

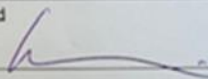
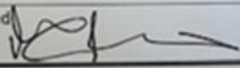
Medway Community Primary School



SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION POLICY AND GUIDELINES

Designated Safeguarding Lead – Steven Williams
September 2024 – 2025

The contents within this are specific to the academic year 2024-2025 and in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2024 and Working Together to Keep Children Safe 2023.

Policy Date:	2024		
Policy Review Date:	2025	Headteacher S Williams	Signed 
Ratified by Governing Body:			
Michael Berriman		Chair of Governors	Signed 

Safeguarding is defined as protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of health and/or development, ensuring that children grow up in the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

Personnel with designated responsibility for handling allegations:

Academic Year	Designated Senior Lead for Child Protection	Deputy Designated Senior Leads	Nominated Governors
2024 - 2025	Steven Williams (Head)	Rehana Miah (Deputy Head) Sarah Niner (Deputy Head) Sian Elton (Assistant Head) Paulette Pemberton (Learning Mentor) Martyn Atkinson (Mentor)	Michael Berriman (Chair of Governors) Wendy Harrison (Vice Chair of Governors)

Personnel with designated responsibility for handling allegations against staff (including supply teachers) and volunteers:

Academic Year	Head teacher	Deputy Heads	Chair of Governors
2024 - 2025	Steven Williams	Rehana Miah Sarah Niner	Michael Berriman (Chair of Govs)

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1. Safeguarding Key Staff (these posters can be found around the school.)

Safeguarding

Safeguarding is defined as protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of health and/or development, ensuring that children grow up by providing safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.



**Mr Steven Williams –
Headteacher
Designated Safeguarding
Lead**



**Mrs Rehana Miah – Deputy
Head
Deputy Designated
Safeguarding Lead**



**Mrs Sarah Niner – Deputy
Head/SENDCo
Deputy Designated
Safeguarding Lead**



**Mrs Sian Elton – Assistant
Head
Deputy Designated
Safeguarding Lead**



**Our Safeguarding Governor
Mr Michael Berriman (Chair of
Governors)**



**Mrs Paulette
Pemberton –
Mentor
Deputy
Designated
Safeguarding
Lead**



**Mr Martyn
Atkinson –
Attendance
Officer
Deputy
Designated
Safeguarding Lead**

Sarah Niner – Designated Teacher for Looked After Children

Sarah Niner – Senior Mental Health Lead

Sarah Niner – Special Educational Needs Coordinator

Jude Atkinson – Local Authority Designated Officer

Martyn Atkinson – Attendance Officer

2 Introduction

Medway CPS fully recognises the contribution it can make to protect children and support pupils in school. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. To fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. Our establishment has a culture of vigilance, we take a whole school approach to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and we consider, at all times, what is in the best interest of the child and young person. We endeavour to identify concerns early, provide help for children, promote children's welfare, take into consideration the child's lived in experience and prevent concerns from escalating.

The aim of this policy is to safeguard and promote our pupil's welfare, safety and health by fostering an honest, open, caring and supportive climate and our staff members working with pupils to maintain an attitude of **'it could happen here'** where safeguarding is concerned. This policy sets out how the school and the governing body discharges its statutory responsibilities relating to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are pupils at the school.

Safeguarding is defined as:

- Providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge.
- Protecting children from maltreatment; whether that is within or outside the home, including online
- Preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development;
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

Child protection is part of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and is defined in WTTSC 2023 as activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suspected to be suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. This includes harm that occurs inside or outside the home, including online.

Effective safeguarding means practitioners should understand and be sensitive to factors, including economic and social circumstances and ethnicity, which can impact children and families' lives.

No single practitioner can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, **everyone** who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action. Medway is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its students. We believe that:

- All children/young people have the right to be protected from harm;
- Children/young people need to be safe and to feel safe in school;
- This means our staff consider, at all times, what is in the best interest of the children/ young people
- Children/young people need support which matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse;
- All children/young people have the right to speak freely and voice their values and beliefs;
- All children/young people must be encouraged to respect each other's values and support each other;

- All children/young people have the right to be supported to meet their emotional, and social needs as well as their educational needs – a happy healthy sociable child/young person will achieve better educationally;
- The staff within our school are prepared to identify children and young people who may benefit from Early Help intervention
- Schools can and do contribute to the prevention of abuse, victimisation, bullying including cyber bullying, exploitation, extreme behaviours, discriminatory views and risk taking behaviours; and
- All staff and visitors have an important role to play in safeguarding children and protecting them from abuse.

Medway CPS will fulfil local and national responsibilities and accepted best practice as laid out in the following documents:-

- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023
- Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory guidance for schools and colleges (DfE Sept 2024)
- What To Do If You Are Worried a Child Is Being Abused March 2015
- Education and Training (Welfare of Children) Act 2021
- The School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009 & Amended Regulations 2015; Safer Recruitment in Education including.
- Guidance for Safer Working Practice 2019 (Rev April 2022) Safer Recruitment consortium
- Prevent Duty 2015
- Information sharing: Advice for Practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people parents and carers (March 2015)
- Leicester Safeguarding Children's Partnership Board (LSCPb)
- The Children Act 1989 and 2004
- The Education Act 2002 s175/s157
- Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools: Departmental Advice (DfE 2018)
- Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families 2000
- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Position of Trust offence)
- Voyeurism (Offences Act) 2019
- Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003/Updated regulations July 2020
- Safeguarding & Child Protection education procedures in Leicester, notes, information, and training for Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) in schools
- Children and Families Act 2014
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Sharing Nudes and Semi Nudes December 2020, UK Council for Internet Safety (Revised March 2024)
- Searching, screening and confiscation at school July 2022

The Governing Body takes seriously its responsibility under section 175 of the Education Act 2002 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; and to work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements within our school to identify, assess, and support those children who are suffering harm.

We recognise that all staff and governors have a full and active part to play in protecting our pupils from harm, and that the child's welfare is our paramount concern.

All staff ('Staff' Covers ALL adult staff on site, including temporary, supply and ancillary staff, and volunteers working with children) believe that our school should provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child.

3 Overall Aims

- The policy will provide help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge and protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online
- Contribute to safeguarding our students and promoting their welfare and mental health by supporting the child's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and resilience at the same time considering the best interest of the child.
- Providing an environment in which children and young people feel safe, secure, valued and respected, feel confident and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties.
- Raising the awareness of all teaching and non-teaching staff of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse.
- Ensure our staff identify concerns early, provide help for children, promote children's welfare and prevent concerns from escalating.
- Providing a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we, the school, contribute to assessments of need and support plans for those children including Child Missing/Persistently absent from Education.
- Acknowledging the need for effective and appropriate communication between all members of staff in relation to safeguarding pupils.
- Developing a structured procedure within the school which will be followed by all members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse.
- Developing effective working relationships with all other agencies involved in safeguarding children including Early Help and intervention
- Work within the curriculum raising awareness of and promoting safeguarding, to our children/young people including e-safety and online safety inside and outside of establishment
- Ensuring that all adults within our school who have access to children have been checked as to their suitability. This includes other community users of our facilities.

Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, it is important that a referral to local authority children's social care (and if appropriate the police) is made immediately. Our school procedures for safeguarding children are in line with the *Leicester City Safeguarding Children's Partnership Board (LSCPB), Multi Agency Child Protection/Safeguarding Procedures*; (<https://lrs cb.proceduresonline.com/>),

4 Expectations

All staff and visitors will be familiar with this safeguarding policy;

- Staff will have access to, a copy of, and be well versed in this Policy; which will also form part of their induction and revisited annually through Whole School Safeguarding Training provided by the local authority.
- Be subject to Safer Recruitment processes and checks, whether they are new staff, supply staff, contractors, volunteers etc.
- For those regular external visitors/providers such as cleaners and caterers; to have shown the school a copy of their H & S and Child Protection Guidelines as best practice and where applicable; and that the school has a statement in main reception notifying external visitors who the Schools DSL is and what to do if they have any concerns about a child's welfare
- Be involved in the implementation of individual education programmes, integrated support plans, child in need plans and interagency child protection plans;
- Be alert to signs and indicators of possible abuse (See Appendix 1)
- Staff understand that 'harm' can including 'witnessing harm to others' for example cases of domestic abuse
- Record concerns/disclosures and give the record to the DSL; and
- Deal with a disclosure of abuse from a child in line with our school procedures; informing the DSL immediately, and provide a written account as soon as possible. This includes making the appropriate contact with children's social care (DSL).
- Record safeguarding information using school procedures whether electronic or in paper form

Reporting concerns

In our school/college, if a staff member or visitor needs to make a referral to our Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), the following steps are taken:

- 1 Medway uses CPOMS to record any disclosures, these trigger support from all the schools DSL's
- 2 If the IT system is unavailable or the person referring does not have a log in, they should speak directly to a DSL or Deputy DSL without hesitation.

All parents will be familiar with this safeguarding policy;

- Parents/Cares will have access to the Child Protection Policy as part of initial information given to perspective/existing Parents/Carers and will be available through our schools website. Additional copies will be issued as and when required including notifying parents of changes within the document i.e. revised annual policy.

Communicating with parents:

In addition to the section above, the following statement is provided and highlighted to parents so they are aware of the school's responsibilities:

‘The school ensures children learn in a safe, caring and enriching environment. Children are taught how to keep themselves safe, on and offline, to develop positive and healthy relationships, how to avoid situations where they might be at risk including by being exploited.

The school has a statutory responsibility to share any concerns it might have about a child in need of protection with other agencies and in particular police, health and children’s services. Schools are not able to investigate concerns but have a legal duty to refer them. In most instances, the school will be able to inform the parents/carer of its need to make a referral. However, sometimes the school is advised by Children’s Social Care or police that the parent/carer cannot be informed whilst they investigate the matter. We understand the anxiety parents/carers understandably feel when they are not told about any concerns from the outset. The school follows legislation that aims to act in the interests of the child.

Extended school and before and after school activities

Where the governing body provides services or activities directly under the supervision or management of school staff, the school’s arrangements for child protection will apply.

Where services or activities are provided separately by another body, the governing body should seek assurance in writing that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place to safeguard and protect children and there are arrangements to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate. There is a joint responsibility to ensure systems are in place.

5 Procedures

Medway CPS will ensure that:

- The governing body understands and fulfils its safeguarding responsibilities.
- We have a Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads for child protection and safeguarding, who have undertaken DSL training delivered by Safeguarding in Education, Leicester City Council; of which their training will be refreshed every two years.
- All members of staff are provided with opportunities **annually** to receive INSET training by the Safeguarding in Education team in order to develop their understanding of child protection and safeguarding in particular the signs and indicators of abuse.
- All members of staff, volunteers, and governors know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse, and the procedure to be followed in appropriately sharing a concern of possible abuse or a disclosure of abuse.
- All parents/carers are made aware of the school's responsibilities in regard to child protection procedures through publication of the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, and reference to it in our correspondence and home school agreement.
- Our lettings policy will seek to ensure the suitability of adults working with children on school sites at any time.
- Community users organising activities for children are aware of and understand the need for compliance with the school's child protection guidelines and procedures.
- Medway is committed to safer recruitment as outlined in Keeping Children Safe In Education. The school will ensure all appropriate checks are carried out for all staff and volunteers including online searches as part of due diligence. Appropriate checks will be recorded on the Single Central Record which will be audited termly by Sarah Niner or Rehana Miah. The school will ensure at least one person who is safer recruitment trained will be part of the recruitment process. All volunteers will undergo a risk assessment. See also the Safer Recruitment policy & guidance.
- All governors / proprietors / trustees will undergo a DBS check and a S128 / Section 128 direction check as outlined in Keeping children safe in education
- The name of any member of staff considered not suitable to work with children will be notified to either the Disclosure and Barring Service or the relevant Government Department/Agency (where appropriate), depending on the nature of the concern, with the advice and support of the Local Authority Designated Officer. (LADO) and that a member of our SLT has attended LADO training (Managing allegations against staff members) and understands the harms threshold/low level concerns thresholds as set out in KCSIE

- Our procedures will be annually reviewed and up-dated and ratified by the Governing Body.
- The names and photographs of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads will be clearly shown in the school with a statement explaining the school's role in referring and monitoring cases of suspected abuse
- All adults, (including supply teachers, non-teaching staff and volunteers), new to our school will be directed to a copy of; our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, the school's behaviour policy, the school's Child Missing in Education policy, the booklet 'What To Do if You're Worried A Child is Being Abused', Keeping children safe in education Part 1 and Annex C, and the name and contact details of the Designated Safeguarding Lead will be explained as part of their induction into the school. In addition to this, all such staff and volunteers will be made aware of the 'Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings, 2020 (Safer Recruitment Consortium). They will sign to confirmed these as been read and understood as part of the induction process.

S:\Safeguarding\Portfolio\INDUCTION\STAFF\Docs to read and sign

6 Responsibilities

All our staff understand that children may not feel ready or know how to disclose that they are being abused, neglected, exploited, or, and may not even recognise their experiences as harmful. Our staff act as the 'eyes and ears' for our children and young people, meaning it is their responsibility to recognise signs and indicators of abuse and respond accordingly, rather than waiting for the child to disclose. Children might feel embarrassed, humiliated, or threatened, possibly due to their vulnerability, disability, sexual orientation, or language barriers. This does not deter our staff from maintaining professional curiosity and speaking to the DSL(s) if they have concerns about a child. Our staff are also committed to building trusted relationships with children and young people to facilitate open communication and support the child.

We understand that our responsibility to safeguard children requires that we all appropriately share any concerns as soon as a staff member or volunteer suspects/knows of a concern that we may have about children. The first point of contact is the DSL or other members of the Safeguarding Team (in their absence). The DSL will inform the Headteacher of any referrals to be made. If the concerns is in regards to the conduct of a staff member the report is made to the Headteacher. If the concerns is regarding the Headteacher then the Chair of Governors should be informed.

If a staff member feels they cannot disclose information to their DSL, Head teacher or Governor(s), they must then follow our schools whistleblowing procedures to report their concerns. (Appendix 6)

All staff will be versed in our Whistleblowing procedure and understand when it is appropriate to use the procedures and will be given details of the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline.

All staff will be well versed in the school's Child Missing protocols and know and understand that any child that is regularly absent or missing can be a cause for concern and a possible indicator that the child is at risk of abuse or in need of help and support, this will be recorded on CPOMs with actions identified by DSL's.

The role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead

Keeping Children Safe in Education, Annex C, outlines specific responsibilities of a DSL (A member of the School's Leadership Team) and their responsibilities within this role. Our lead DSL will take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety). This is also explicit in their job description. We also have a number of deputy designated safeguarding leads who are trained to the same standard and provide the same level of support.

Their key areas of responsibilities include:-

Manage Referrals:

- Refer cases of suspected abuse, neglect and exploitation to children's social care/police
- Support staff who make referrals to local authority

- The Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern and support staff with this
- Cases in relation to allegations against staff members to LADO including disclosure and barring
- Cases where any crime may have been committed to the Police

Work with Others:

- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff
- Act as a point of contact with the safeguarding partners
- Liaise with the headteacher or principal to inform him or her of issues- especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations. This should include being aware of the requirement for children to have an Appropriate Adult
- As required, liaise with the “case manager” (as per Part four) and the local authority designated officer(s) (LADO) for child protection concerns in cases which concern a staff member
- Liaise with staff (especially teachers, pastoral support staff, school nurses, IT Technicians, senior mental health leads and special educational needs co-ordinators (SENCOs), or the named person with oversight for SEN in a college and Senior Mental Health Leads) on matters of safety and safeguarding and welfare (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that children’s needs are considered holistically
- Have an understanding of an implement an appropriate adult to be present during a police investigation. (PACE Code C 2019)
- liaise with the senior mental health lead and, where available, the Mental Health Support Team, where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health
- promote supportive engagement with parents and/or carers in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances
- work with the headteacher and relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on children’s attendance, engagement and achievement at school or college. This includes:
 - ensure that the school or college knows who its cohort of children who have or have had a social worker are, understanding their academic progress and attainment, and maintaining a culture of high aspirations for this cohort; and,
 - support teaching staff to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help children who have or have had a social worker reach their potential, recognising that even when statutory social care intervention has ended, there is still a lasting impact on children’s educational outcomes.

Information sharing and managing child protection files

Our DSL(s) are responsible for ensuring that our child protection files are kept up to date. The information is kept confidential and stored securely. Our records will contain the following information:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern

- Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved
- A note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- Transfer child protection files (including in year transfers) to the new school or college as soon as possible, and within 5 days for an in-year transfer or within the first 5 days of the start of a new term, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt will be obtained

Our DSL(s) will ensure the file is only accessed by those who need to see it and where the file or its contents are shared, this happens in line with information sharing advice outlined government guidance KCSIE.

Raise Awareness

- Ensure each member of staff (new and part-time) has access to and understands our child protection policy and procedures
- Ensure our child protection policy is reviewed annually, updated, and reviewed regularly, and work with our governing bodies/ proprietors regarding this
- Ensure our 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 (section XX above)
- Link with the safeguarding partners ensuring our staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements
- Help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children who have or have had a Social Worker are experiencing, with teachers and school and college leadership staff

Training Knowledge and Skills

- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, and social care referral arrangements
- Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference/review conference and attend to these effectively
- Understand the importance DSL(s) has in providing information and support to children social care in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children
- Understand the lasting impact that adversity and trauma can have, including on children's behaviour, mental health and wellbeing, and what is needed in responding to this in promoting educational outcomes
- Are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), those with relevant health conditions and young carers
- Understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and college, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners.
- Be aware that we may share information without consent if it is not possible to gain consent
- Understand and support the school or college staff with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
- Are able to understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident to keep children safe whilst they are online at school or college
- Recognise additional risks that children with (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support children with SEND to stay safe online
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses

- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

In addition to the formal training set out above, our DSL(s) knowledge and skills are regularly at regular intervals to allow them to understand and keep up to date with any developments relevant to their role.

Providing support to staff

- Ensure our staff are supported during the referrals processes
- Support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support

Understanding the views of children

It is important that children feel heard and understood. Therefore, our DSL(s) designated safeguarding leads will be supported in developing knowledge and skills to:

- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, and in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them
- Understand the difficulties that children may have in approaching staff about their circumstances and consider how to build trusted relationships which facilitate communication

Holding and sharing Information

Our DSL(s) will be equipped to:

- Understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and college, and with other schools and colleges on transfer including in-year and between primary and secondary education, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners
- Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UKGDPR) and how to comply
- Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of all concerns, discussions and decisions made including the rationale for those decisions. This should include instances where referrals were or were not made to another agency such as LA children's social care or the Prevent program etc

Availability

- During term time, our DSL(s) will always be available on school site. The school will arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities and trips and in exceptional circumstances, availability will be made via mobile phone and or Skype

Roles and responsibilities of the Head teacher

The Head teacher of Medway CPS will ensure that:

- The policies and procedures adopted by the governing body are fully implemented, and followed by all staff
- Specifically, the Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy, Behaviour Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, LADO Procedures, Peer on Peer Abuse/Sexualised Behaviour Policy, Safer Recruitment Policy and other relevant policies are updated annually, ratified by the Governing body proprietors/ trustees

annually and that policies are available publicly either via the school website, parents evening, open days or by other means

- That staff undergo and attend annual Whole School Safeguarding Training (INSET)
 - That all staff undergo appropriate online safety training
 - That all staff receive regular updates in relation to safeguarding, child protection and online safety.
 - Sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable DSL/DDSL's and other staff to discharge their responsibilities; including taking part in inter-agency meetings and contributing to the assessment of children.
 - That the Headteacher is aware of Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) processes regarding allegations about other staff members, specifically the 'harms' and 'low-level concerns' thresholds
 - That the Headteacher has attended LADO Training and refreshed no later than every 2 years
 - That the Head teacher has attended Safer Recruitment Training and that training is refreshed no later than every 5 years; and that at least 1 member of the Governing body has attended Safer Recruitment Training.
 - All staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children, and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner. (Whole school approach and child centred practice)
 - All staff consider the best interest of a child and are made aware that they have an individual responsibility for referring child protection concerns, promptly and using the proper channels.
 - All staff have an understanding of Early Help and have the ability to identify children who would benefit from Early Help intervention.
 - That regular external visitors/providers such as cleaners, caterers have shown the school a copy of their H & S and Child Protection guidelines as best practice and where applicable; and that the school has a statement in main reception notifying external visitors who the Schools DSL(s) are and what to do if they have any concerns about a child's welfare
 - The DSL's undergo safeguarding and child protection training which is updated regularly, with advice from the LSCP, Safeguarding in Education and in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education, , Annex C
 - New members of staff, temporary or permanent including volunteers are given a full induction that includes Safeguarding and Child Protection Guidelines and names of DSL(s).
-
- All staff are made aware of their right to whistle blow, have a copy of the whistleblowing procedures and are well versed with the procedures Appendix 6

Roles and responsibilities of the Governing Body

The Governors of Medway CPS will ensure that:

Medway Governing body has a strategic leadership responsibility for our school's/college's safeguarding arrangements and comply with their duties under legislation. Our governing body ensures policies, procedures and training in our school/college are effective and comply with the law at all times. Our Lead Governors for Safeguarding are Michael Berriman and Wendy Harrison.

We also will ensure that all our governors and trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction. The training will equip them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge to test and assure themselves that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place in our school/colleges are effective and support the delivery of a robust whole school approach to safeguarding. Our governors and trustees training will be regularly updated.

Furthermore, the governors/proprietors/trustees of our school/college will ensure that:

- The school has a Safeguarding policy and procedures in place, and the policy is made available to parents on request and available on the school website: <http://www.medway.leicester.sch.uk/>
- That all school staff members working with children consider the best interests of children and are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned
- There is a senior member of the school's leadership team who is designated to take lead responsibility for dealing with child protection – DSL
- There is an appointed deputy(s) for child protection, in the event of the unavailability of the DSL
- Where there is a safeguarding concern, Governing Body/ SLT will ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide for them
- That systems are in place, well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for children to confidently report abuse, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously, and knowing they can safely express their views and give feedback
- The DSL and the appointed deputy(s) for child protection undertakes training for designated senior persons, in addition to inter-agency child protection training, that is provided by, or to standards agreed by, LSPB, and attends refresher DSL training at two-yearly intervals
- That clear systems and processes are in place for identifying and responding to potential mental health problems to a child including routes to escalate, referrals and accountability systems
- The Head teacher, and all other staff and volunteers who work with children, undertake appropriate training which is kept up-to-date through Whole School Training (annually); and that new staff, temporary staff and volunteers who work with children are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities. (Through the induction process)
- That there are clear systems and processes in place for identifying concerns (including mental health), routes to escalate and clear referral and accountability systems.
- The Headteacher, and all other staff and volunteers who work with children, undertake appropriate online safety training
- There are procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers (LADO) and that the thresholds for allegations (Harms Thresholds/Low Level Concerns) against staff and volunteers are understood and reported appropriately by all staff members. (Appendix 3 & 6)
- That Code of Conduct is up to date, maintained and adhered by staff so as not to bring the school into disrepute
- The chair of governors/ proprietors/ trustees (or, in the absence of a chair, the vice chair) deals with any allegations of abuse made against the Headteacher, in liaison with the Local Authority Designated Officer.

- That at least 1 member of the Governing body has attended LADO Training as a minimum and is refreshed regularly
- That at least 1 member of the Governing Body has attended Safer Recruitment Training as a minimum and is refreshed regularly
- The governing body or individual governors will have a role in dealing with individual cases or a right to details of cases except when exercising their disciplinary functions in respect of allegations against a member of staff
- Any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to the attention of the governing body are rectified
- Policies and procedures are reviewed annually, and information is provided to the Local Authority on how the governing body discharges its duties regarding safeguarding and child protection.
- There is an individual member of the governing body who will champion issues to do with safeguarding children and child protection within the school, liaise with the DSL, and provide information and reports to the governing body, and that person is appropriately trained to discharge their responsibilities effectively. Our schools Lead Governors for Safeguarding are Micheal Berriman and Wendy Harrison.
- Will ensure that school creates a culture of safe recruitment and, as part of that, adopts recruitment procedures that help deter, reject or identify people who might abuse (Keeping Children Safe in Education).
- That the Chair of the governing body / proprietors/ trustees completes the Annual Safeguarding Return– supporting schools to exercise their duties in relation to Safeguarding & Child Protection and return the document to the local authority in a timely manner
- That there is a Lead Governor for Antbullying and behaviour in the school. Our lead is Mr Sanjee De Silva
- That there is a Lead Governor for Mental Health in the School. Our lead is Mr Martyn Atkinson

Our Governing Body/Proprietors will ensure they facilitate a whole school/college approach to safeguarding. This means ensuring safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development. Ultimately, all systems, processes and policies will operate with the best interests of the child at their heart.

7 Supporting Children

Some children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Children may need this help for various reasons and their experiences of trauma and abuse can lead them to becoming more vulnerable or educationally disadvantaged. When receiving information from the Local Authority that a child has a social worker, our DSL(s) will use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interest of a child's safety and welfare, as routine. Our DSL(s), where appropriate, will share information accordingly with relevant partner agencies to safeguard and promote the physical and mental health wellbeing of any child. In addition to this;

- We recognise that a child who is abused, who witnesses violence or who lives in a violent environment may feel helpless and humiliated, may blame him/herself, and find it difficult to develop and maintain a sense of self-worth
- We recognise that the school may provide the only stability in the lives of children who have been abused or who are at risk of harm
- We accept that research shows that the behaviour of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be normal, too aggressive or being withdrawn

Our school will support all students by:

- That child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide when dealing with a safeguarding concern
- That systems are in place, place, well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for children to confidently report abuse, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously, and knowing they can safely express their views and give feedback
- Encouraging the development of self-esteem and resilience in every aspect of school life including through the curriculum
- Identifying children who are in need of extra mental health support which includes working with external agencies
- Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within the school
- Ensure children are taught to recognise when they are at risk and know how to get help when they need it. Both, physically, mentally, and online.
- Liaising and working together with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children including Early Help.
- Notifying Children's Social Care as soon as there is a significant concern
- Ensuring that a named teacher is designated for Looked After Children/Children in Need (LAC and CIN) and that an up to date list of LAC/CIN is regularly reviewed and monitored.
- Providing continuing support to a student (about whom there have been concerns) who leaves the school by ensuring that such concerns and school medical records are forwarded under confidential cover to the Head at the pupil's new school as a matter of urgency
- Working with partner agencies to support and safeguard children within; Early Help, Children in Need, Child Protection and Looked After Children
- Our Governors and school staff will ensure that children are taught about how to keep themselves and others safe, including online. We recognise that effective education will be tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of individual children, including children who are victims of abuse,

and children with special educational needs and deaf/disabled children and young people. Aspects include:

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

Confidentiality

We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential and the best interest of a child should be considered at all times. However, The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children.

Our staff and practitioners (may) share information without consent where there is good reason to do so, and that the sharing of information will enhance the safeguarding of a child in a timely manner. *It would be legitimate to share information without consent where: it is not possible to gain consent; it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent; and, if to gain consent would place a child at risk.*

The Head teacher or DSL will disclose personal information about a pupil to other members of staff on a need to know basis only. Staff will be informed of relevant details only when the DSL feels their having knowledge of a situation will improve their ability to deal with an individual student/family. A written record will be made of what information has been shared, with whom, and when.

All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children.

All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's own safety or well-being, or that of another child.

We will always undertake to share our intention to refer a child to Children's Social Care with their parents/carers consent unless to do so could put the child at greater risk of harm, or impede a criminal investigation. If in doubt, we will consult with the Children's Social Care, duty & Advice Service.

8 Supporting Staff

We recognise that staff working in the school who have become involved with a child who has suffered harm, or appears to be likely to suffer harm may find the situation stressful and upsetting.

We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties and concerns with the DSL and to seek further support where necessary. This could be provided by, for example, the Head teacher, by Occupational Health and/or a teacher/trade union representative as appropriate.

We understand that staff should have access to advice on the boundaries of appropriate behaviour. Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings, 2019 (Safer Recruitment Consortium) provides advice on this and the circumstances which should be avoided, in order to limit complaints against staff of abuse of trust, and/or allegations of physical or sexual abuse. These matters form part of staff induction and are referred to in the staff handbook/code of conduct.

We recognise that DSL's should have access to support and appropriate workshops, courses or meetings as organised or arranged through the Local Authority/LSPB

Allegations against staff (including supply teachers.)

All school staff including supply staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews or work with individual children or parents to be conducted in view of other adults.

All staff should be aware of the Whole School Behaviour Policy and Staff Code of Conduct

All staff including supply staff should be aware of the Guidance for Safer Working Practices for Adults who work with Children and Young People 2019/2020 and will have read this as part of the school induction.

All staff as part of their annual safeguarding training will receive E Safety Training and will sign the E-Safety Acceptable Use Agreement. This sets out responsibilities for all staff, ensuring they have an up-to-date awareness of e-safety matters and that all digital communications with students/parents/carers should be a professional level and only carried out using official school systems.

We understand that a pupil may make an allegation against a member of staff:-

If such an allegation is made, the member of staff receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Head teacher or the most senior teacher if the Head teacher is not present.

The Headteacher/senior teacher on all such occasions will immediately discuss the content of the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and follow the process for managing the concern laid down in the LSCPB Procedures (<https://llrscb.proceduresonline.com/>) In addition to this, the Headteacher is aware of the harms thresholds and difference between low level concerns and harms as set out in KCSIE and within the schools 'Managing Allegations against Staff and Volunteers'

If the allegation made to a member of staff concerns the Head teacher, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Chair of Governors who will consult with Children's Social Care, LADO, without notifying the Head teacher first. (0116 454 2440)

In all occasions identified in 12.7 & 12.8 above, the school will follow the LSPB/Local Authority procedures for managing allegations against staff and volunteers, a copy of which can be found in the School's Managing Allegations Policy.

Suspension of the member of staff against whom an allegation has been made needs careful consideration, and we will consult in making this decision.

In line with this policy and other school procedures for incident reporting/recording, staff and pupils may provide accounts of events which will be stored under our own secure systems and may be produced in the event of any allegation. However, such accounts must not constitute an official statement and the reporting person must not be questioned over their disclosure at this stage.

Our lettings agreement for other users requires that the organiser will manage the suspension of adults where necessary from school premises.

Our School staff are aware of and have an understanding of our 'Guidelines for Avoiding Allegations of Abuse' as outlined in Appendix 4.

Whistleblowing (full policy in Appendix 6)

We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so.

All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of colleagues. If necessary, they should speak to the Chair of Governors or the Local Authority Designated Officer.

All staff are aware of and understand how to use our schools whistleblowing procedures. Appendix 6.

All staff have access to the NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline

9 Our role in the prevention of abuse

We recognise that the school plays a significant part in the prevention of harm to our pupils by providing pupils with effective lines of communication with trusted adults, supportive friends and an ethos of protection.

The school community will therefore:

- Establish and maintain an ethos, which is understood by all staff, which enables children to feel secure and encourages them to talk knowing that they will be listened to. This includes considering the best interest of a child and maintaining the ethos of 'it could happen here'
- Ensure that all children know there is an adult in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.
- We will provide opportunities for students to develop skills, concepts, attitudes and knowledge that promote their safety and well-being.
- Relevant issues will be addressed through the PSHE curriculum and Relationships and Sex education, for example self-esteem, emotional literacy, assertiveness, power, sex and relationship education, e-safety and bullying including cyber bullying.
- Relevant issues will be addressed through other areas of the curriculum, for example, circle time, English, History, Drama, Art, and ICT and E Safety (includes online and offline safety)
- Other areas of work
- All our policies which address issues of power and potential harm, for example bullying including cyber bullying, equal opportunities, handling, positive behaviour, will be linked to ensure a whole school approach.
- Our safeguarding policy cannot be separated from the general ethos of the school, which should ensure that students are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other with respect, feel safe, have a voice, and are listened to.

Safeguarding students who are vulnerable to extremism

Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy and (Revised Prevent Duty Guidance 2015), there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism. There have been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.

Medway CPS values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs/ ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society's values. Both students and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion.

The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. Medway is clear

that this exploitation and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern. Definitions of radicalisation and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in Appendix 5.

Medway CPS seeks to protect children and young people against the messages of all violent extremism including, but not restricted to, those linked to religious ideologies, or to Far Right/Neo Nazi/White Supremacist ideology, Irish Nationalist extremist and Animal Rights movements.

In Leicester City and since the COVID-19 social distancing measures were enacted, many people have become less visible, meaning partner agencies now have less contact with the public. The number of referrals have increased since the lockdown restrictions were eased some time ago. Consequently, PREVENT have seen the number of referrals reduce in some areas. In Leicester City the risk of vulnerable people being drawn into terrorism still very much remains.

Other current key risks and themes specific to Leicester City are highlighted below

- The Online space is high risk, not just in terms of radicalisation but also around harmful influences and platforms hosting hate speech/groups/individuals. This has increased significantly since COVID19 with children and young people being exposed to these narratives, misinformation, disinformation and conspiracy theories. Leicester City are also seeing problems with peer to peer sharing of extreme and harmful content.
- The biggest threat is from DAESH and Al QAEDA influenced extremism - this is both locally and nationally. However, we know that the Extreme right wing and far right have capitalised on the fear and uncertainty of COVID and have used it to their advantage within their propaganda i.e. anti-immigration sentiment, Islamophobia, and anti-Semitic narratives to name a few
- Extremist travel is a priority. The risk around young people travelling out to areas such as Syria and Iraq to engage in conflict is still there (although slightly less now than it was a few years ago) and there should now be a consideration around returnees from Islamic state territories (both adults and children) and how the school would both identify and support them
- Also consider what support would be in place for asylum seekers from Afghanistan - whilst we are not suggesting they are a risk, trauma can cause vulnerabilities and vulnerabilities can leave children open to extremist ideologies
- Self-initiated terrorism (previously referred to as lone actor attacks on home soil) is also a priority and the propaganda being used by Daesh/Al Qaeda encourages this now rather than travelling to Islamic state territories to engage in conflict. SIT are difficult to identify because they act alone and often self-radicalise online.
- Mixed/Unclear and unstable ideologies are an emerging and increasing risk and should be given the same consideration for support by Prevent as other more clear and consistent ideologies. Young people/children referred to Prevent with these ideologies often present with multiple and complex needs and there is a commonality in cases with an obsession with mass violence (school shooter interests, weapons, mass violence but without targeting a specific group in society)

- The extreme right wing is a high priority. Activity is predominantly conducted online and can be covert in nature. We are seeing crossover between the ERW space and COVID conspiracy theories/Incel culture/Anti vax narratives. Right wing groups such as Patriotic Alternative have made a concerted effort throughout the pandemic to engage young people and their parents. PA also have a local footprint in Leicester/Leicestershire

10 Risk reduction

The school governors/proprietors/trustees, the Headteacher and the DSL's for Safeguarding will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Risk assessment may include consideration of the school's RE curriculum, SEND policy, assembly policy, the use of school premises by external agencies, integration of students by gender and SEN, anti-bullying policy and other issues specific to the school's profile, community and philosophy.

When any member of staff has concerns that a student may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak with the DSL in the first instance

Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism, but most young people do not become involved in extremist action. For this reason, the appropriate interventions in any particular case may not have any specific connection to the threat of radicalisation, for example they may address mental health, relationship or drug/alcohol issues.

Our staff have undergone Prevent Awareness Training and understand the steps to follow, via discussions with the DSL, if a referral to the Channel Programme is required.

Contextual Safeguarding, Assessment Of Risk Outside The Home, Extra Familial Harms (Child Criminal Exploitation)

CCE is a form of abuse and occurs when an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into criminal activity. Safeguarding incidents and CCE can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. Medway staff including our DSL(s) endeavour to consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur and will consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual abuse (including harassment and exploitation), domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse), criminal exploitation, serious youth violence, county lines, and radicalisation. This is known as contextual safeguarding and assessment of risk outside the home, which simply means Medway staff will take into consideration wider environmental factors that may be present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and or welfare. This way, schools and colleges are able to provide as much information as possible as part of the referral process to Childrens Social Care as necessary. Environmental factors within Contextual Safeguarding include but are not exclusive to;

County Lines & Child Financial Abuse

Criminal exploitation of children is a widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns. County Lines is a term

used when drug gangs from big cities expand their operations to smaller towns, often using violence to drive out local dealers and exploiting children and vulnerable people to sell drugs.

Common feature in county lines drug supply is the exploitation of young and vulnerable people. The dealers will frequently target children and adults - often with mental health or addiction problems - to act as drug runners or move cash so they can stay under the radar of law enforcement.

People exploited in this way will quite often be exposed to physical, mental and sexual abuse, and in some instances will be trafficked to areas a long way from home as part of the network's drug dealing business.

Serious Violence, Gang Violence & Youth Crime

A gang is a group of individuals that spends time in public and engages in criminal activity and violence. The group may also be territorial or in conflict with other gangs. Young people involved in gangs have an increased risk of experiencing violence and other types of abuse including sexual exploitation. Gang crime and serious youth violence is also often synonymous with knife crime and other serious violence.

The vast majority of young people and education establishments will not be affected by serious violence or gangs. However, where these problems do occur there will almost certainly be a significant impact.

Gangs specifically target children who have been excluded from school to groom them as drug dealers in towns across the UK. Exclusion from school appears to be a highly significant trigger point for the escalation of County Lines involvement for children who might be on the fringes of such activity or who are easily manipulated.

Knife Crime

Knife crime has been receiving countrywide attention after being recognised as a contemporary national treat in the UK. There have been a number of high-profile incidents where teenagers have been killed or injured by someone using a knife as a weapon. Knife crime simply put is any crime that involves a knife. This includes:

- carrying a knife or trying to buy one if you're under 18
- threatening someone with a knife
- carrying a knife that is banned
- a murder where the victim was stabbed with a knife
- a robbery or burglary where the thieves carried a knife as a weapon

Within Leicester City, the Home Office recorded 606 incidents of knife possession in the city in the three years to the end of March 2024. In the most recent year, 230 such crimes were committed, up from 182 in the year ending March 2023 and 194 in the year ending March 2022. Over the three years, this equates to 162.3 knife offences per 100,000 residents in the city.

[Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/123456/Serious_Violence_Duty_-_Statutory_Guidance.pdf)

[Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/datasets/police-recorded-crime-and-outcomes-open-data-tables)

Medway takes such incidents very seriously and we will follow our school/college and governments procedures in dealing with such incidents. Furthermore, where a crime is being committed, our duty of care will also include contacting the Police. Further information on our procedures on this can be accessed in our Screening, Searching and Confiscation policy.

Child Criminal Exploitation and Cybercrime Involvement

Organised criminal groups or individuals exploit children and young people due to their computer skills and ability, in order to access networks/data for criminal and financial gain. There are a number of signs that may indicate a pupil is a victim or is vulnerable to being exploited which include;

- Missing from education
- Show signs of other types of abuse/aggression towards others
- Have low self-esteem, and feelings of isolation, street or fear
- Lack trust in adults and appear fearful of authorities
- Have poor concentration or excessively tired
- Become anti-social
- Display symptoms of substance dependence
- Excessive time online computer/gaming forums
- Social Isolation in school with peers
- High-functioning with an interest in computing

Child Criminal Exploitation and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

County Lines criminal exploitation is also synonymous with Child Sexual Exploitation. Criminal activity and Gang Association can lead into CSE through situations such as initiation, peer pressure in addition to sexual favours. Although county lines is mainly criminal, all our staff are aware of the definitions of CSE, signs and impact on vulnerable children. This is further outlined in section 17.1 of this Policy.

Modern Slavery & Trafficking

Slavery is an umbrella term for activities involved when one person obtains or holds another person in compelled service. The number of British children identified as potential victims of modern slavery has more than doubled in a year, prompting fresh concerns about child exploitation by county lines drugs gangs.

Someone is in slavery if they are:

- forced to work through mental or physical threat
- owned or controlled by an 'employer', usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse
- dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as 'property'
- physically constrained or have restrictions placed on his/her freedom

- 'slavery' is where ownership is exercised over a person
- 'servitude' involves the obligation to provide services imposed by coercion
- 'forced or compulsory labour' involves work or service extracted from any person under the menace of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself voluntarily
- 'human trafficking' concerns arranging or facilitating the travel of another with a view to exploiting them.

Human trafficking;

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person; (where a child is involved, the above means are irrelevant). For the purposes of exploitation, which includes (but is not exhaustive):

- Prostitution
- Other sexual exploitation
- Forced labour
- Slavery (or similar)
- Servitude etc.
- Removal of organs

Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (Child on child Abuse)

KCSIE, Part 5 is explicit in their definition of Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment and its forms. However, within the context of contextual safeguarding, peer on peer abuse and peer influence has a massive impact on the child and young person (CYP). If CYP are exposed to other CYP who are known for being exploited, they are more likely to experience peer on peer abuse and be 'influenced'/'swayed' to participate in illegal activity, criminal activity and sexual activity. Further information can be found in the school policy in Appendix 6 of this document.

Children and the court system

Children are sometime required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age appropriate guides to support children 5-11-year olds and 12-17 year olds. [Young witness booklet for 5 to 11 year olds - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk) and [Young witness booklet for 12 to 17 year olds - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online child arrangements information tool <https://helpwithchildarrangements.service.justice.gov.uk/> with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. This may be useful for some parents and carers. If a

child or young person from our school is in a situation where they are required to give evidence, school staff members will support the child and family members where appropriate.

Children with family members in prison

The imprisonment of a household member is one of ten adverse childhood experiences known to have a significant negative impact on children's long-term health and wellbeing, their school attainment, and later life experiences. Children may have to take on extra responsibilities at home, including becoming young carers in some situations.

These children are at risk of poor outcomes including stigma, isolation and poor mental health. Parental imprisonment is also associated specifically with negative school experiences, such as truancing, bullying and failure to achieve in education and children of prisoners are at a higher risk of mental ill health and have an increased likelihood of experiencing poverty compared to their peers.

Approximately 200,000 children have a parent sent to prison each year and as such, Medway staff members will support children and their family members if children from our school have family members in prison. In such cases, Medway will remain non judgemental and supportive towards the child and family so that they can achieve the best whilst in our environment. Furthermore, if a parent or carer finds themselves in this situation, we encourage you to speak with our DSL so that support can be given as necessary.

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. Our DSL are aware of contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity if our children and family are experiencing homelessness. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property.

Whilst referrals and or discussion with the Local Housing Authority will be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live.

Furthermore, Medway staff also promote Early Help and Support so that children and families can be identified and supported at an early stage. If a parent or carer and/or their children find themselves in this situation, we strongly urge you to speak to our DSL or member of school staff so that support can be provided.

Safeguarding CYP is a local and national priority and within Medway, protecting children from abuse, harm and neglect is a priority. Our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy along with the school's values, ethos and behaviour policies, provides the basic platform to ensure children and young people are given the support to respect themselves and others, stand up for themselves and protect each other. Our staff are well versed with local and national guidance and are aware of emerging safeguarding concerns that could productionally harm our children and young people;

- Our school keeps itself up to date on the latest advice and guidance provided to assist in addressing specific vulnerabilities, mental health and forms of exploitation
- Our staff are supported to recognise warning signs and symptoms in relation to specific issues, and include such issues in an age appropriate way in their curriculum
- Our staff are aware of emerging issues and contextual safeguarding and take this into consideration when assessing children and young people's needs
- Our school works with and engages our families and communities to talk about such issues
- Our school staff are supported to talk to families about sensitive concerns in relation to their children and to find ways to address them together wherever possible.
- Our DSL knows where to seek and get advice as necessary.
- Our school brings in experts and uses specialist material to support the work we do
- Our school staff fully understand how to raise a concern using the appropriate channels

As Medway staff are aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves in many different ways, our staff have received annual safeguarding training and additional information to better equip themselves in the knowledge of other forms of abuse as per Keeping children safe in education. These are outlined in Appendix 1.

Other Forms of Abuse, neglect and exploitation

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) & Trafficking. CSE is a form of abuse and occurs when an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity. Sexual exploitation can take many forms ranging from seemingly consensual relationships to serious gang and group exploitation.

Medway staff are aware that sexual exploitation can take many forms and that pupils may not exhibit external signs of abuse. Our staff are also aware that it is an offence carrying a maximum sentence of two years imprisonment where an adult (any adult) intentionally communicates (for example, by e-mail, text message, written note or orally) with a child under 16 (whom the adult does not reasonably believe to be aged 16 or over) for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification. This act forms part of Section 67 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (offence of Sexual Communication with a Child) and came into force on 3 April 2017. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/604931/circular-commencement-s67-serious-crime-act-2015.pdf

Therefore, our staff are vigilant for the less obvious signs, such as lots of new electronic equipment, when before there was none, seeming to have extra money to spend, moving away from established friendship groups, and the use of language appropriate/inappropriate for the child's age.

Our school staff are also aware of some of the signs and symptoms of CSE through LSCP B Leaflets , staff induction and as part of annual Whole School Safeguarding Training which in addition to the CSE & Trafficking Course delivered through Children's Workforce Matters that the DSL has attended.

Our school staff follow guidance and procedures as outlined in 'Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland ' available on the LSCP B website.

Our school staff are aware that if a disclosure is raised in reaction to CSE, that it will be reported straight to the DSL/SLT or Duty & Advice in their absence.

Sharing Nudes & Semi Nudes (formally Sexting) can also form part of CSE both online and offline

Child sexual exploitation can occur in different ways and in different situations. Many young people are 'groomed' by their abuser, online or face-to-face. Grooming is an action deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child, to lower the child's inhibitions with the intention to sexually abuse them.

Groomers will hide their true intentions and may spend a long time gaining a child's trust through a range of mediums including social media platforms. Section 67 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (offence of Sexual Communication with a Child) which came into force on 3 April 2017 also applies to Sexting, Sharing Nudes and Semi Nudes (including videos and live streams) and Grooming and our staff are fully aware of the legislation .

Grooming Models include;

- The relationship / peer model
- Organised / network model & trafficking model
- Inappropriate relationship model
- Gangs model
- Online Gaming / Social Networks

Our staff are aware of the types of grooming which take place, including grooming models through their annual safeguarding training and information from our DSL.

Sharing Nudes or Semi Nudes/Sexting is when someone sends or receives a sexually explicit text, image or video or use of live stream. This includes sending 'nude pics', 'rude pics' or 'nude selfies'. This can be via Peer on Peer or other adults. As recently as June 2017, figures show there have been more than 4,000 cases since 2013 where children have taken explicit pictures of themselves and sent them to others, the youngest being 5 years old and research from Child Line suggest six out of ten teenagers say they have been asked for

sexual images or videos. It is illegal to possess, take or distribute sexual images of someone who is under 18, even if the young person under the age of 18 has taken the image themselves and passed it on themselves.

Medway takes a zero tolerance approach if children are found to be sending sexual images of themselves or others whether intentionally or maliciously in our school. Medway has a duty of care to inform the Police and Childrens Social Care if such a case occurs. We will also notify parents directly if their children are involved. In addition to supporting our children with being safe in a digital world and highlighting the dangers, our staff have also been issued with the guidance on 'Sharing Nudes and Semi Nudes' from the UK Council for Internet Safety (Dec 2020) and have an understanding of how to handle such incidents if they arise in our school/college.

https://ineqe.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/UKCIS_sharing_nudes_and_semi_nudes_advice_for_education_settings_V2.pdf

Medway staff follow school procedures in reporting such concerns and promote E Safety and dangers of Sharing Nudes, Sexting, Grooming and CSE through lessons, PSHE and assemblies. Our pupils are taught how to keep safe on and off line and E Safety is promoted throughout the school and home environment. Our school have also discussed local and national cases where grooming of young children has taken place such as the Kayleigh Haywood Story/Brecks Game to highlight the dangers.

Our E safety policy is highlighted to staff, pupils and parents and is available on our school's website including our acceptable usage policy and our staff have undergone relevant online safety at induction and regularly throughout the year.

Child on Child Sexual Violence & Harassment including Peer on Peer Abuse/Children using Harmful Sexual Behaviour Behaviour (HSB)

All staff should be aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via child on child abuse. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying);
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence and sexual harassment
- sexual activity without consent
- consensual and non-consensual of sharing nudes and semi nudes sexting
- Upskirting
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals

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. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment.

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 offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBTQ children are at greater risk. Some risks can be especially compounded where children who are LGBTQ lack a trusted adult with whom they can be open with. Our staff therefore understand and endeavour to reduce any additional barriers faced and provide a safe space for our children to speak out or share their concerns.

Medway takes child on child abuse/Child on Child Sexual Violence & Harassment seriously and we understand that some children are more vulnerable to physical, sexual and emotional bullying and abuse by their peers. In our school, this kind of abuse will always be taken as seriously as abuse perpetrated by an adult and as seriously as a child who is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

Our staff understand that a significant proportion of sexual related offences are committed by teenagers and, on occasion, such offences are committed by younger children. Our staff therefore understand not to dismiss some abusive sexual behaviour as 'normal' between young people and not to create high thresholds in such cases before appropriate action is taken.

Our staff will respect confidentiality and anonymity of a child or young person reporting incidents of sexual violence and sexual harassment including situations where the child or young person asks staff not to tell anyone about the incident; making referrals against the wishes of the young person and considering the potential impact of social media breaching confidentiality. There are no easy or definitive answers when a victim makes this request. If the victim does not give consent to share information, staff may still lawfully share it, if there is another legal basis under the UK GDPR that applies.

Our lead DSL (or a deputy) will endeavour to balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other children. If the lead DSL (or a deputy) decide to make a referral to local authority children's social care and/or a report to the police against the victim's wishes, our DSL and staff will handle all incidents extremely carefully, and the reasons will explained to the victim, appropriate specialist support will be offered taking into consideration the best interest of the child at all times.

Where incidents of sexual violence and harassment have been raised, our staff, where applicable, will take into consideration the impact on siblings and understand the importance of intra familial harms.

Staff and carers of children living away from home need clear guidance and training to identify the difference between consenting and abusive, and between appropriate and exploitative peer relationships. Our school will provide information, guidance and training to relevant staff members to support them with this.

Children and young people who abuse others should be held responsible for their abusive behaviour, while being identified and responded to in a way that meets their needs as well as protecting others and our school has clear guidelines around this.

Our school also refers to the LSCPB procedures which are written with particular reference to sexually abusive and inappropriate behaviours. Keeping children safe in education (Part 5) also makes reference to Child on Child Sexual Violence & Harassment and where there are serious child protection concerns, as a

result of non-sexual violence by a child or young person, leading to actual or possible significant harm, our safeguarding and child protection measures will be implemented.

In supporting children and families, our staff understand Early Help can be particularly useful to address non-violent harmful sexual behaviours and may prevent escalation of sexual violence. Therefore, it is particularly important that our designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) know what our local early help process is and how and where to access support.

Up skirting (Voyeurism Act)

Upskirting is the act of taking a photograph of underneath a person's skirt without their consent. Its often performed in a public place; public transport or on an escalator, with crowds of people making it harder to spot people taking these photos. It could also happen on the way to and from school and within a school. Being victim to such an incident can cause emotional distress for the young child or young person involved. Medway staff take these types of incidents seriously and our staff are aware of the law against 'Upskirting' which came into force on April 12, 2019 in England and Wales. If our staff are made aware of such incidents, the schools will follow its safeguarding procedures in addition to seeking advice from the Police.

At Meway all our staff are aware of the importance of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as "banter", "part of growing up", "just having a laugh" or "boys being boys"; and
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras, upskirting and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them and serious action will be taken

If our staff have a concern that a child might have been abused by another child and/or is displaying inappropriate sexualised behaviour, staff will in the first instance refer their concerns to the DSL. The DSL will then directly contact Children's Social Care/DAS in accordance with the LSCPB Referrals Procedure to decide how the incident will be managed. Furthermore, our DSL will also seek advice from the Police where necessary. Our staff are aware of what child on child abuse and Sexual Violence/Harassment is at national and local levels through our annual Whole School Training and our DSL has attended CUSAB Training delivered by Safeguarding in Education to enhance their knowledge in this area further.

Domestic Violence (*including where they see, hear, or experience its effects*) and Abuse & Violence between young people (Teen relationships)

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

There have been a number of high profiles cases both locally and nationally where domestic violence and abuse has had a significant and direct impact on the child and their mental health and wellbeing. If the school is made aware of incidents of domestic violence which is impacting on a child within the school, (suspicions and allegations of abuse, harm and significant risk to a child), the school will follow Local Authority and Leicester Safeguarding Board guidelines in reporting such concerns to Childrens Social Care, Duty and Advice or the Police and will also seek further guidance where necessary.

30.3 Domestic abuse is not limited to adults; there is an increasing awareness of violence from one teenager to another;

- 1 in 5 teenage girls have been assaulted by a boyfriend
- Young women are more likely to experience sexual violence than other age groups
- Young women with older partners are at increased risk of victimisation
- Recent surveys (including NSPCC , Zero Tolerance and End Violence Against Women campaign) reveal that approximately 40% of our young people are already being subjected to relationship abuse in their teenage years

If Medway is made aware of children behaving this way with other children within our school, and violence is apparent between the young people's intimate relationship; this includes issues around the use of social media and Sexting, we will view this as a significant child welfare concern and where necessary, the appropriate agencies will be informed. This includes Children Social Care and the Police.

If such cases are prevalent within our school, whether the incident involves Adult Relationships or Teen Relationships, the school will also work closely with the child and the Headteacher/DSL will endeavour to support the child who has been exposed to this type of violence and abuse with the involvement of (where appropriate) their parents/carers and their boyfriend/girlfriend.

Furthermore, involvement through Operation Encompass the Early Help Offer can also support the child and parents/carers and the school will ensure communications and multiagency working with Social Care and Early Help is maintained to fully support the child and their family. (Victims). Staff will also work with all the children in our school to ensure information and the importance of healthy relationships is highlighted through assemblies, circle time and PSHE lessons.

Child Missing From Education

A Child Missing From Education forms part of the wider LSCPB procedures¹ for children who go missing from School, Home, Care Education and includes Families who go missing.

A pupil missing from education on a number of occasions is a potential indicator of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Should a pupil go missing from Medway our Attendance Officer Martyn Atkinson will inform the DSL/SLT and contact the Educational Welfare Service. The DSL will consider further actions and/or support should it be required and to ensure they help identify the any risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and to help prevent the risks of them going missing in future.

At Medway if a child is no longer coming to our school where the parent/carer has removed them, we will ensure that appropriate steps are taken and measures are in place. I.e. we will follow our school guidelines in monitoring those parents/carers home tutoring, follow procedures where a child is taken out of school to go on holiday, where a child is removed from school as the family are moving away;

We will notify All relevant partner agencies/services including Education Welfare, correct forms will be completed, information will be recorded and child folders/information will be passed on to the appropriate person (where applicable).

Honor based Abuse (HBA)

Honour-based Abuse is a term that embraces a variety of crimes of violence (mainly but not exclusively against women) including domestic abuse, which is perpetrated in the name of so called 'honour'. The honour code which it refers to is set at the discretion of male relatives and women who do not abide by the 'rules' are then punished for bringing shame on the family. Infringements may include a woman having a boyfriend; rejecting a forced marriage; pregnancy outside of marriage; interfaith relationships; seeking divorce, FGM, Forced marriage, abuse linked to faith and culture, breast ironing, inappropriate dress or make-up and even kissing in a public place.

HBA can exist in any culture or community where males are in position to establish and enforce women's conduct. However, males can also be victims, sometimes as a consequence of a relationship which is deemed to be inappropriate, if they are gay, have a disability or if they have assisted a victim.

Female Genital Mutilation

Female Genital Mutilation is an illegal operation under the Female Mutilation Act 2003, is a form of child abuse and as such, is dealt with under the school's Child Protection & Safeguarding Policy.

Definition of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):

FGM comprises of all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs whether for cultural or non-therapeutic reasons.

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. Therefore, our staff are briefed on the importance of FGM through our Whole School Safeguarding annually and are aware of some of the signs and symptoms.

Responding to FGM - The school will ensure;

- We raise awareness of staff in regard to the issues of FGM through Whole School Training
- Staff have a clear understanding of what FGM is
- FGM is within the schools Safeguarding Policy
- Relationships and Sex education supports pupils understanding of their bodies and keeping themselves safe
- Monitoring absences

From October 2015, it is a mandatory responsibility of all staff members to report any suspicion of FGM to the police if the child is under 18 years of age. If any of our staff at Medway are aware of such concerns, staff will, in the first instance, report their concerns to the DSL and/or Headteacher and then take appropriate steps to either directly contact the Police or seek advice from Duty & Advice, Childrens Social Care.

Any concerns raised including any referrals made will be; monitored closely and recorded following our school's procedures by the staff members raising the concern, the DSL or both.

Furthermore, our school staff are aware that guidance on FGM has been updated in July 2020 and the guidance is available to all staff.

Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is a marriage that is performed under duress and without the full and informed consent or free will of both parties. Duress cannot be justified on religious or cultural grounds. Victims of forced marriage may be the subject of physical violence, rape, abduction, false imprisonment, enslavement, emotional abuse, and murder. It is important not to confuse 'forced' marriage with 'arranged' marriage. In the instance of an 'arranged' marriage both parties freely consent.

The Governments definition of a Forced Marriage is;

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. It is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.

Medway staff, through induction and Whole School Training are aware of the importance and impact on a child/student who is involved in such situations.

In addition, the Forced Marriage Unit have issued guidance on Force Marriage and vulnerable adults due to an emerging trend of cases where such marriages involving people with learning difficulties. This is not a

crime which is perpetrated by men only, sometimes female relatives will support, incite or assist. It is also not unusual for younger relatives to be selected to undertake the abuse as a way to protect senior members of the family. Sometimes contract killers and bounty hunters will also be employed

34.5 In such cases, disclosures and concerns relating to Forced Marriage/Honour Based Abuse will be reported directly to the DSL and the Police due to the impact it could have on the child/student in the wider community. Information will be sought from Children's Social Care Duty & Advice and where appropriate and Police and the Forced Marriage Unit.

Abuse linked to faith, beliefs and culture

Child abuse is never acceptable in any community, in any culture, in any religion, under any circumstances. However, some children are subject to certain kinds of child abuse linked to their faith, belief or culture and this includes abuse that might arise through a belief in spirit possession or other spiritual or religious beliefs.

This kind of abuse can also include;

- Belief in concept of witchcraft, magic or voodoo
- Demons or the devil acting through children or leading them astray
- The evil eye or djinns and dakini
- Ritual or muti murders
- Breast Ironing
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Honour based violence and Forced Marriage
- Chastisement of a child in a Place of Worship

Whilst this is not an exhaustive list, Medway recognises that sadly, such cases are on the increase within the community and as a school, we take such incidents as seriously as any other kind of abuse perpetrated by an adult on a child.

If the school has been made aware of such a case, the school will follow LSCP procedures and where appropriate, report the incident to Children Social Care and/or the Police.

As a school, our staff are aware of some of the signs of this kind of abuse and have attended training to support them further. We also work closely with all our children to promote healthy relationships and British Values. Our code of conduct (Children/Teachers/Parents & Carers), also teaches our children mutual respect of other faith, beliefs and cultures in a positive manner rather than negative. We believe and respect each other in our school and maintain this ethos throughout the teaching and learning environment.

Early Help and Supporting Children and their Families

Early Help and prevention is about how different agencies work together to help children, young people and their families at any point in their lives to prevent or reduce difficulties. This means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

At Medway, key staff members and DSL's have attended our LSCPB's Early Help and Early Help Assessment Training and our staff are prepared to identify any children who may benefit from Early Help. (signpost/refer accordingly).

Bullying and Safeguarding

The Law - Some forms of bullying are illegal and should be reported to the police. These include:

- violence or assault
- theft
- repeated harassment or intimidation, for example name calling, threats and abusive phone calls, emails or text messages
- hate crimes

It is against the law to discriminate ([Discrimination: your rights: Types of discrimination \('protected characteristics'\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)) against anyone because of:

- sexual orientation
- gender reassignment
- sex
- disability
- race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin
- religion or belief
- age
- being married or in a civil partnership
- being pregnant or on maternity leave

Bullying is defined as 'behaviour by an individual or group, usually repeated over time, which intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally'. Repeated bullying usually has a significant emotional component, where the anticipation and fear of being bullied seriously affects the behaviour of the victim. This includes targeting a child or young person for being lesbian, gay, or bisexual. This is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm, however, they can sometimes be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be lesbian, gay, or bisexual (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who are.

It can be inflicted on a child by another child or an adult. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages or the internet), and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups, for example on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or because a child is adopted or has caring responsibilities. It might be motivated by actual differences between children, or perceived differences.

Medway has a legal duty to ensure we have an Anti-Bullying Policy in place and that all staff, children and parents/carers are made aware of it. This document can be accessed on our schools website www.medway.leicester.sch.uk and sets out clear procedures in managing such incidents within the school. We also deliver work in school about anti-bullying through assemblies and lessons and our staff are trained in appropriately dealing with such incidents.

However, at times, bullying such as Peer on Peer abuse; sexualised behaviour, serious incidents of harm, homophobic behaviours, cyber bullying and Sexting/Use of mobile phones will be taken seriously and as a serious safeguarding concern especially if the child is at risk of significant harm. In such cases, our Designated Safeguarding Lead and the Headteacher will assess the situation and seek advice and guidance from Childrens Social care or the Police especially in relation to illegal activity.

Local Priorities

Within Leicester City, the Local Authority and LSCPB has have their own priorities which reflect the area in which Medway is based. Some of these include being aware of Knife Crime, Gang Related Issues, Radicalisation, County Lines, Criminal Activity, Antisocial Behaviour, FGM and Contextual Safeguarding. (This is not an exhaustive list).

- Priority/Awareness of domestic violence
- Priority/Awareness of knife crime
- Priority/Awareness of criminal activity
- Priority/Awareness of DAESH and Al Qaeda influenced extremism
- Priority/Awareness of neglect (due to poverty)

Our SLT, DSL's and staff are aware of these priorities and we aim to raise awareness through a whole school approach and staff training to ensure our children and young people are aware of such issues and that we implement the correct policies and procedures to ensure that our children and young people are safe within school and within the community we serve. We work closely with other agencies including the Police, Community Groups and Social care and where appropriate, Parents and Carers will also be a part of this whole school and whole community approach process.

Private Fostering

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made without the involvement of the local authority to look after a child under the age of 16 (or under 18 if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative, for 28 days or more and can include those living with extended family members. So, this could be a child living with people as stated below:

Private Fostering includes a child living with:	Private Fostering does not include a child living with:
Godparents	Mother/Father
Great Grandparents	Brothers/Sister
Great Aunts or Uncles	Grandparents
Family Friends	Aunts/Uncles
Step parents where a couple isn't married or in a civil partnership	Step Parents where a couple is married or in a civil partnership
Cousins	Children and young people who are being looked after by the Authority.
A host family which is caring for a child from overseas while they are in education here	

It's a legal duty (Children Act 1989) for parents or the private foster carer to notify the local authority of whenever a child is not living with a close relative. This should be done six weeks before the arrangement takes place or immediately if it is unplanned or already happening. This is so the local authority can work with private foster carers to keep children safe and also support anyone who is privately fostering.

Medway staff are aware of what Private Fostering is and staff in our school understand their legal duty under the Children Act 1989 to notify the Local Authority/Childrens Social Care, they are made aware of such cases. Medway understands the apprehension some carers may feel is raising such concerns and the difficulty that some carers may have if faced with this situation. As such, the school and staff will endeavour to support the carers and the child to ensure the wellbeing of the child is maintained and

Online safety

Technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life. Children can also abuse their peers online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who do not want to receive such content.

An effective approach to online safety empowers a school or college to protect and educate the whole school or college community in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incident where appropriate. **See Appendix XXX for additional information.**

Medway takes online safety and well being of staff and children seriously and all our staff are given including online safety at induction. In addition to this, all staff receive, child protection, safeguarding and online safety updates through via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings at least annually to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. Our approach to online safety reflected as required in all relevant policies and whilst planning the curriculum, teacher training, the role and responsibilities of the designated safeguarding lead and any parental engagement.

The school will consider a whole school approach to online safety. This will include a clear policy on the use of mobile technology in the school. Many children have unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via 4G and 5G and the school will carefully consider how this is managed on our premises. The policy will take into consideration the use of all handheld devices and smart watches.

Staff training

The school will ensure that online safety training for staff and governors is integrated, aligned and considered as part of the overarching safeguarding approach.

Monitoring and Filtering

Monitoring and filtering play crucial roles in the responsible use of the internet. With the vast amount of information available online, these tools help ensure a safe and productive online environment. Monitoring involves tracking internet activities to prevent illegal or harmful content, protecting users from cyber threats, and enforcing compliance with policy and guidance. Filtering, on the other hand, enables the customisation of internet access, allowing schools and colleges to block inappropriate content and prioritise educational resources. Both monitoring and filtering are essential in schools, colleges, and homes to safely foster positive internet experience for all users.

It is the responsibility of our Lead DSL Steven Williams to ensure online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place for Medway. Our Lead DSL will also ensure ALL our staff receive appropriate training and understand the expectations, roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring which also ties in with Teachers Standards and staff Code of Conduct Policy and our Governing Body will regularly review its effectiveness. (KCSIE Role of DSL and Para 142)

Our establishment further understands the importance of regular contact with parents and carers. Where appropriate, these communications will be used to reinforce the importance of children being safe online as it is likely that supporting parents and carers will find it helpful to understand what systems we use to filter and monitor online use. It will be especially important for parents and carers to be aware of what their children are being asked to do online, including the sites they will be asked to access and be clear who from the school or college (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online. **For additional information on monitoring filtering within our establishment, please see Appendix XXX for additional information.**

[Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/meeting-digital-and-technology-standards-in-schools-and-colleges) (Updated Guidance Gov May 2024)

[Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/meeting-digital-and-technology-standards-in-schools-and-colleges-filtering-and-monitoring-standards-for-schools-and-colleges)

Use of school or college premises for non-school/college activities

Where governing bodies or proprietors hire or rent out school or college facilities/premises to organisations or individuals (for example to community groups, sports associations, and service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities) they should ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe.

When services or activities are provided by the governing body or proprietor, under the direct supervision or management of their school or college staff, their arrangements for child protection will apply. However, where services or activities are provided separately by another body this is not necessarily the case. The governing body or proprietor should therefore seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place (including inspecting these as needed); and ensure that there are arrangements in place to liaise with the school or college on these matters where appropriate. This applies regardless of whether the children who attend any of these services or activities are children on the school roll or attend the college.

The governing body or proprietor should also ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement (i.e., lease or hire agreement), as a condition of use and occupation of the premises; and that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement.

Alternative Provisions

Alternative Provision refers to educational settings outside mainstream and special schools for children who, for various reasons, cannot attend mainstream schooling. These reasons can include behavioural issues, exclusion, health problems, or specific educational needs that mainstream schools cannot meet.

If Medway places a pupil with an alternative provision provider, we will continue to be responsible for the safeguarding and welfare of that pupil and will be satisfied that the placement meets the pupil's needs.

The pupils in Alternative Provision often have complex needs, it is therefore also important that governing bodies and proprietors of these settings are aware of the additional risk of harm that their pupils may be vulnerable to. Alternative Provision aims to ensure that every child receives an education that meets their individual needs, supporting their personal and academic development and as such, staff in our school and the staff within the Alternative Provisions are aware of the government's statutory guidance in relation to Alternative Provision:

- Alternative Provision DFE statutory guidance: [Additional health needs guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/672222/additional-health-needs-guidance.pdf)
- Education for children with health needs who cannot attend school - [Arranging education for children who cannot attend school because of health needs \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/672222/arranging-education-for-children-who-cannot-attend-school-because-of-health-needs.pdf)

What we do when we are concerned

Where risk factors are present but there is no evidence of a particular risk then our DSL/SLT advises us on preventative work that can be done within school to engage the student into mainstream activities and social groups. The DSL/SLT may well be the person who talks to and has conversations with the student's family, sharing the school's concern about the young person's vulnerability and how the family and school can work together to reduce the risk.

In this situation, depending on how worried we are and what we agree with the parent and the young person (as far as possible)

The DSL/DDSL can decide to notify DAS, Early Help or Family Support Services so that a strategic overview can be maintained and any themes or common factors can be recognised; and
The school will review the situation after taking appropriate action to address the concerns.

The DSL/DDSL will also offer and seek advice about undertaking an early help assessment and/or making a referral to Early Help services.

In addition to the above, our School staff will refer to Appendix 2 'Procedure to follow in cases of possible, alleged or suspected abuse, or serious cause for concern about a child' when dealing with a child Disclosure or an allegation of abuse.

11 Other Relevant Policies

Our schools Governing Body's legal responsibility for safeguarding the welfare of the children in our school goes beyond child protection. Their duty is to ensure that safeguarding permeates all activity and functions. This policy therefore complements and supports a range of other policies, for instance:

- Acceptable use agreement
- Accessibility plan
- Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions
- Anti-bullying
- Behaviour Policy
- Children missing/absent in Education
- Code of Conduct
- Complaints Procedure
- CPOMS
- Data Protection
- Equalities Policy
- First Aid
- ICT and E-safety, including on and offline and acceptable usage
- Guidance on the use of adrenaline auto-injectors in schools
- Health and safety
- Looked After Child and Previous Looked After Child policy
- Managing Allegations Against Staff and Volunteers
- Physical Intervention policy
- Relationships, Sex and Health Education Policy
- Remote Education Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment policy
- Equalities policy
- Special Educational Needs and Disability Policy
- Twitter Policy
- School website Policy
- Whistleblowing Procedures
- Work experience and Volunteers policy

The above list is not exhaustive and when undertaking development or planning of any kind the school and its Governors will need to consider the implications for safeguarding children and promoting their welfare.

APPENDIX 1 - DEFINITION AND INDICATORS OF ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION

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

1. NEGLECT

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 care-givers); or
 Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

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

The following may be indicators of neglect (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

Constant hunger;
 Fabricated or Induced Illnesses (Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy)
 Stealing, scavenging and/or hoarding food;
 Frequent tiredness or listlessness;
 Frequently dirty or unkempt;
 Often poorly or inappropriately clad for the weather;
 Poor school attendance or often late for school;
 Poor concentration;
 Affection or attention seeking behaviour;
 Illnesses or injuries that are left untreated;
 Failure to achieve developmental milestones, for example growth, weight;
 Failure to develop intellectually or socially;
 Responsibility for activity that is not age appropriate such as cooking, ironing, caring for siblings;
 The child is regularly not collected or received from school; or
 The child is left at home alone or with inappropriate carers

Neglect is a priority for Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland LSCPB. Neglect has been identified as a feature in national & local Serious Case Reviews (SCR's), local learning reviews and multi-agency audits. Our local

LSCPB have developed a *Neglect Toolkit* to support practitioners identify neglect earlier in families. Key staff members and DSL's in our school are versed with this document and understand when to use it.

<http://www.lcitylscb.org/information-for-practitioners/safeguarding-topics/neglect/>

2. PHYSICAL ABUSE

Physical abuse may involve hitting, kicking, shaking, biting and hair pulling 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.

The following may be indicators of physical abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Multiple bruises in clusters, or of uniform shape;
- Bruises that carry an imprint, such as a hand or a belt;
- Bite marks;
- Round burn marks;
- Multiple burn marks and burns on unusual areas of the body such as the back, shoulders or buttocks;
- An injury that is not consistent with the account given;
- Changing or different accounts of how an injury occurred;
- Bald patches;
- Symptoms of drug or alcohol intoxication or poisoning;
- Unaccountable covering of limbs, even in hot weather;
- Fabricated or Induced Illnesses (Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy)
- Fear of going home or parents being contacted;
- Fear of medical help;
- Fear of changing for PE;
- Inexplicable fear of adults or over-compliance;
- Violence or aggression towards others including bullying, including cyber bullying; or
- Isolation from peers.

3. SEXUAL ABUSE

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

The following may be indicators of sexual abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

Sexually explicit play or behaviour or age-inappropriate knowledge;
 Anal or vaginal discharge, soreness or scratching;
 Reluctance to go home;
 Inability to concentrate, tiredness;
 Refusal to communicate;
 Thrush, persistent complaints of stomach disorders or pains;
 Eating disorders, for example anorexia nervosa and bulimia;
 Attention seeking behaviour, self-mutilation, substance abuse;
 Aggressive behaviour including sexual harassment or molestation;
 Unusual compliance;
 Regressive behaviour, enuresis, soiling;
 Frequent or open masturbation, touching others inappropriately;
 Depression, withdrawal, isolation from peer group;
 Reluctance to undress for PE or swimming; or
 Bruises or scratches in the genital area.

3a. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Child sexual exploitation occurs when a child or young person, or another person, receives “something” (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of the child/young person performing sexual activities, or another person performing sexual activities on the child/young person.

The presence of any significant indicator for sexual exploitation should trigger a referral to children’s social care. The significant indicators are:

- Having a relationship of concern with a controlling adult or young person (this may involve physical and/or emotional abuse and/or gang activity);
- Entering and/or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults;
- Possessing unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothes or other items;
- Frequenting areas known for risky activities;
- Being groomed or abused via the Internet and mobile technology; and
- Having unexplained contact with hotels, taxi companies or fast food outlets.

5. EMOTIONAL ABUSE

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 or 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 also involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another person. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment. The following may be indicators of emotional abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- The child consistently describes him/herself in very negative ways – as stupid, naughty, hopeless, ugly;
- Over-reaction to mistakes;
- Delayed physical, mental or emotional development;
- Sudden speech or sensory disorders;
- Inappropriate emotional responses, fantasies;
- Neurotic behaviour: rocking, banging head, regression, tics and twitches;
- Self-harming, drug or solvent abuse;
- Fear of parents being contacted;
- Running away;
- Compulsive stealing;
- Appetite disorders - anorexia nervosa, bulimia; or
- Soiling, smearing faeces, enuresis.
- The impact of witnessing ill treatment of others

N.B.: Some situations where children stop communication suddenly (known as “traumatic mutism”) can indicate maltreatment

6. Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence (please see Appendix 6 for full policy)

Sexual violence

It is important that school and college staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003/105 as described below:

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

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

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

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

Sexual harassment

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

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- Sexual "jokes" or taunting;
- Physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- Online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.¹⁰⁸ It may include:
 - Non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
 - Sexualised online bullying;
 - Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media; and
 - Sexual exploitation; coercion and threats

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

The initial response to a report from a child is important. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

RESPONSES FROM PARENTS

Research and experience indicates that the following responses from parents may suggest a cause for concern across all four categories:

- Delay in seeking treatment that is obviously needed;
- Unawareness or denial of any injury, pain or loss of function (for example, a fractured limb);

- Incompatible explanations offered, several different explanations or the child is said to have acted in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development;
- Reluctance to give information or failure to mention other known relevant injuries;
- Frequent presentation of minor injuries;
- A persistently negative attitude towards the child;
- Unrealistic expectations or constant complaints about the child;
- Alcohol misuse or other drug/substance misuse;
- Severe chastisement of a child including withholding food and using food as a form of punishment;
- Parents request removal of the child from home; or
- Violence between adults in the household.

SEND CHILDREN (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities)

Medway is an inclusive school that welcomes all students, including those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), as well as deaf and disabled children and young people, whenever possible and appropriate. We are committed to providing every opportunity for our students to reach their full potential while promoting their self-esteem and valuing their individuality.

Some children have barriers to learning that mean they have special needs and require particular action by the school. Our dedicated SENCO and teachers take account of these requirements and make provision, where necessary, to support individuals or groups of children and thus enable them to participate effectively in curriculum and assessment activities.

Key issues for safeguarding children with disabilities include:

- Social isolation
- Reliance on others for personal care
- Impaired capacity to resist or report abusive behaviour
- Reduced access to someone to tell
- Especially vulnerable to bullying and intimidation
- More frequently away from home, eg. in hospital, respite care or residential living

Our SENCO and teachers have attended appropriate training as part of their CPD; whole school safeguarding training, understand the vulnerability of SEND children and understand that SEND children may be at higher risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Some indicators concerns could include:

- A bruise in a site that might not be of concern on an ambulant child, such as the shin, might be of concern on a non-mobile child
- Not getting enough help with feeding leading to malnourishment

- Poor toileting arrangements
- Lack of stimulation
- Unjustified and/or excessive use of restraint
- Rough handling, extreme behaviour modification e.g. deprivation of liquid, medication, food or clothing
- Unwillingness to try to learn a child's means of communication
- Ill-fitting equipment e.g. callipers, sleep boards, inappropriate splinting; misappropriation of a child's finances
- Invasive procedures which are unnecessary or are carried out against the child's will
- A lack of knowledge about the impact of disability on the child
- A lack of knowledge about the child, e.g. not knowing the child's usual behaviour
- Not being able to understand the child's method of communication
- Confusing behaviours that may indicate the child is being abused with those associated with the child's disability
- Denial of the child's sexuality
- Behaviour, including sexually harmful behaviour or self-injury may be indicative of abuse
- Being aware that certain health/medical complications may influence the way symptoms present or are interpreted.

Medway has a specific SEND Policy. All our staff have access to this policy and key staff members are also aware of the LSCPB Procedures on line. As best practice our school will ensure we:

- Provide starting points for the development of an appropriate curriculum
- Identify and focus attention on action to support the child within the class
- Use the assessment processes to identify any learning difficulties
- Ensure ongoing observation and assessments provide regular feedback about the child's achievements and experiences to form the basis for planning the next steps of the child's learning
- Help disabled children make their wishes and feelings known in respect of their care and treatment;
- Ensure that disabled children receive appropriate personal, health, and social education (including sex education);
- Make sure that all disabled children know how to raise concerns, and giving them access to a range of adults with whom they can communicate.
- Those disabled children with communication impairments should have available to them at all times a means of being heard;
- Close contact with families, and a culture of openness on the part of services;
- Guidelines and training for staff on good practice in intimate care; handling difficult behaviour; consent to treatment; anti-bullying strategies; and sexuality and sexual behaviour among young people;
- Guidelines and training for staff working with disabled children aged 16 and over to ensure that decisions about disabled children who lack capacity will be governed by the Mental Health Capacity Act once they reach the age of 16.
- Use specialist service needs/multi-agency approach if as a school we feel additional, support resources and interventions are required.

APPENDIX 2 – IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT A CHILD

Teachers are in a unique position to identify and help children who may be being abused. Although all schools are required to have a named designated teacher with responsibility for co-ordinating child protection, this should not diminish the role all teachers have in protecting children. Child abuse usually comes to the attention of teachers in one of four ways:

- a direct allegation from the child being abused,
- a third party (e.g. friend, classmate) report,
- through the child's behaviour
- or through observation of an injury to the child.

When a child makes a disclosure, or when concerns are received from other sources, do not investigate, ask leading questions, examine children, or promise confidentiality. You may ask questions of a clarifying nature – such as 'who, what, where, when, how?' or use the acronym TED – 'Tell me, 'Explain it to me', Describe it to me.'

Understand the difficulties around making a disclosure and be aware of language barriers, behaviour as a means of communication and third party involvement or threat.

Remember, the way in which you talk to the child may have an effect on any subsequent legal proceedings. You need to be open and non-judgemental. Children making disclosures should be reassured and, if possible at this stage, should be informed what action will be taken next.

As soon as possible write a dated and timed note of what has been disclosed or noticed, said or done and report to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). It is important to act swiftly to avoid delays.

As a general guide, it is important to remember the following:

SECRETS - A child's trust can place a heavy responsibility on teachers, particularly if they want the abuse to remain a secret. You should tell the child that if he or she is being hurt you will need to tell other people. The child may need to be reassured that you will only speak to those who need to know and that they will treat the matter confidentially.

LISTEN - Listen carefully to the child. Take what he or she says seriously as it is rare for a child to make entirely false allegations.

REASSURE - Reassure the child that he or she was right to tell and is not to blame for what happened, but do not promise confidentiality.

RECORD - As soon as possible after talking with the child, make a written record of what was said at the time, when and where the conversation took place and who was present. This must be accurate and not

interpretation or assumption. Note any colloquial/slang words used by students and any language/behaviour inappropriate for the child's age – do not convert them into proper terms. Remember this may be used in any subsequent legal proceedings so note down too, how the child was behaving and the way in which they told you what was happening. This may indicate how the child was feeling.

For injuries in specific areas, record the location accurately – DO NOT take photographs or examine the child yourself.

SUPPORT - Get support for yourself. Listening to abused children can be very upsetting, and giving the child help may be difficult, if you are not given support yourself. Experience of working with children is not, in itself, preparation for the distress abuse can raise.

REMEMBER - It takes courage and determination for a child to tell an adult that they are being, or have been, abused. When they do tell someone, it is usually a person who they feel they can trust and whom they feel is reliable. For reasons of confidentiality, only those people who need to know about the abuse should be told, and conversations about the child should always be held in private.

If the concern involves the conduct of a member of staff or volunteer, a visitor, a governor, a trainee or another young person or child, the DSL/Head teacher must be informed asap; if the concern is in reaction to your Head teacher, you must speak to your Governor. If you feel you cannot speak with your Governors, you must use your whistleblowing procedure and contact Duty & Assessment/LADO for advice and support.

NB It is not education staff's role to seek disclosures. Their role is to observe that something may be wrong, ask about it, listen, be available and try to make time to talk.

APPENDIX 3 - ALLEGATIONS ABOUT A MEMBER OF STAFF/VOLUNTEERS

Guidance on managing Allegations procedures for Medway Primary School

As per KCSIE, it is the responsibility of Medway to ensure procedures are in place for dealing with concerns and/or allegations against those working in or on behalf of schools and colleges in a paid or unpaid capacity, including, members of staff, supply teachers, volunteers and contractors. Our procedures are consistent with local safeguarding procedures and practice guidance and KCSIE and form our Managing Allegations against staff policy.

1. Inappropriate behaviour by staff/volunteers could take the following forms:

- **Physical**
For example the intentional use of force as a punishment, slapping, use of objects to hit with, throwing objects or rough physical handling.
- **Emotional**
For example intimidation, belittling, scapegoating, sarcasm, lack of respect for children's rights, and attitudes that discriminate on the grounds of race, gender, disability or sexuality.
- **Sexual**
For example sexualised behaviour towards students, sexual harassment, sexual assault and rape.
- **Neglect**
For example failing to act to protect a child or children, failing to seek medical attention or failure to carry out an appropriate risk assessment.

KCSIE states that LADO procedures are categorised in to 2 main areas;

1. Allegations that may meet the harms threshold
2. Allegation/concerns that do not meet the harms threshold – referred to as 'low level concerns'.

Please see refer fully to Medway's Managing Allegations against Staff policy.

APPENDIX 4 - GUIDELINES FOR AVOIDING ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE: FOR ALL STAFF MEMBERS

Whilst they may in common law be regarded as acting in loco parentis, teachers and carers in school should remember that they are not able to take the place of parents in providing physical comfort. This is not to say that all physical contact is inappropriate, rather that the professional context demands circumspection and a sense of fitness for purpose.

Teachers of very young children of nursery and Key stage 1 age will naturally need to engage in more physical contact than teachers of older children. Comforting a distressed child who may just have started school will not be an unusual occurrence. Similarly, in the special school setting, some children may tend towards demanding physical attention. In such circumstances, the contact by the adult will be for re-assurance and may involve physical closeness (e.g. holding the child's hand or placing hands on the child's shoulders). Hugging and kissing would be inappropriate for other than the parent, even though the child may want to initiate it.

Administration of medicines and first aid requires careful codes of conduct and procedures. These should be laid down by local authority or health authority or in individual school guidelines and followed meticulously. As a rule of thumb, teachers should not administer medicines. If the child had an adverse reaction to a medicine given by a teacher, the teacher could be held liable and charged with negligence.

Administration of first aid should be undertaken by a qualified first aider. Where none is available, the minimum steps should be taken to ensure the child's safety and the emergency services should be called.

Teachers may sometimes be called upon to intervene physically if a child or children are in danger of injuring themselves or others - as in a fight in the school yard. It is important that in such circumstances the minimum possible reasonable force is used. Where possible another colleague should be called upon to assist, both to minimise the risk of injury to the teacher intervening and to act as witness that reasonable force and no more was used. After such an event a clear record of what took place should be made, including where possible statements from witnesses. The Head teacher should be informed.

One-to-one situations with pupils need to be carefully and consciously managed. Some teaching, as with peripatetic music staff, may often suggest one-to-one organisation. Where pupils can be paired for such lessons, it is preferable. Where this is not possible and in other situations of individual interviews with pupils, it is advisable to use a room with a window where others can see in or to leave the door open. If confidentiality makes this difficult, then another member of staff should be informed that the interview is taking place.

If a child becomes distressed, support and re-assurance should be offered through calming words rather than through physical contact. Teachers should not become involved with children's personal problems beyond listening and being sensitive to them in order to refer the child to the most appropriate source of help or counselling.

APPENDIX 5 - INDICATORS OF VULNERABILITY TO RADICALISATION

1. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.
2. Extremism is defined by the Government in the Prevent Strategy as:

Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

3. Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:

The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:

- Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;
 - Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
 - Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts; or
 - Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.
4. There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.
 5. Students may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that school staff are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.
 6. Indicators of vulnerability include:
 - Identity Crisis – the student is distanced from their cultural / religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society;
 - Personal Crisis – the student may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging;
 - Personal Circumstances – migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the student’s country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy;
 - Unmet Aspirations – the student may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life;
 - Experiences of Criminality – which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement/reintegration; and
 - Special Educational Need – students may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.

7. However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.
8. More critical risk factors could include:
 - Being in contact with extremist recruiters;
 - Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element;
 - Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature;
 - Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;
 - Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues; and
 - Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; and
 - Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour;
 - Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and/or personal crisis.

Medway CPS has trained all members of our staff to use CPOMS to recorded/alert/notify the DSL team of any possible incident. This is a quick, safe and secure way of communicating information between staff. If for any reason, staff are unable to access CPOMS, then we have paper copies for all staff to complete.

APPENDIX 6 - Policy on child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment

KCSIE

states that child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment forms part of the statutory guidance about how schools and colleges should respond to all reports and concerns of child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment, including those that have happened outside of the school or college premises, and or online.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex, from primary through to secondary stage and into colleges. It can occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap; they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. Medway takes such incidents seriously and have strict measures in place to address this kind of behaviour and our staff are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here'.

Whilst Medway strictly follows statutory guidance and information from the government **Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges**, the following policy is in place to support children and staff if such incidents are reported and received in our school/college;



Managing Sexual Violence and Sexual
Harassment Policy
(child on child abuse)

September 2024 – September 2025

Date:	September 2023		
Review Date:	September 2024	Headteacher S Williams	Signed
Ratified by Governing Body:			
Michael Berriman		Chair of Governors	Signed

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Appendix 1 - Risk Assessment for Child-on-child Sexual Abuse/ Harmful Sexual Behaviour

1. Definitions

Sexual harassment

Sexual harassment refers to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline. Sexual harassment violates a pupil's dignity and makes them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and can create a hostile, sexualised or offensive environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence.

Sexual harassment includes:

- Sexual comments.
- Sexual “jokes” and taunting.
- Physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against another pupil.
- Online sexual harassment, including non-consensual sharing of images and videos and consensual sharing of sexual images and videos (often known as sexting), inappropriate comments on social media, exploitation, coercion and threats – online sexual harassment may be isolated or part of a broader pattern.

Sexual violence

Sexual violence refers to the three following offences:

- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Assault by Penetration:** A person (A) commits an offence if s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of their body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Sexual Assault:** A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Harmful sexual behaviours**

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur online and offline (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. All victims should be taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Victims of sexual violence and harassment are likely to find the experience distressing and stressful, and it will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their education.

Harmful sexual behaviours

The term “harmful sexual behaviour” is used to describe behaviour that is problematic, abusive and violent and that may cause developmental damage. Harmful sexual behaviour may include:

- Using sexually explicit words and phrases.
- Inappropriate touching.

- Sexual violence or threats.
- Full penetrative sex with other children or adults.
- Sexual interest in adults or children of very different ages.
- Forceful or aggressive sexual behaviour.
- Compulsive habits.
- Sexual behaviour affecting progress and achievement.
- Using sexually explicit words and phrases.
- Inappropriate touching.
- Sexual violence or threats.

It is important to note that harmful sexual behaviours can occur both online and offline, and sometimes simultaneously between the two.

Children displaying harmful sexual behaviour have often experienced abuse and trauma and must be offered appropriate support.

When considering whether behaviour is harmful, consider the children's ages and stages of development. Sexual behaviour can be harmful if one of the children is much older (especially where there is two years or more difference, or where one child is prepubescent and the other is not). Remember that a younger child can abuse an older child, particularly where they have power over them, such as where the older child has disabilities or is small in stature.

2. Prevention

To prevent peer-on-peer abuse and address the broader societal factors that can influence behaviour, the school will educate pupils about abuse, its forms and the importance of discussing any concerns and respecting others through the curriculum, assemblies and PSHE.

The school will also ensure that pupils are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum in PSHE lessons, RSE and group sessions. Such content will be age and stage-of-development specific and tackle issues such as the following:

- Healthy relationships
- Respectful behaviour
- Gender roles, stereotyping and equality
- Body confidence and self-esteem
- Prejudiced behaviour
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment is always wrong
- Addressing cultures of sexual harassment

Pupils will be allowed an open forum to discuss concerns and sexual behaviour. They are taught how to raise concerns and make a report, including concerns about their friends or peers and how a report will be handled.

3. Awareness

All staff know pupils of any age and sex can abuse their peers and will never tolerate abuse as “banter” or “part of growing up”.

All staff know that peer-on-peer abuse can manifest in many ways, including sexting and gender issues, such as girls being sexually touched or assaulted and boys being subjected to hazing/initiation type of violence which aims to cause physical, emotional or psychological harm.

All staff know the heightened vulnerability of pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND), who are three times more likely to be abused than their peers. Staff will not assume that possible indicators of abuse relate to the pupil’s SEND and will always explore indicators further. Additional barriers to recognising abuse in children with SEND include:

- Assuming that indicators of abuse, such as mood and behaviour, relate to the child’s disability.
- Children with SEND being disproportionately impacted by bullying and harassment without showing any outward signs.
- Communication barriers.

(Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual plus) LGBTQA+ children can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, children perceived to be

LGBTQA+, whether or not, can be just as vulnerable to abuse as LGBTQA+ children. The school's response to boy-on-boy and girl-on-girl sexual violence and sexual harassment will be equally robust for incidents between children of the opposite sex.

Pupils will be made aware of how to raise concerns or make a report and how any reports will be handled. This includes the process for reporting concerns about friends or peers.

4. Support is available if a child has been harmed, is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm

If a child has been harmed, is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to Children's Social Care.

If Early Help, Section 17 and/or Section 47 statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 are appropriate, school staff may be required to support external agencies and will do so accordingly.

Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes. Where a report includes such an act, the Police will be notified, often as a natural progression of making a referral to Children's Social Care. The school Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs) know the local process for referrals to both Children's Services and the Police.

Whilst the age of criminal responsibility is ten years of age, if the alleged perpetrator is under 10, the principle of referring to the Police remains. In these cases, the Police will take a welfare approach rather than a criminal justice approach. The school has a close relationship with the local Police force, and the DSLs will liaise closely with the local Police presence.

Online concerns can be incredibly complicated. The school recognises that there is potential for an online incident to extend further than the local community and for a victim, or the alleged perpetrator, to become marginalised and excluded online and offline. There is also a strong potential for repeat victimisation if the content continues to exist.

If the incident involves sexual images or videos held online, the CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection) will be consulted to have the material removed.

<https://www.ceop.police.uk/Safety-Centre/>

Staff will not view or forward illegal images of a child. If they are made aware of such an image, they will contact the DSL.

5. Managing Disclosures

Victims will always be taken seriously, reassured, supported and kept safe. Victims will never be made to feel like they are causing a problem or made to feel ashamed.

If a victim's friend makes a report or a staff member overhears a conversation, staff will take action – they will never assume that someone else will deal with it. The basic principles remain the same as when a victim reports an incident; however, staff will consider why the victim has not chosen to make a report themselves, and the discussion will be handled sensitively and with the help of Children's Social Care where necessary. If staff are in doubt, they will speak to the DSL and consistently record on the schools Safeguarding reporting system (CPOMs) as usual procedure.

Where an alleged incident occurred away from the school or online but involved pupils from the school, the school's duty to safeguard pupils remains the same.

For allegations of abuse against pupils with SEND, DSLs will work with the SENCO and decide what course of action is necessary, with the pupil's best interests in mind at all times.

6. Confidentiality

The school will only engage staff and agencies required to support the victim and/or be involved in any investigation. If a victim asks the school not to tell anyone about the disclosure, the school will not make this promise. Even without the victim's consent, the information may still be lawfully shared if it is in the public interest and protects children from harm. However, we will only engage with key staff and agencies required to support the child or investigation.

The DSLs will consider the following when making confidentiality decisions, balancing victims' wishes against their duty to protect the victim:

- Parents will be informed unless it will place the victim at greater risk.
- If a child is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger or has been harmed, a referral will be made to Children's Social Care
- Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults are crimes – reports containing such crimes will be passed to the police.

The DSLs will weigh the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and others. If a referral is made against the victim's wishes, it will be done extremely carefully, and the reasons for a referral will be explained to the victim. Appropriate specialist support will always be offered.

7. Anonymity

There are legal requirements for anonymity when a case progresses through the criminal justice system. The school will do all it can to protect the anonymity of children involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment. Based on the report's nature, it will carefully consider which staff will be informed and what support will be in place for the children involved.

When deciding on the steps to take, the school will consider the role of social media in potentially exposing victims' identities and facilitating the spread of rumours.

The quickest and most effective route to getting inappropriate material taken down from the web will be to have the person who originally posted it remove it:

- If you know the person responsible, explain why the material is hurtful and request they remove it.
- Pupils can be asked to delete offending content from their mobile phones or other devices.
- Refusal to delete material from a personal device is likely to constitute reasonable grounds for confiscation.
- If pupils refuse to delete content, a parent or carer should be contacted.
- Pupils can be asked to list to whom they have forwarded information and where it is posted.

If the person who posted the material is not known, contact the site or service hosting the material to make a report to get the content taken down. Service providers should remove material that breaches their terms and conditions.

8. Risk Assessment

The DSLs will make an immediate risk and needs assessment any time there is a report of sexual violence to minimise risk and make the location safer. For reports of sexual harassment, a risk assessment will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Risk assessments are not intended to replace the detailed assessments of experts. For incidents of sexual violence, a professional risk assessment by a social worker or sexual violence specialist will be required.

Risk assessments will consider:

- The victim.
- Time and location of the incident
- The alleged perpetrator.
- Other children at the school, primarily any appropriate actions to protect them.

Risk assessments will be recorded and filed on CPOMS. **See Risk Assessment for Child-on-Child Sexual Abuse/ Harmful Sexual Behaviour in Appendix 1.**

10. Taking action following a disclosure

The DSLs will decide the school's initial response, taking into consideration:

- The victim's wishes.
- The nature of the incident.
- The ages and developmental stages of the children involved.
- Any power imbalance between the children.
- Whether the incident is a one-off or part of a pattern.
- Any ongoing risks.
- Any related issues and the broader context, such as whether broader environmental factors threaten their safety and/or welfare in a child's life.
- The best interests of the child.
- That sexual violence and sexual harassment are always unacceptable and will not be tolerated.

Immediate consideration will be given to supporting the victim, the alleged perpetrator and any other children involved. For reports of rape and assault by penetration, whilst the school establishes the facts, the alleged perpetrator will be removed from any classes shared with the victim. The school will consider how to keep the victim and alleged perpetrator apart on school premises and on transport where applicable. These actions will not be seen as a judgment of guilt on the alleged perpetrator. For reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment, the proximity of the victim and alleged perpetrator and the suitability of shared classes, premises and transport will be considered immediately. In all cases, the initial report will be carefully evaluated, and the victim's wishes, the nature of the allegations and the requirement to protect all children will be considered.

11. Managing the Report

The decision of when to inform the alleged perpetrator of a report will be made on a case-by-case basis. If a report is referred to Children's Social Care or the Police, the school will speak to the relevant agency to discuss informing the alleged perpetrator.

There are four likely outcomes when managing reports of sexual violence or sexual harassment:

- Managing internally
- Providing Early Help
- Referring to Children's Social Care
- Reporting to the Police

Whatever outcome is chosen, it will be underpinned by the principle that sexual violence and sexual harassment are unacceptable and will not be tolerated. All concerns, discussions, and reasons behind decisions will be recorded on CPOMS.

The following situations are statutorily explicit and do not allow for contrary decisions:

- A child under 13 can never consent to sexual activity.
- The age of consent is 16.
- Sexual intercourse without consent is rape.
- Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault are defined in law.
- Creating and sharing sexual photos and videos of children under 18 is illegal – including children making and sending images and videos of themselves.

12. Managing Internally

In some cases, e.g. one-off incidents, the school may decide to handle the incident internally through behaviour and bullying policies and by providing pastoral support.

13. Providing Early Help

The school may decide that statutory interventions are not required but that pupils may benefit from Early Help – providing support as soon as a problem emerges. This approach can be instrumental in addressing non-violent harmful sexual behaviour and may prevent the escalation of sexual violence.

14. Referring to Children's Social Care

If a child has been harmed, is at risk of harm or is in immediate danger, the school will make a referral to Children's Social Care. Parents will be informed unless there is a compelling reason not to do so (if referral will place the victim at risk). This decision will be made in consultation with Children's Social Care.

The school will not wait for the outcome of an investigation before protecting the victim and other children.

The DSLs will work closely with Children's Social Care to ensure that the school's actions do not jeopardise any investigation. Any related risk assessment will be used to inform all decisions.

Suppose Children's Social Care decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate. In that case, the school will consider referring the incident again if they believe the child to be in immediate danger or at risk of harm.

If the school agrees with the Children's Social Care decision, they will consider using other support mechanisms such as early help, pastoral support and specialist support.

15. Reporting to Police

Reports of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault will be passed on to the Police – even if the alleged perpetrator is under ten. Generally, this will parallel referral to Children's Social Care. The DSLs will follow the process for referral.

Parents will be informed unless there is a compelling reason not to do so. Where parents are not informed, the school needs to support the child with any decision in unison with Children's Social Care and appropriate specialist agencies.

The DSLs and governing board will agree on what information will be disclosed to staff and others, particularly the alleged perpetrator and their parents. They will also discuss the best way to protect the victim and their anonymity.

The DSLs will know local arrangements and specialist units investigating child abuse.

In some cases, it may become clear that the Police will not take further action for whatever reason. In these circumstances, the school will continue to engage with specialist support for the victim as required.

16. Bail Conditions

Police bail is only used in exceptional circumstances. It is unlikely that a child will be placed on police bail if alternative measures can be used to mitigate risks. The school will work with Children's Social Care and the police to support the victim, alleged perpetrator and other children (especially witnesses) during criminal investigations. The school will seek advice from the Police to ensure they meet their safeguarding responsibilities.

The term 'released under investigation' (RUI) describes alleged perpetrators released in circumstances that do not warrant the application of bail.

Where bail is deemed necessary, the school will work with Children's Social Care and the Police to safeguard children – ensuring that the victim can continue their routine and receive a suitable education.

17. Managing Delays in the Criminal Justice System

The school will not wait for the outcome (or even the start) of criminal proceedings before protecting the victim, alleged perpetrator and other children. The associated risk assessment will be used to inform any decisions made.

The DSLs will work closely with the Police to ensure the school does not jeopardise any criminal proceedings and to obtain help and support as necessary.

18. The End of the Criminal Process

Risk assessments will be updated if the alleged perpetrator receives a caution or is convicted. Suppose the perpetrator remains in the same school as the victim. In that case, the school will set clear expectations regarding the perpetrator, including their behaviour and any reasonable and proportionate restrictions regarding the perpetrator's timetable.

The school will ensure that the victim and perpetrator remain protected from bullying and harassment (including online).

Where an alleged perpetrator is found not guilty, or a case is classed as requiring "no further action", the school will offer support to the victim and alleged perpetrator for as long as is necessary. The victim is likely to be traumatised, and the fact that an allegation cannot be substantiated does not necessarily mean it was unfounded. The school will discuss decisions with the victim and offer support.

The alleged perpetrator will also likely require ongoing support, as they have been through a complex and upsetting experience.

19. Ongoing support for the victim

Any decisions regarding safeguarding and supporting the victim will be made with the following considerations in mind:

- The impact of the incident on siblings and wider family with a commitment to identifying additional support required.
- The terminology the school uses to describe the victim
- The age and developmental stage of the victim
- The needs and wishes of the victim
- Whether the victim wishes to continue in their routine
- The victim will not be made to feel ashamed about making a report
- What a proportionate response looks like

Victims may not disclose the whole picture immediately and may be more comfortable talking about the incident piecemeal; therefore, a dialogue will be kept open, and the victim can choose to appoint a designated trusted adult.

Victims may struggle in a typical classroom environment. Whilst it is important not to isolate the victim, the victim may wish to be withdrawn from lessons and activities. This will only happen when the victim wants it to, not because it makes it easier to manage the situation.

The school will provide a physical space for victims to withdraw.

Victims may require support for a long time, and the school will be prepared to offer long-term support in liaison with relevant agencies.

Everything possible will be done to prevent the victim from bullying and harassment as a result of any report they have made.

Suppose the victim cannot remain in the school. In that case, an alternative provision or a move to another school will be considered – this will only be considered at the victim's request and following discussion with their parents.

If the victim does move to another school, the DSLs will inform the school of any ongoing support needs and transfer the child protection file.

20. Ongoing Support for the Alleged Perpetrator

When considering the support required for an alleged perpetrator, the school will take into account:

- The terminology they use to describe the alleged perpetrator or perpetrator.
- The balance of safeguarding the victim and providing the alleged perpetrator with education and support.
- The reasons why the alleged perpetrator may have abused the victim – and the support necessary.
- Their age and developmental stage.
- What a proportionate response looks like.
- Whether the behaviour is a symptom of their abuse or exposure to abusive practices and/or materials.

When deciding, advice will be taken from Children's Social Care, specialist sexual violence services and the Police as appropriate.

If the alleged perpetrator moves to another school (for any reason), the DSLs will inform the destination school of any ongoing support needs and transfer the child protection file.

The school will work with professionals to understand why the abuse occurred and provide a high level of support to help the pupils understand and overcome the reasons for their behaviour and reduce the likelihood of them abusing again.

21. Disciplining the Alleged Perpetrator

Disciplinary action can be taken whilst investigations are ongoing, and the fact that investigations are ongoing does not prevent the school from reaching its conclusion and imposing an appropriate penalty.

The school will make such decisions case-by-case, with the DSL leading. The school will consider whether any action would prejudice an investigation and/or subsequent prosecution. The Police and Children's Social Care will be consulted where necessary.

The school will also consider whether circumstances make it unreasonable or irrational for the school to decide what happened while an investigation considers the same facts.

Disciplinary action and support can take place at the same time.

The school will be clear whether the action taken is disciplinary, supportive or both.

22. Shared Classes

Once the DSLs have decided to progress a report, they will again consider whether the victim and alleged perpetrator will be separated in classes, on school premises and school transport – balancing the school's duty to educate against its duty to safeguard. The best interests of the pupil will always come first.

Where there is a criminal investigation into rape or assault by penetration, the alleged perpetrator will be removed from classes with the victim and potential contact on school premises and transport will be prevented.

Where a criminal investigation into rape or assault by penetration leads to a conviction or caution, in all but the most exceptional circumstances, this will constitute a severe breach of discipline and result in the view that allowing the perpetrator to remain in the school would harm the education or welfare of the victim and potentially other pupils.

Where a criminal investigation into sexual assault leads to a conviction or caution, the school will consider suitable discipline and permanent exclusion. If the perpetrator remains at the school, the school will keep the victim and perpetrator in separate classes and manage potential contact on school premises and transport. The nature of the conviction or caution, alongside the victim's wishes, will inform any discussions made.

Where a report of sexual assault does not lead to a police investigation, this does not mean that the offence did not happen or that the victim has lied. The victim and alleged

perpetrator will be affected, and appropriate support will be provided. Considerations regarding sharing classes and potential contact will be made on a case-by-case basis.

In all cases, the school will record its decisions and be able to justify them. The needs and wishes of the victim will always be at the heart of the process.

23. Working with Parents and Carers

In most sexual violence cases, the school will work with the parents of both the victim and the alleged perpetrator. For cases of sexual harassment, these decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis.

The school will meet the victim's parents with the victim present to discuss the arrangements being put in place to safeguard the victim and to understand their wishes regarding support arrangements and the report's progress.

Schools will also meet with the alleged perpetrator's parents to discuss arrangements that will impact their child, such as moving them out of classes with the victim. The reasons behind the decisions will be explained, and the available support will be discussed. The DSL or DDSs will attend such meetings, with agencies invited as necessary.

Clear policies regarding how the school will handle reports of sexual violence and how victims and alleged perpetrators will be supported will be made available to parents.

24. Safeguarding Other Children

Children who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape and assault by penetration, will be provided with support.

It is likely that children will "take sides" following a report, and the school will do everything in its power to protect the victim, alleged perpetrator and witnesses from bullying and harassment.

The school will keep in mind that contact may be made between the victim and the alleged perpetrator and that harassment from both parties' friends could occur via social media and do everything in its power to prevent such activity.

Transport arrangements will be considered part of the school's risk assessment following a report, as it is a potentially vulnerable place for both a victim and an alleged perpetrator. Schools will consider any additional support that can be put in place to minimise risk and further ensure the location's safety.

25. Monitoring and Review

This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis.

A DSL will amend any changes made to the policy, will be communicated to all staff members, and will be signed by governors.

Appendix 1: Risk Assessment for Child-on-child Sexual Abuse/ Harmful Sexual Behaviour



Risk Assessment for Child-on-child Sexual Abuse/ Harmful Sexual Behaviour

The terms victim and alleged perpetrator are used to identify the children involved. NB: Pending investigation, there should be no assumption of guilt on the part of the alleged perpetrator.

Each section/question will be considered from the perspective of both pupils. Considerations will be given to the impact on and needs of the wider school community. All concerns and proposed actions will be recorded.

The school will work with the local multi-agency safeguarding hub (LCSB) and other agencies as necessary when completing this risk assessment. This document should be reviewed frequently to ensure it is fit for purpose.

***A risk assessment should be completed for all cases relating to sexual violence or alleged sexual violence. Sexual violence is defined by the sexual offences act 2002 as “criminal acts: rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault”.**

Considerations	Risk (Consider victim, alleged perpetrator, other staff and pupils)	Risk Level (High, medium, low)	Actions to reduce risk	Revised Risk level (High, medium, low)
What was the nature of the incident?				
Time and location of the incident.				
Was it a crime?				
Is it necessary to limit contact between the children involved? (Refer to KCSIE and DfE guidance.)				
Is there an actual perceived threat from the alleged perpetrator to the victim and/or others?				
Is the victim or the alleged perpetrator at risk of physical harm due to this incident? (E.g. bullying or retribution by peers)				
Do they share the same class?				
Do they share the exact break times?				
Are they likely to be nearby coming to or from school?				
Are they likely to come into contact with each other (or anyone else with knowledge of the incident) outside of				

school?				
How can such contact be limited?				
Is there a risk of harm from social media and gossip?				

Further action is to be taken by the school.

Action	Yes/No	Detail	Date
Police informed			
Referral to Early Help			
Referral to external support services			
Referral to internal support services			
Other			

APPENDIX 7 – Monitoring and Filtering, Online Safety & Cyber Crime – Additional information

It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. An effective whole school and college approach to online safety empowers a school or college to protect and educate pupils, students, and staff in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate. The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable and ever evolving, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:

Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation, and extremism.

Contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.

Conduct: online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g., consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying, and

Commerce: risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams. If you feel your pupils, students or staff are at risk, please report it to the Anti-Phishing Working Group (<https://apwg.org/>).

Our school/college already has an Online Safety Policy in place and our approach to online safety and monitoring and filtering is reflected within our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

In order to meet the duties set out in KCSIE 2024, Paragraph 140, Medway follows the Department for Education’s filtering and monitoring standards where we will;

- Identify and assign roles and responsibilities to manage filtering and monitoring systems.
- Review filtering and monitoring provision at least annually.
- Block harmful and inappropriate content without unreasonably impacting teaching and learning.
- Have effective monitoring strategies in place that meet our high safeguarding needs.

Our Governing will review the standards and discuss with IT staff, SLT, Lead DSL and service providers what more needs to be done (if anything) to support us to meet the standard set out by the DfE including in part, the risk assessment required by the Prevent Duty. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty>

Additional resources:

Safer Internet Centre: “appropriate” filtering and monitoring. [Appropriate Filtering and Monitoring - UK Safer Internet Centre](#) South West Grid for Learning ([Safety and Security Online | SWGfL](#)) tool to check relevant filtering lists (CSA content, Sexual Content, Terrorist content, Your Internet Connection Blocks Child Abuse & Terrorist Content).

Cybercrime

Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either 'cyber-enabled' (crimes that can happen off-line but are enabled at scale and at speed on-line) or 'cyber dependent' (crimes that can be committed only by using a computer). Cyber-dependent crimes include:

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

Children with particular skills and interest in computing and technology may inadvertently or deliberately stray into cyber-dependent crime. If there are concerns about a child in this area at Medway, Our Lead DSL/DSL's will consider referring into the Cyber Choices programme. This is a nationwide police programme supported by the Home Office and led by the National Crime Agency, working with regional and local policing. It aims to intervene where young people are at risk of committing, or being drawn into, low-level cyber-dependent offences and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests.

Note Cyber Choices does not currently cover 'cyber-enabled' crime such as fraud, purchasing of illegal drugs on-line and child sexual abuse and exploitation, nor other areas of concern such as on-line bullying or general on-line safety. Where such cases arise in our school/college and a crime is possibly being committed, our school will follow our safeguarding procedures and contact the Police and relevant agencies where appropriate. Additional information can be found at: national Crime agency: [Cyber Choices - National Crime Agency](#) and [National Cyber Security Centre - NCSC.GOV.UK](#)

Remote Education

Government Guidance - Safeguarding children and teachers online: Keeping children and teachers safe during remote education is essential. Our teachers when delivering remote education online are aware that the same principles set out in our school/college staff behaviour policy/code of conduct will apply. There are times where remote learning, virtual lessons, live streaming and recorded videos may be applied within our school and where children to are asked to complete tasks and assignments independently. Where this is the case, our establishment, in line with on Online Safety Policy and CP Safeguarding Policy will ensure our online education is safe for both teachers and children.

As a school/college when organising live lessons or recording lessons we will, as a minimum endeavour to:

- use neutral or plain backgrounds.
- ensure appropriate privacy settings are in place.
- ensure staff understand and know how to set up and apply controls relating to pupil and student interactions, including microphones and cameras.

- set up lessons with password protection and ensure passwords are kept securely and not shared.
- ensure all staff, children, students, parents and carers have a clear understanding of expectations around behaviour and participation.

Important conversations with parents, carers and children

Our school/college pride ourselves in communicating regularly and supporting parents and carers with their child's education. In our communications with parents/carers, we will highlight the importance of their child's online safety in today's digital age. We will support parents/carers to teach their children about the potential risks of the internet and the importance of privacy; to set clear boundaries and guidelines for internet usage, regularly monitor their online activities and keeping any passwords and credentials safe. We will support parents/carers to encourage open communication, so they feel comfortable sharing any concerns. We will highlight to parents the importance of utilising parental controls and safety tools to protect their child from harmful content online. By being involved and informed, we will create a safer online environment for our children both in and out of school/college.

We understand it is especially important for parents and carers to be aware of what their children are being asked to do, including:

- sites they will be asked to use.
- school staff their child will interact with

Useful contact numbers and links

Leicestershire Police	999 / 0116 222222
<p>Childrens Assessment, Support and Prevention – CASP Email: casp-team@leicester.gov.uk Duty & Advice (Includes out of hours) das.team@leicester.gov.uk Early Help & Support/early-help@leicester.gov.uk</p> <p>If you are experiencing any issues completing the MARF form, or require it in an alternative format please email early-help-coordinators@leicester.gov.uk. Please note: alternative formats of the MARF will need to be sent securely to das-team@leicester.gov.uk.</p>	0116 454 1004
Children's Safeguarding Unit	0116 454 2440
Safeguarding in Education Julie Chapaneri & Mohammed Patel Safeguardingineducation@leicester.gov.uk	0116 454 2440
Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Jude Atkinson	0116 454 2440
Leicester Safeguarding Childrens Partnership Board (LSCPb) LSCPb Home (lcitylscb.org)	0116 454 6520
Prevent (Advice / Referral) City: Ailsa Coull – Ailsa.coull@leicester.gov.uk	0116 454 6923 07519 069833
UAVA – United against violence and abuse (Domestic Violence, Abuse between Teenagers and Domestic Violence in BME community) info@uava.org.uk	0808 80 200 28
Forced Marriage Unit fm@fco.gov.uk	020 7008 0151
Female Genital Mutilation Helpline fgmhelp@nspcc.org	0800 028 3550
NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line help@nspcc.org.uk	0800 0280285

Useful websites and links

www.thinkuknow.co.uk
www.disrespectnobody.co.uk
www.saferinternet.org.uk
www.internetmatters.org
www.pshe-association.org.uk
www.educateagainsthate.com
www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-use-of-social-media-for-online-radicalisation
Children Forced Into Opening Criminal Bank Accounts | The Children's Society (childrenssociety.org.uk)

