intervention
* Recruitment and Selection
* Special Needs
* Staff behaviour/codes of conduct
* Staff Discipline
* Use of photographs/videos/ imagery
* Whistle blowing

**COLLEGE CHILD PROTECTION PROCEDURES**

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure that the colleges Child Protection policy is made publically available and that parents are aware of the fact that all cases of suspected abuse or neglect will be referred to Children's Social Care and the colleges' role within this. That staff know the policy and use it appropriately, it is reviewed and updated regularly along with the governing body/ proprietors/management committee.

**What Should Staff/Volunteers Do If They Have Concerns About A Child or Young Person in College?**

Education professionals who are concerned about a child’s welfare or who believe that a child is or may be at risk of abuse should pass any information to the Designated Safeguarding Lead **(DSL)** in college: this should *always* occur as soon as possible and certainly within 24 hours (see Flowchart at Appendix 1):

**The Designated Safeguarding Lead is: Mrs A Hodgson**

**The Back-up Designated Safeguarding Leads are: Mrs S Cryer / Mrs B Worthington / Mrs S Hudson / Mrs L Entwistle / Mr T Hemissi**

It is these senior colleagues who are responsible for taking action where the welfare or safety of children or young people is concerned. If staff are uncertain about whether their concerns are indeed ‘child protection’ then a discussion with their DSL/back up DSLs will assist in determining the most appropriate next course of action:

**Staff should never:**

* Do nothing/assume that another agency or professional will act or is acting.
* Attempt to resolve the matter themselves, the process in our college is that all concerns are reported to the DSL/backup DSL, if no one who is DSL trained is contactable, then the concerns are reported to the next most senior member of staff.

**What should the DSL consider right at the outset?**

* Am I dealing with ‘risk’ or ‘need’? (By definition, a child at risk is also a child in need. However, what is the *priority / level and immediacy* of risk / need?)
* Can the level of need identified be met in or by the college or by accessing universal services/undertaking a level 2 CAF/TAF without referral to Children’s Social Care
* By working with the child, parents and colleagues?
* What resources are available to me / the college and what are their limitations?
* Is the level of need such that a referral needs to be made to Children’s Social Care which requests that an assessment of need be undertaken? **(Level 3 on the Continuum of Need (CoN))**
* Is the level and/or likelihood of risk such that a child protection referral needs to be made (i.e. a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm? **(Level 4 on the CoN)**
* What information is available to me: Child, Parents, Family and Environment?
* What information is inaccessible and, potentially, how significant might this be?
* Who do/don’t I need to speak to now and what do they need to know?
* Where can I access appropriate advice and/or support? (Safeguarding in Education Team 01772 531196)
* If I am not going to refer, then what action am I going to take? (e.g. CAF, time‑limited monitoring plan, discussion with parents or other professionals, recording etc)

**Feedback to Staff Who Report Concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead**

Rules of confidentiality dictate that it may not always be possible or appropriate for the Designated Safeguarding Lead to feedback to staff who report concerns to them. Such information will be shared on a ‘need to know’ basis only and the Designated Safeguarding Lead will decide which information needs to be shared, when and with whom. The primary purpose of confidentiality in this context is to safeguard and promote the child’s welfare.

**Thresholds for Referral to Children’s Social Care (CSC)**

Where a Designated Safeguarding Lead or back up considers that a referral to CSC may be required, there are two thresholds for (and their criteria) and types of referral that need to be carefully considered:

1. **Is this a Child In Need?**

Under section 17 (s17(10)) of the Children Act 1989, a child is in need if:

1. He is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity to achieve or maintain, a reasonable standard of health or development, without the provision of services by a local authority;
2. His health or development is likely to be impaired, or further impaired, without the provision of such services;
3. He is disabled.
4. **Is this a Child Protection Matter?**

Under section 47(1) of the Children Act 1989, a local authority has a duty to make enquiries where they are informed that a child who lives or is found in their area:

1. is the subject of an Emergency Protection Order;
2. is in Police Protection; or where they have
3. reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm.

Therefore, it is the ‘significant harm’ threshold that justifies statutory intervention into family life. A practitioner making a child protection referral under s.47 must therefore provide information which clearly outlines that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm.

**The Designated Safeguarding Lead will make judgements around ‘significant harm’, levels of ‘need’ and 'risk' when to refer.**

**Making Referrals to CSC**

**(Guidance for the Designated Safeguarding Lead)**

The Lancashire CoN provides 4 levels to described family circumstances

* **LEVEL 1** – needs and risks are met through Universal Services or simple specific agency response
* **LEVEL 2** – evidence of some unmet needs and low risk. Targeted Service Provision via CAF/TAF
* **LEVEL 3** – higher levels of unmet needs and medium risk. Child in Need (CIN)
* **LEVEL 4** – Significant unmet needs and high risk. Child Protection (CP) and Looked After Children.



**The link below enables access to the documents to enable a referral to CSC**

<http://www.lancashiresafeguarding.org.uk/>

**CAF/TAF forms as well as relevant guidance documents can be found at:**

[**https://schoolsportal.lancsngfl.ac.uk/sp\_atoz/service.asp?u\_id=3414&strSL=C**](https://schoolsportal.lancsngfl.ac.uk/sp_atoz/service.asp?u_id=3414&strSL=C)

**CSC Responses to Referrals and Timescales**

In response to a referral, Children's Social Care may decide to:

* Provide advice to the referrer and/or child/family;
* Refer on to another agency who can provide services;
* Convene a Strategy Meeting (within five working days);
* Provide support services under Section 17;
* Undertake a Statutory Assessment (completed within 45 working days);
* Convene an Initial Child Protection Conference (within 15 working days of a Strategy Meeting)
* Accommodate the child under Section 20 (with parental consent);
* Make an application to court for an Order
* Take no further action
* Step down to Wellbeing, Prevention and Early Help

**Feedback from Children's Social Care**

Upon receiving referral,Children's Social Care will decide on a course of action. They should acknowledge receipt of a written referral within **ONE** working day. If the referrer has not received an acknowledgement within **THREE** working days they should make contact with the relevant manager in the Children's Social Care Team. The Children's Social Care manager is responsible for ensuring that the referrer and the family (provided this does not increase any risk to the child) are informed of the outcome of the referral and reasons for supporting the decision. This will be done as soon as possible and, in all cases, within a **maximum of 7 working days**.

**Risk Assessment ‘Checklist’**

* Does/could the suspected harm meet the LSCB definitions of abuse?
* Are there cultural, linguistic or disability issues?
* I am wrongly attributing something to impairment?
* Does the chronology indicate any possible patterns which could/do impact upon the level of risk?
* Are any injuries or incidents acute, cumulative, and/or episodic?
* Did any injuries result from spontaneous action, neglect, or intent?
* Explanations consistent with injuries/behaviour?
* Severity and duration of any harm?
* Effects upon the child’s health/development?
* Immediate/longer term effects?
* Likelihood of recurrence?
* Child’s reaction?
* Child’s perception of the harm?
* Child’s needs, wishes and feelings?
* Parent’s/carer’s attitudes/response to concerns?
* How willing are they to cooperate?
* What does the child mean to the family?
* What role does the child play?
* Possible effects of intervention?
* Protective factors and strengths of/for child (i.e. resilience/vulnerability)
* Familial strengths and weaknesses?
* Possibilities?
* Probabilities?
* When and how is the child at risk?
* How imminent is any likely risk?
* How grave are the possible consequences?
* How safe is this child?
* What are the risk assessment options?
* What are the risk management options?
* What is the interim plan?

**APPENDIX 1: TAKING ACTION ON CHILD WELFARE/PROTECTION CONCERNS IN SCHOOL**

Staff member has concerns about a child’s health, development, safety or welfare

Discusses with Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) as soon as possible (and certainly within 24 hours)

Action agreed and recorded by DSL

###### Designated Safeguarding Lead considers

* Context & history/information available/inaccessible
* Explanations & contemporaneous life events
* Uses Framework for Assessment & CAF
* Evidence and nature of risk/need
* Balance of Probabilities

A Level of Need Is Identified

* What level of need is identified?
* What are the parent’s/child’s views?
* What services might be accessed:

1. in school; b) via the LA; c) via direct referral to non statutory agencies

* Can these meet the level of need identified?

**No**

**Yes**

Child suffering or likely to suffer

significant harm

**S.17 Child In Need** CSCReferral

to CSC – best practice to obtain consent but not needed

Access

Input

Monitor

Record

Review

Assessment

Advice

Services

Inform parents of intention to refer unless this would:

* Increase risk to child
* Impede investigation
* Cause undue delay

**S.47 Child Protection Referral**

Telephone call to The Customer Service Centre 0300 1236720/

EDT 03001236721/2 (out of hours)

CSC referral form emailed within 48 hrs [cypreferrals@lancashire.gov.uk](mailto:cypreferrals@lancashire.gov.uk)

No Further Action/

Ongoing Monitoring and Support

**APPENDIX 2: TALKING AND LISTENING TO CHILDREN**

**If a child wants to confide in you, you *SHOULD***

* Be accessible and receptive;
* Listen carefully and uncritically, at the child’s pace;
* Take what is said seriously;
* Reassure children that they are right to tell;
* Tell the child that you must pass this information on;
* Make sure that the child is ok ;
* Make a careful record of what was said (see *Recording*).

**You should NEVER**

* Investigate or seek to prove or disprove possible abuse;
* Make promises about confidentiality or keeping ‘secrets’ to children;
* Assume that someone else will take the necessary action;
* Jump to conclusions, be dismissive or react with shock, anger, horror etc;
* Speculate or accuse anybody;
* Investigate, suggest or probe for information;
* Confront another person (adult or child) allegedly involved;
* Offer opinions about what is being said or the persons allegedly involved;
* Forget to record what you have been told;
* Fail to pass this information on to the correct person (the Designated Senior Leader).

**Children with communication difficulties, or who use alternative/augmentative communication systems**

* While extra care may be needed to ensure that signs of abuse and neglect are interpreted correctly, any suspicions should be reported in exactly the same manner as for other children;
* Opinion and interpretation will be crucial (be prepared to be asked about the basis for it and to possibly have its validity questioned if the matter goes to court).

**Recordings should**

* State who was present, time, date and place;
* Be written in ink and be signed by the recorder;
* Be passed to the DSL or backup immediately (certainly within 24 hours);
* Use the child’s words wherever possible;
* Be factual/state exactly what was said;
* Differentiate clearly between fact, opinion, interpretation, observation and/or allegation.

**What information do you need to obtain?**

* Schools have **no investigative role** in child protection
* Never prompt or probe for information, your job is to listen, record and pass on;
* Ideally, you should be clear about what is being said in terms of **who, what, where and when;**
* The question which you should be able to answer at the end of the listening process is ‘might this be a child protection matter?’;
* If the answer is yes, or if you’re not sure, record and pass on immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead /Head Teacher/line manager.

**If you do need to ask questions, what is and isn't OK?**

* **Never** asked closed questions i.e. ones which children can answer yes or no to e.g. Did he touch you?
* **Never** make suggestions about who, how or where someone is alleged to have touched, hit etc
* If we must, use only ‘**minimal prompts**’ such as ‘go on … tell me more about that … tell me everything that you remember about that … … ‘
* Timescales are very important: ‘**When was the last time this happened?**’ is an important question.

**What else should we think about in relation to disclosure?**

* Is there a place in college which is particularly suitable for listening to children e.g. not too isolated, easily supervised, quiet etc
* We need to think carefully about our own body language – how we present will dictate how comfortable a child feels in telling us about something which may be extremely frightening, difficult and personal;
* Be prepared to answer the ‘what happens next’ question;
* We should never make face-value judgements or assumptions about individual children. For example, we ‘know that [child…………] tells lies’;
* Think about how you might react if a child DID approach you in school. We need to be prepared to offer a child in this position exactly what they need in terms of protection, reassurance, calmness and objectivity;
* Think about what support **you** could access if faced with this kind of situation in college.

This policy sits alongside all other policies in Unity college and also:

**Keeping Children Safe in Education – September 2020.**

**Working Together to Safeguard Children – July 2018.**

**Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings May 2019 (Including the addendum June 2020)**

**APPENDIX 3 Bruises to Non Mobile Children Flow Chart**

The flowchart below has been developed to assist health, education, early years and social care practitioners in following the agreed multi-agency procedure where a non-mobile child is observed with bruising and/or injuries.

Bruising/Injury on a non-mobile child observed by a practitioner – refer to paragraphs 24 to 26 in section 1.3 of Pan-Lancashire LSCB policies

Decide if child requires urgent medical help and if needed phone 999

Discuss bruising/injury with parent(s)/carer(s) and record accurately the explanation provided. Record position, presentation and size of bruising/injury – discuss with parent(s)/carer(s) the need for a paediatric assessment, contact with CSC and provide the parent leaflet from section 1.3

Refer immediately **to on-call paediatrician (for non-health professionals this can** be done through the hospital switchboard) for assessment providing the explanation from parent(s)/carer(s) **and** inform CSC. Paediatrics to liaise with CSC throughout process of assessment.

Suspected NAI

Accidental Injury

Initiate s.47 enquiry

Refer parent(s)/carer(s) for services advising on accident prevention

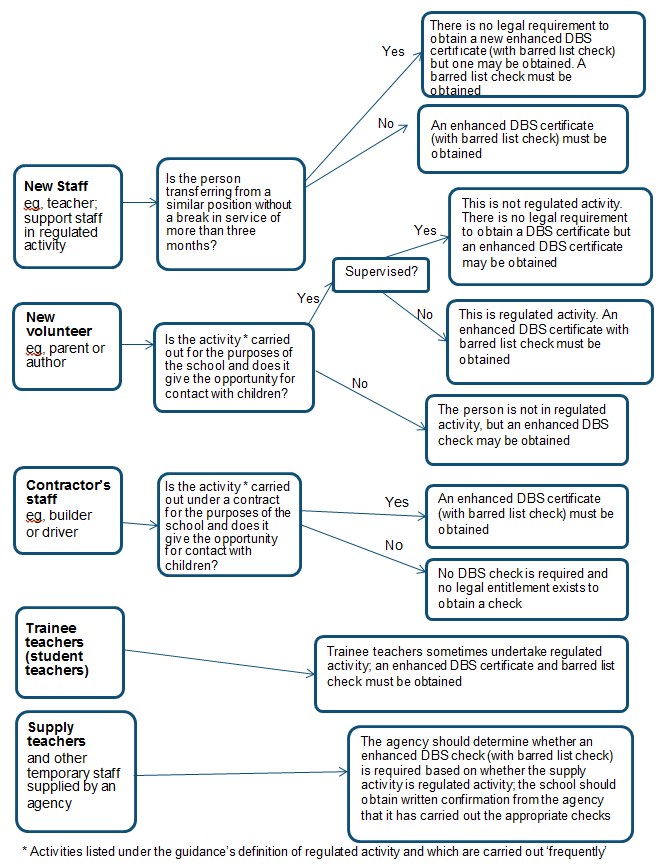
**APPENDIX 4: Children’s Social Care**

**Referrals**

**Lancashire**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | |
| The Customer Service Centre | 0300 123 6720 | |
| email address for referrals | [cypreferrals@lancashire.gov.uk](mailto:cypreferrals@lancashire.gov.uk) | |
| Emergency Duty Team (Out of Hours) 0300 123 6721/3  **Customer Service Contact Numbers in neighbouring Local Authorities:-**  **Blackburn with Darwen** 01254 666400 EDT 01254 587547  **Blackpool** 01254 477299  **Cumbria** 0333 240 1727  **North Yorkshire** 01609 536993 EDT 0845 0349417  **St Helens** 01744 676600 or 0300 6500 148 EDT 0845 0500 148  **Wirral** 0151 606 2008 EDT 0151 604 63501  **Sefton** 0845 140 0845 EDT 0151 9208234  **Rochdale** 0300 303 0440 EDT 0300 303 8875  **Bradford** 01274 437500 EDT 01274 431010  **Wigan** 01942 828300 EDT 0161 834 2436 | |  |

**APPENDIX 5: DBS Check Flowchart**



**Corona Virus: Safeguarding in School, Colleges and other Providers (20/05/20) – Summary**

Please be aware of new updated Safeguarding Guidance released on 20/05 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-other-providers/coronavirus-covid-19-safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-other-providers>

Some key points for schools in respect of the re-opening of schools in this document:

* Each school and college’s circumstances will be slightly different. Any school or college that cannot achieve the small groups necessary at any point should discuss options with their local authority or trust. This might be because there are not enough classrooms/spaces available in the setting or because they do not have enough available teachers/staff to supervise the groups.

The safeguarding principles as outlined in KCSIE 2019/2020 remain the same for schools :

* the best interests of children must always continue to come first
* if anyone in a school or college has a safeguarding concern about any child they should continue to act and act immediately
* a DSL or deputy should be available
* it is essential that unsuitable people are not allowed to enter the children’s workforce and/or gain access to children
* children should continue to be protected when they are online

It is likely as children start to return to school, staff and volunteers may identify new safeguarding concerns about children. It is advised where possible to allow DSLs to have more time to support staff and children regarding new concerns as more children return.

**Child Protection Policy**

It is advised that a Corona Virus addendum to the Child Protection policy is appropriate – this has previously been provided by the Safeguarding Team – please ensure that the policy is updated and reflects the below:

* what staff and volunteers should do if they have any concerns about a child, including new concerns where children are returning
* the continued importance of all staff and volunteers acting and acting immediately on any safeguarding concerns, including new concerns where children are returning
* the importance of ensuring relevant safeguarding and welfare information held on all children remains accurate and up to date. Schools and colleges should be doing all they reasonably can to ask parents and carers to advise them of any changes regarding welfare, health and wellbeing that they should be aware of before a child returns
* DSL arrangements
* what arrangements are in place to keep children not physically attending the school or college safe, especially online and how concerns about these children should be progressed.
* any updated advice received from local authorities regarding children with education, health and care (EHC) plans, the local authority designated officer and children’s social care, reporting mechanisms, referral thresholds and children in need
* the continued importance for school and college staff to work with and support children’s social workers, the local authority virtual school head for looked-after and previously looked-after children and any other relevant safeguarding and welfare partners

**DSLs**

As more children return to school it is expected that there is a trained DSL available on site. It is acknowledged that in exceptional circumstances this may not be possible and suggests:

* a trained DSL (or deputy) from the school or college can be available to be contacted via phone or online video - for example working from home
* sharing trained DSLs (or deputies) with other schools or colleges (who should be available to be contacted via phone or online video)

Where a DSL is not available on site it is expected that a senior leader should take responsibility for co-ordinating safeguarding on site. For example, updating child protection files, liaising with the DSL and other agencies as required.

Each day all staff in school need to know each day who the DSL is and how to contact them.

The DSL should provide support to all staff to ensure that contact is maintained with children (and their families) who are not yet returning to school or college. Where possible staff should try and speak directly to children to help identify any concerns. Staff should be encouraged (where possible) to make calls from the school or college site via school or college phones and devices.

It is acknowledged that DSL training is unlikely to take place during this period, for the period coronavirus measures are in place, a DSL (or deputy) who has been trained will continue to be classed as a trained DSL (or deputy) even if they miss their refresher training. In Lancashire online DSL training is being offered where required and can be accessed by contacting [school.safeguarding@lancashire.gov.uk](mailto:school.safeguarding@lancashire.gov.uk)

**Attendance**

The attendance of vulnerable children in school, as defined in the document is expected, where it is appropriate for them – that is where there are no shielding concerns. The Government expect educational providers and other relevant partners to work with and support the relevant families and pupils to return to school or college, where attendance is appropriate.

Schools and colleges should continue to notify social workers where children with a social worker do not attend. They should also continue to follow up with any parent or carer whose child has been expected to attend and doesn’t.

Parents and carers will not be penalised if their child does not attend educational provision. Schools and colleges should resume taking their attendance register from 1 June and continue to complete the online Educational Setting Status form which gives the Department for Education daily updates on how many children and staff are attending.

For children moving schools it will continue to be important for any school or college whose children are attending another setting to ensure appropriate information and safeguarding files, are shared with the new school. Ideally this should be done prior to a child moving.

In respect of recruitment, if schools and colleges are recruiting new staff, they should continue to follow the relevant safer recruitment processes for their setting, including, as appropriate, relevant sections in part 3 of [KCSIE](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2). Where schools and colleges are utilising volunteers, they should continue to follow the checking and risk assessment process as set out in paragraphs 167 to 172 of [KCSIE](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2). Under no circumstances should a volunteer who has not been checked be left unsupervised or allowed to work in regulated activity.

**Mental Health**

Teachers should be aware of the impact the current circumstances can have on the mental health of those students/pupils (and their parents). Please be aware of the Government Guidance Our guidance on [mental health and behaviour in schools](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-health-and-behaviour-in-schools--2) and ensure this is followed in respect of any concerns regarding a child's emotional wellbeing.

**Virtual Lessons**

There has been a number of queries to the Safeguarding Team recently regarding Virtual lessons. There is no expectation that teachers should live stream or provide pre-recorded videos. Schools and colleges should consider the approaches that best suit the needs of their children and staff. There is guidance from the National Cyber Security Centre on [which video conference service is right for you](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/guidance/video-conferencing-services-security-guidance-organisations) and [using video conferencing services securely](https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/guidance/video-conferencing-services-using-them-securely) can help set up video conferencing safely, if you choose to use it.

The Safeguarding Advice line remains open Monday –Friday 8.45 – 5pm for any safeguarding advice or queries required – 01772 531196.

1. Section 17(10) Children Act 1989: those unlikely to achieve a reasonable standard of health and development without local authority services, those whose health and development is likely to be significantly impaired without the provision of such services, or disabled children. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Guidance for schools on the management and support of young people who display problematic or sexually harmful behaviour, for example is available via school.safeguarding[@lancashire.gov.uk](mailto:andrea.glynn@lancashire.gov.uk) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [Triangle Image Vocabulary](file:///E:\Phil\Documents\Phil%20Work\links\how_it_is_booklet_and_cover.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)