



Temple Grove Academy Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Key Contact Personnel in School

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Matt Bailey, Deputy Head Teacher
(mbailey@templegroveacademy.com)

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s):

Sarah Cattley, Welfare Officer (scattley@templegroveacademy.com)

Sophie Tillman-Harries, Assistant Head

(stillman@templegroveacademy.com)

Michelle Winter, SENCO Assistant

(mwinter@templegroveacademy.com)

Named Safeguarding Governor: Jonathon Roberts

This is a core policy that forms part of the induction for all staff. It is a requirement that all members of staff have access to this policy and sign to say they have read and understood its contents.

Date Last Amended: September 2022

Date agreed and ratified by Governing Body: September 2022

Date of next review: September 2023

This policy will be reviewed at least annually and/or following any updates to national and local guidance and procedures.

Our school code of conduct is:

'To be **respectful** to ourselves, others and the environment. To be **ready** for learning and to stay **safe**'



Contents

	Page no
What to do if you have a welfare concern - flowchart	3
1. Introduction and Ethos	4
2. Definition of Safeguarding	4
3. Context	5
4. Related Safeguarding Policies	6
5. Key Responsibilities	6
6. Recognition and Types of Abuse and Neglect	9
7. Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures	17
8. Record Keeping	20
9. Multi-Agency Working	20
10. Notifying parents or carers	21
11. Confidentiality and Information Sharing	21
12. Complaints	22
13. Staff induction, Awareness and Training	23
14. Safe Working Practice	23
15. Staff Supervision and Support	24
16. Safer Recruitment	24
17. Allegations Against Members of Staff and Volunteers	25
18. Safeguarding Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	26
19. Online Safety	27
20. Curriculum and Staying Safe	27
21. The Use of School Premises by Other Organisations	28
22. Security	28
23. Monitoring and Review	28
24. Children Missing in Education	28
25. Prevent Duty	29
26. Private Fostering	30
27. Local Support	30
28. National Support	31



What to do if you have a welfare concern at Temple Grove

Why are you concerned?

- For example
 - Allegation/ child shares a concern or worry
 - Indicators of abuse or neglect

Immediately record your concerns

- Follow the schools procedure (upload on My Concern)
 - Reassure the child
 - Clarify concerns if necessary (**TED**: **T**ell, **E**xplain, **D**escribe)
 - Use child's own words
 - Sign and date your records
 - Seek support for yourself if required from DSL

Inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead: Matthew Bailey

Designated Safeguarding Lead

- Consider whether the child is at immediate risk of harm e.g. unsafe to go home
- Access the KSCB Support Level Guidance document and procedures: www.kscb.org.uk
- Refer to other agencies as appropriate e.g. Internal or community services, LADO, Police or Request for Support
- If unsure then consult with Area Education Safeguarding Adviser (Insert name and contact information) or Local Authority Social Worker at Central Referral Unit

If you are unhappy with the response

Staff:

- Follow local escalation procedures
- Follow Whistleblowing procedures

Pupils and Parents:

- Follow school complaints procedures (accessible via school website)

Record decision making and action taken on My Concern

Monitor

Be clear about:

- What you are monitoring e.g. behaviour trends, appearance etc.
- How long you will monitor
- Where, how and to whom you will feedback and how you will record

Review and request further support (if necessary)

At all stages the child's circumstances will be kept under review

The DSL/Staff will request further support if required to ensure the **child's safety is paramount**



1. Introduction and Ethos

- Temple Grove Academy is a community and all those directly connected (staff, volunteers, governors, parents, families and pupils) have an essential role to play in making it safe and secure. Temple Grove Academy recognises our statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children and to adopt a culture of vigilance.
- At Temple Grove Academy we are committed to safeguarding children and young people and we expect everyone who works in our school to share this commitment. Adults in our school take all welfare concern seriously and encourage children and young people to talk to us about anything that worries them. We will always act in the best interests of the child.
- At Temple Grove Academy, we recognise that when a child has a social worker, it is an indicator that the child is more at risk than most pupils. This may mean that they are more vulnerable to further harm, as well as facing educational barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and poor mental health. We take these needs into account when making plans to support pupils who have a social worker.
- The school plays a crucial role in preventative education. This is in the context of a whole-school approach to preparing pupils for life in modern Britain, and a culture of zero tolerance of sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobia and sexual violence/harassment.
- Our school core safeguarding principles are:
 - We are an important part of the wider safeguarding system for children.
 - It is our whole school responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
 - All children (defined as those up to the age of 18) regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection.
 - All children have a right to be heard and to have their wishes and feelings taken into account.
 - All our staff understand safe professional practice and adhere to our safeguarding policies.

2. Definition of Safeguarding

- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development, ensuring children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes. The school assesses the risks and issues in the wider community when consider the well-being and safety of its pupils (Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2022).
- All safeguarding policies will be reviewed on an annual (minimum) basis by the Governing Body which has responsibility for oversight of school safeguarding and child protection systems. The Designated Safeguarding Lead / Head Teacher will ensure regular reporting on safeguarding activity and systems in school to the Governing Body. The Governing Body will not receive details of individual pupil situations or identifying features of families as part of their oversight responsibility.
- There are four main elements to our child protection policy
 - **Prevention** (e.g. positive, supportive, safe school culture, curriculum and pastoral opportunities for children, safer recruitment procedures);
 - **Protection** (by following the agreed procedures, ensuring all staff are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to safeguarding concerns);
 - **Support** (for all pupils, parents and staff, and where appropriate specific intervention for those who may be at risk of harm);



- **Working with parents and other agencies** (to ensure appropriate communications and actions are undertaken).
- The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff (including temporary staff and volunteers) and governors

3. Context

- This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004 and related guidance. This includes:
 - DfE guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022 (KCSIE)
 - Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 (WTSC)
 - Ofsted guidance 'Inspecting safeguarding in early years, education and skills settings' (2018)
 - Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families (2000)
 - Kent and Medway Safeguarding Children Procedures (Online)
 - Early Years and Foundation Stage Framework 2017 (EYFS)
 - The School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009
 - Part 3 of the schedule to the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014
 - Section 5B(11) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015
 - Statutory guidance on FGM
 - The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974
 - Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
 - Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty
 - The Human Rights Act 1998
 - The Equality Act 2010
 - The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED)
- Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 requires school governing bodies, local education authorities and further education institutions to make arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children who are pupils at a school, or who are students under 18 years of age. Such arrangements will have to have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
- The school acknowledges that this policy recognises a range of specific safeguarding issues including (but not limited to):
 - Bullying (including cyberbullying)
 - Children and the court system
 - Children Missing Education (CME)
 - Children with family members in prison
 - Child missing from home or care
 - Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
 - Child criminal exploitation (County Lines)
 - Domestic Abuse
 - Homelessness
 - Drugs and alcohol misuse
 - Fabricated or induced illness
 - Faith abuse
 - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
 - Forced marriage
 - Gangs and youth violence
 - Gender based abuse and violence against women and girls
 - Hate
 - Honour based abuse



- Mental health
- Missing children and adults
- Online safety
- Child on Child Abuse
- Prevent duty (radicalisation and extremism)
- Private fostering
- Relationship abuse
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children
- Human trafficking and modern slavery
- Upskirting
- Response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment
- Youth produced sexual imagery or “Sexting”

4. Related Safeguarding Policies

- This policy is one of a series in the school’s integrated safeguarding portfolio and should be read in conjunction with the policies as listed below:
 - Relationships and behaviour, linked to the Use of Physical Intervention
 - Online Safety and Social Media
 - Anti-Bullying
 - Data Protection and Information Sharing
 - Image Use
 - Sex & Relationship Education
 - Personal and Intimate Care
 - Health and Safety
 - Attendance
 - Risk Assessments (e.g. school trips, use of technology)
 - First Aid and Accidents
 - Managing Allegations Against Staff
 - Staff Behaviour Policy (including Acceptable Use of Technology)
 - Safer Recruitment
 - Whistleblowing

5. Key Responsibilities

- The governing body have read and will follow KCSIE 2022.
- The school has a nominated governor for safeguarding. The nominated governor will take the lead role in ensuring that the school has an effective policy which interlinks with other related policies; that locally agreed procedures are in place and being followed; and that the policies are reviewed at least annually and when required.
- The Governing Body, Headteacher and Leadership Team will ensure that the DSL is properly supported in their role.

5.1 Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

- The school has appointed a member of the leadership team, Matt Bailey, Deputy Head, as the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The DSL has the overall responsibility for the day to day oversight of safeguarding and child protection systems in school.
- The DSL will undergo appropriate and specific training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out their role. The DSL and any deputy DSL’s training will be updated formally every

two years but their knowledge and skills will be updated through a variety of methods at regular intervals and at least annually.



- Deputy DSLs are trained to the same standard as the DSL. Whilst the activities of the DSL may be delegated to the deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL and this responsibility will not be delegated.
- **It is the role of the DSL to:**
 - Act as the central contact point for all staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns
 - Maintain a confidential recording system for safeguarding and child protection concerns
 - Coordinate safeguarding action for individual children
 - In the case of Looked After Children the DSL should have the details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority that looks after the child (with the DSL liaising closely with the designated teacher)
 - Liaise with other agencies and professionals in line with WTSC 2018
 - Ensure that locally established referral procedures are followed as necessary
 - Represent, or ensure the school is appropriately represented at multi-agency safeguarding meetings (including Child Protection conferences)
 - Manage and monitor the school's role in any multi-agency plan for a child.
 - Be available during term time (during school hours) for staff in the school to discuss any safeguarding concerns
 - Ensure all staff access appropriate safeguarding training and relevant updates in line with the recommendations within KCSIE (2022)
 - Be aware of pupils who have a social worker and help to promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues with teachers and the SLT
 - Have a good understanding of harmful sexual behaviour
 - Keep the headteacher informed of any issues
 - Liaise with local authority case managers and designated officers for child protection concerns as appropriate
 - Discuss the local response to sexual violence and sexual harassment with police and local authority children's social care colleagues to prepare the school's policies
 - Be confident that they know what local specialist support is available to support all children involved (including victims and alleged perpetrators) in sexual violence and sexual harassment, and be confident as to how to access this support
 - Be aware that children must have an 'appropriate adult' to support and help them in the case of a police investigation or search

5.2 The headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for the implementation of this policy, including:

Ensuring that staff (including temporary staff) and volunteers:

- Are informed of our systems which support safeguarding, including this policy, as part of their induction
- Understand and follow the procedures included in this policy, particularly those concerning referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect
- Communicating this policy to parents/carers when their child joins the school and via the school website
- Ensuring that the DSL has appropriate time, funding, training and resources, and that there is always adequate cover if the DSL is absent
- Ensuring that all staff undertake appropriate safeguarding and child protection training, and updating the content of the training regularly
- Acting as the 'case manager' in the event of an allegation of abuse made against another member of staff or volunteer, where appropriate

- Making decisions regarding all low-level concerns, though they may wish to collaborate with the DSL on this



5.3 Virtual school heads

Virtual school heads have a non-statutory responsibility for the strategic oversight of the educational attendance, attainment and progress of pupils with a social worker.

They should also identify and engage with key professionals, e.g. DSLs, SENCOs, social workers, mental health leads and others.

5.4 Members of Staff

All staff will:

- Read and understand part 1 and annex B of the Department for Education's statutory safeguarding guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education, and review this guidance at least annually
- Sign a declaration at the beginning of each academic year to say that they have reviewed the guidance
- Reinforce the importance of online safety when communicating with parents. This includes making parents aware of what we ask children to do online (e.g. sites they need to visit or who they'll be interacting with online)
- Provide a safe space for pupils who are LGBT to speak out and share their concerns

All staff will be aware of:

- Our systems which support safeguarding, including this child protection and safeguarding policy, the staff code of conduct, the role and identity of the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and deputies, the behaviour policy and the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education
- The early help assessment process (sometimes known as the common assessment framework) and their role in it, including identifying emerging problems, liaising with the DSL, and sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment
- The process for making referrals to local authority children's social care and for statutory assessments that may follow a referral, including the role they might be expected to play
- What to do if they identify a safeguarding issue or a child tells them they are being abused or neglected, including specific issues such as FGM, and how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality while liaising with relevant professionals
- The signs of different types of abuse and neglect, as well as specific safeguarding issues, such as child-on-child abuse, child sexual exploitation (CSE), child criminal exploitation (CCE), indicators of being at risk from or involved with serious violent crime, FGM, radicalisation and serious violence (including that linked to county lines)
- The importance of reassuring victims that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe
- The fact that children can be at risk of harm inside and outside of their home, at school and online
- The fact that children who are (or who are perceived to be) lesbian, gay, bi or trans (LGBT) can be targeted by other children
- What to look for to identify children who need help or protection
- How to provide a safe environment in which children can learn
- The wider environmental factors in a child's life that may be a threat to their safety and/or welfare
- How to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality

5.5 Children and Young People

- **Children and young people (pupils) are taught about:**
 - Safeguarding, including online, through various teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.

- Children are taught to recognise when they are at risk and how to get help when they need it for example through our PHSE curriculum, through E-safety week and through visits from NSPCC.



5.6 Parents and Carers

- **Parents/carers have a responsibility to:**

- Understand and adhere the relevant school/policies and procedures.
- Talk to their children about safeguarding issues with their children & support the school in their safeguarding approaches.
- Identify behaviours which could indicate that their child is at risk of harm including online and seek help and support from the school, or other agencies.

Parents can obtain a copy of the school Child Protection Policy and other related policies on request and can view them via the school website: <https://www.templegroveacademy.com>

6. Recognition and Types of Abuse and Neglect

Annual training for all staff will ensure that they are able to identify the signs of abuse and neglect within the four areas of abuse (KCSIE, 2022).

Abuse can be defined as: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

- **Physical abuse** - a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.
- **Sexual abuse** - involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.
- **Emotional abuse** - the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of

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



- **Neglect** - the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.
- **Victim** is a widely understood and recognised term, but we understand that not everyone who has been subjected to abuse considers themselves a victim, or would want to be described that way. When managing an incident, we will be prepared to use any term that the child involved feels most comfortable with.
- **Alleged perpetrator(s) and perpetrator(s)** are widely used and recognised terms. However, we will think carefully about what terminology we use (especially in front of children) as, in some cases, abusive behaviour can be harmful to the perpetrator too. We will decide what's appropriate and which terms to use on a case-by-case basis.
- **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non-contact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).
- **Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)** is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.
 - CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines, see page 85 for more information), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.
 - Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:
 - children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
 - children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
 - children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
 - children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
 - children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
 - children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.



- **County lines** is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line”.
- Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move [and store] drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children’s homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection. Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drug debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.
- One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism¹⁰³ should be considered. If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.
- **Domestic Abuse.** The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (Part 1) defines domestic abuse as any of the following behaviours, either as a pattern of behaviour, or as a single incident, between two people over the age of 16, who are 'personally connected' to each other:
 - (a) physical or sexual abuse;
 - (b) violent or threatening behaviour;
 - (c) controlling or coercive behaviour;
 - (d) economic abuse (adverse effect of the victim to acquire, use or maintain money or other property; or obtain goods or services); and
 - (e) psychological, emotional or other abuse.

People are 'personally connected' when they are, or have been married to each other or civil partners; or have agreed to marry or become civil partners. If the two people have been in an intimate relationship with each other, have shared parental responsibility for the same child, or they are relatives. The definition of Domestic Abuse applies to children if they see or hear, or experience the effects of, the abuse; and they are related to the abusive person. (The definition can be found here: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/17/part/1/enacted>)

Types of domestic abuse include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse and child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse. Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of sexual identity, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, sexuality or background and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home. Temple Grove is part of Operation Encompass.

The National Domestic Abuse helpline can be called free of charge and in confidence, 24 hours a day on 0808 2000 247.

- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).** FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences. FGM typically takes place between birth and around 15 years old; however, it is believed that the majority of cases happen between the ages of 5 and 8.



It is mandatory duty for teachers to report FGM. Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers along with regulated health and social care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases may face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils or students, but the same definition of what is meant by “to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out” is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Teachers must personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the school’s or college’s designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) and involve children’s social care as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers should follow local safeguarding procedures.

Risk factors for FGM include:

- a) low level of integration into UK society
- b) mother or a sister who has undergone FGM
- c) girls who are withdrawn from PSHE
- d) visiting female elder from the country of origin
- e) being taken on a long holiday to the country of origin
- f) talk about a ‘special’ procedure to become a woman

Indications that FGM may have already taken place may include:

- a) difficulty walking, sitting or standing and may even look uncomfortable
 - b) spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating
 - c) spending long periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems
 - d) frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems
 - e) prolonged or repeated absences from school or college, especially with noticeable behaviour changes (e.g. withdrawal or depression) on the girl’s return
 - f) reluctance to undergo normal medical examinations
 - g) confiding in a professional without being explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear
 - h) talking about pain or discomfort between her legs
- **Honour Based Abuse.** So-called ‘honour-based’ abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving “honour” often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA, or already having suffered HBA. If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBA or who has suffered from HBA, they should speak to the DSL / DDSL.



- **Contextual Safeguarding.** Members of staff are aware that child welfare concerns may arise in many different contexts and can vary greatly in terms of their nature and seriousness; staff are trained to understand the risks and issues within our local community. We believe that significant deprivation, poor mental health and wellbeing which impacts on parent capacity and domestic abuse are risk factors in our community.
- **Parental behaviors** may also indicate child abuse or neglect, so staff should also be alert to parent-child interactions or concerning parental behaviours; this could include parents who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol or if there is a sudden change in their mental health. By understanding the warning signs, we can respond to problems as early as possible and provide the right support and services for the child and their family. It is important to recognise that a warning sign doesn't automatically mean a child is being abused.
- **Mental Health** and Possible Links to Safeguarding and Child Protection. All Staff at Temple Grove Academy are aware that Mental Health problems can, in some cases be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. School staff are not expected or trained to diagnose Mental Health conditions or issues, but may notice behaviours that may be of concern. Where staff have a mental health concern about a child that may also be a safeguarding concern, they should raise the issue by informing the DSL / DDSL.
- **Child on Child Abuse.** Child on Child abuse is when children abuse other children. This type of abuse can take place inside and outside of school and online.

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

- Bullying (including cyber-bullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- Abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers
- Physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)
- Sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence)
- Sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse
- Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party
- Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi nudes images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)
- Upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element)
- Where children abuse their peers online, this can take the form of, for example, 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 don't want to receive such content.

If staff have any concerns about Child on Child abuse, or a child makes a report to them, they will follow the procedures set out in this policy, as appropriate.

Staff recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Abuse will never be tolerated or passed off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up", as this can lead to a culture of

unacceptable behaviours and an unsafe environment for pupils. At Temple Grove we recognise the gendered nature of Child on Child abuse. However, all Child on Child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.



Most cases of pupils hurting other pupils will be dealt with under our school's relationship and behaviour policy, but this child protection and safeguarding policy will apply to any allegations that raise safeguarding concerns. This might include where the alleged behaviour:

- Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence
- Could put pupils in the school at risk
- Is violent
- Involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol
- Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes)

If a pupil makes an allegation of abuse against another pupil:

The allegation must be recorded and the DSL informed. Do not investigate it. The DSL will contact the local authority children's social care team and follow its advice, as well as the police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence. The DSL will put a risk assessment and support plan into place for all children involved (including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected) with a named person they can talk to if needed. This will include considering school transport as a potentially vulnerable place for a victim or alleged perpetrator(s). The DSL will contact the children and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS), if appropriate.

If the incident is a criminal offence and there are delays in the criminal process, the DSL will work closely with the police (and other agencies as required) while protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator. We will ask the police if we have any questions about the investigation.

We recognise the importance of taking proactive action to minimise the risk of Child on Child abuse, and of creating a supportive environment where victims feel confident in reporting incidents.

To achieve this, we will:

- Challenge any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between peers, including requesting or sending sexual images
- Be vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys
- Ensure our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent
- Ensure pupils are able to easily and confidently report abuse using our reporting systems
- Ensure staff reassure victims that they are being taken seriously
- Be alert to reports of sexual violence and/or harassment that may point to environmental or systemic problems that could be addressed by updating policies, processes and the curriculum, or could reflect wider issues in the local area that should be shared with safeguarding partners
- Support children who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape or assault by penetration.
- We will do all we can to make sure the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and any witnesses are not bullied or harassed
- Consider intra familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following a report of sexual violence and/or harassment
- Ensure staff are trained to understand:
 - o How to recognise the indicators and signs of child-on-child abuse, and know how to identify it and respond to reports



- That even if there are no reports of child-on-child abuse in school, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an attitude of “it could happen here”
- That if they have any concerns about a child’s welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told, and that victims may not always make a direct report. For example: children can show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to, a friend may make a report, a member of staff may overhear a conversation, a child’s behaviour might indicate that something is wrong, that certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation, that a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy, the important role they have to play in preventing child-on-child abuse and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it, that they should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns, that social media is likely to play a role in the fall-out from any incident or alleged incident, including for potential contact between the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and friends from either side
 - The DSL will take the lead role in any disciplining of the alleged perpetrator(s). We will provide support at the same time as taking any disciplinary action.
 - Disciplinary action can be taken while other investigations are going on, e.g. by the police. The fact that another body is investigating or has investigated an incident doesn’t (in itself) prevent our school from coming to its own conclusion about what happened and imposing a penalty accordingly. We will consider these matters on a case-by-case basis, taking into account whether: Taking action would prejudice an investigation and/or subsequent prosecution – we will liaise with the police and/or LA children’s social care to determine this or there are circumstances that make it unreasonable or irrational for us to reach our own view about what happened while an independent investigation is ongoing.
- **Sexual violence and sexual harassment** can occur:
 - Between 2 children of any age and sex
 - Through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children
 - Online and face to face (both physically and verbally)

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap. 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 and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school.

If a victim reports an incident, it is essential that staff make sure they 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.

Some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows that girls, children with SEN and/or disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) children are at greater risk.

Staff are aware of the importance of:

- Challenging inappropriate behaviours
- Making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up
- Challenging physical behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, pulling down trousers, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

If staff have any concerns about sexual violence or sexual harassment, or a child makes a report to them, they will follow the procedures set out in section 7 of this policy, as appropriate.



- **Sharing of nudes and semi-nudes ('sexting')**

Your responsibilities when responding to an incident:

If you are made aware of an incident involving the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude or semi-nude images/videos (also known as 'sexting' or 'youth produced sexual imagery'), you must report it to the DSL immediately.

You must not:

View, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a pupil to share or download it (if you have already viewed the imagery by accident, you must report this to the DSL)

Delete the imagery or ask the pupil to delete it

Ask the pupil(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL's responsibility)

Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the pupil(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers

Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved

You should explain that you need to report the incident, and reassure the pupil(s) that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

Initial review meeting:

Following a report of an incident, the DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff – this may include the staff member who reported the incident and the safeguarding or leadership team that deals with safeguarding concerns. This meeting will consider the initial evidence and aim to determine:

- Whether there is an immediate risk to pupil(s)
- If a referral needs to be made to the police and/or children's social care
- If it is necessary to view the image(s) in order to safeguard the young person (in most cases, images or videos should not be viewed)
- What further information is required to decide on the best response
- Whether the image(s) has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms (this may be unknown)
- Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images or videos from devices or online services
- Any relevant facts about the pupils involved which would influence risk assessment
- If there is a need to contact another school, college, setting or individual
- Whether to contact parents or carers of the pupils involved (in most cases parents/carers should be involved)

The DSL will make an immediate referral to police and/or children's social care if:

- The incident involves an adult
- There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example, owing to special educational needs)
- What the DSL knows about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage, or are violent
- The imagery involves sexual acts and any pupil in the images or videos is under 13



- The DSL has reason to believe a pupil is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming)

If none of the above apply then the DSL, in consultation with the headteacher and other members of staff as appropriate, may decide to respond to the incident without involving the police or children's social care. The decision will be made and recorded in line with the procedures set out in this policy.

Further review by the DSL:

If at the initial review stage a decision has been made not to refer to police and/or children's social care, the DSL will conduct a further review to establish the facts and assess the risks.

They will hold interviews with the pupils involved (if appropriate).

If at any point in the process there is a concern that a pupil has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.

Informing parents/carers:

The DSL will inform parents/carers at an early stage and keep them involved in the process, unless there is a good reason to believe that involving them would put the pupil at risk of harm.

Referring to the police:

If it is necessary the incident will be referred to the police.

Recording incidents;

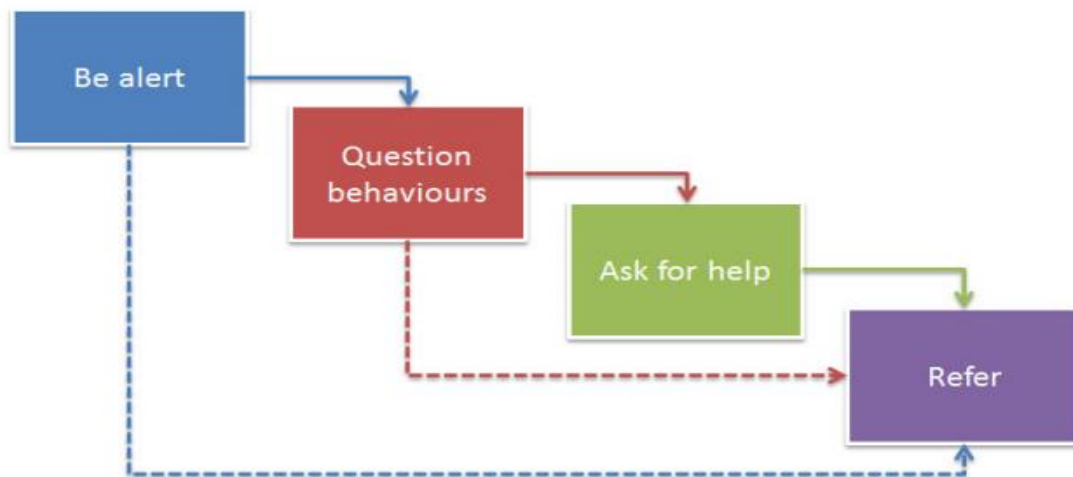
All incidents of sharing of nudes and semi-nudes, and the decisions made in responding to them, will be recorded. The record-keeping arrangements set out in section 14 of this policy also apply to recording these incidents.

7. Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures

- Temple Grove Academy adheres to the KSCB Safeguarding Children Procedures. The full KSCB procedures and additional guidance relating to specific safeguarding issues can be found on the KSCB website www.kscb.org.uk



- All members of staff are expected to be aware of and follow this approach:



- It may not always be appropriate to go through all four stages sequentially and if a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a request for support should be made immediately to Children’s Social Work Services and/or the police.
- **The role of the school in situations where there are child protection concerns is NOT to investigate but to recognise and refer.**
- The DSL may seek advice or guidance from Area Education Safeguarding Adviser from the Education Safeguarding Team before making a decision regarding next steps. They may also seek advice or guidance from a social worker at the Front Door service.
- All members of staff are made aware of the internal and local early help support services. Where a child is being offered or receiving early help support, staff will be supported to understand their role in any early help assessment or intervention. This includes identifying emerging problems, liaising with other professionals, and in some cases acting as the lead practitioner.
- The DSL will keep all early help cases under constant review and consideration will be given to a request for support to the Front Door if the situation does not appear to be improving or is getting worse.
- All staff are aware of the process for making request for support referrals for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.
- **In all but the most exceptional circumstances, parents /carers will be made aware of the concerns for their child at the earliest possible stage.** In the event of a request for support to the Front Door being necessary, parents/carers will be informed and consent to this will be sought

in line with guidance provided by KSCB, unless there is a valid reason not to do so, for example if to do so would put a child at risk of harm or would undermine a criminal investigation.



- In the absence of the availability of the DSL to discuss an immediate and urgent concern, staff can seek advice from the Deputy DSL. They may also seek advice from the Education Safeguarding Team or via consultation from a Local Authority social worker at the Front Door. If anyone other than the DSL makes a referral to external services, then they will inform the DSL as soon as possible.
- On occasion, staff may pass information about a child to the DSL but remain anxious about action subsequently taken. Staff should feel able to check the progress of a case with the DSL so that they can reassure themselves the child is safe and their welfare is being considered. If following this process, the staff member remains concerned it is the responsibility of that staff member to follow the school's escalation process.
- If a child's situation does not appear to be improving, then the DSL (or the person that made the request for support) will consider re-referral. Professional disagreements (escalation) will be responded to in line with the KSCB procedures and DSLs may request support via the Education Safeguarding Team.
- If a child discloses a safeguarding issue to you, you should:
 - Listen to and believe them. Allow them time to talk freely and do not ask leading questions
 - Stay calm and do not show that you are shocked or upset
 - Tell the child they have done the right thing in telling you. Do not tell them they should have told you sooner
 - Explain what will happen next and that you will have to pass this information on. Do not promise to keep it a secret
 - Write up your conversation as soon as possible in the child's own words. Stick to the facts, and do not put your own judgement on it
 - Sign and date the write-up and pass it on to the DSL. Alternatively, if appropriate, make a referral to children's social care and/or the police directly and tell the DSL as soon as possible that you have done so. Aside from these people, do not disclose the information to anyone else unless told to do so by a relevant authority involved in the safeguarding process
 - Bear in mind that some children may: not feel ready, or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited or neglected, not recognise their experiences as harmful, feel embarrassed, humiliated or threatened. This could be due to their vulnerability, disability, sexual orientation and/or language barriers. None of this should stop you from having a 'professional curiosity' and speaking to the DSL if you have concerns about a child.
- If you have concerns about a child (as opposed to believing a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or is in immediate danger):
 - Where possible, speak to the DSL first to agree a course of action.
 - If in exceptional circumstances the DSL is not available, this should not delay appropriate action being taken. Speak to a member of the senior leadership team and/or take advice from local authority children's social care. You can also seek advice at any time from the NSPCC helpline on 0808 800 5000. Share details of any actions you take with the DSL as soon as practically possible.
 - Make a referral to local authority children's social care directly, if appropriate. Share any action taken with the DSL as soon as possible.
 - Early help assessment
 - If an early help assessment is appropriate, the DSL will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. Staff may be required to



support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner.

- We will discuss and agree, with statutory safeguarding partners, levels for the different types of assessment, as part of local arrangements.
- The DSL will keep the case under constant review and the school will consider a referral to local authority children's social care if the situation does not seem to be improving. Timelines of interventions will be monitored and reviewed.
- If it is appropriate to refer the case to local authority children's social care or the police, the DSL will make the referral or support you to do so.
- If you make a referral directly (see section 7.1), you must tell the DSL as soon as possible.
- The local authority will make a decision within 1 working day of a referral about what course of action to take and will let the person who made the referral know the outcome. The DSL or person who made the referral must follow up with the local authority if this information is not made available, and ensure outcomes are properly recorded.

8. Record Keeping

- Staff will record any safeguarding and child protection concerns that they have about a child on MyConcern without delay; if this is an immediate concern or close to the end of the school day, staff should consult the DSL / DDSL immediately in order to assess risk.
- All safeguarding concerns, discussions and decisions (and justifications for those decisions) will be recorded on My Concern. If members of staff are in any doubt about recording requirements, they should discuss their concerns with DSL.
- Safeguarding records are kept for individual children and are maintained separately from all other records relating to the child in the school. Safeguarding records are kept in accordance with data protection legislation and are retained centrally and securely by the DSL. Safeguarding records are shared with staff on a 'need to know' basis only.
- All safeguarding records will be transferred in accordance with data protection legislation to the child's subsequent school/setting, under confidential and separate cover. These will be given to the new DSL and a receipt of delivery will be obtained.
- Detailed guidance on Record Keeping is found in a separate document "Guidelines for Safeguarding Record Keeping in Schools".
- The Headteacher will be kept informed of any significant issues by the DSL.
- If a child for whom the school has, or has had, safeguarding concerns moves to another school, the DSL will ensure that their child protection file is forwarded as soon as possible, securely, and separately from the main pupil file.
- To allow the new school/college to have support in place when the child arrives, this should be within:
 - 5 days for an in-year transfer, or within the first 5 days of the start of a new term

In addition, if the concerns are significant or complex, and/or social services are involved, the DSL will speak to the DSL of the receiving school and provide information to enable them to have time to make any necessary preparations to ensure the safety of the child.



9. Multi-agency Working

- Temple Grove Academy recognises and is committed to its responsibility to work with other professionals and agencies in line with statutory guidance (WTSC 2018)
- Schools are not the investigating agency when there are child protection concerns. We will however contribute to the investigation and assessment processes as required. Temple Grove Academy recognises the importance of multi-agency working and will support attendance at relevant safeguarding meetings, including Child Protection Conferences, Core Groups, Strategy Meetings, Child in Need meetings or other early help multi-agency meetings.
- The School Leadership Team and DSL will work to establish strong and co-operative relationships with relevant professionals in other agencies.
- If the child's situation does not seem to be improving after the referral, the DSL or person who made the referral must follow local escalation procedures to ensure their concerns have been addressed and that the child's situation improves.

10. Notifying parents or carers

- Where appropriate, we will discuss any concerns about a child with the child's parents or carers. The DSL will normally do this in the event of a suspicion or disclosure.
- Other staff will only talk to parents or carers about any such concerns following consultation with the DSL.
- If we believe that notifying the parents or carers would increase the risk to the child, we will discuss this with the local authority children's social care team before doing so.
- In the case of allegations of abuse made against other children, we will normally notify the parents or carers of all the children involved. We will think carefully about what information we provide about the other child involved, and when. We will work with the police and/or local authority children's social care to make sure our approach to information sharing is consistent.
- The DSL will, along with any relevant agencies (this will be decided on a case-by-case basis):
 - Meet with the victim's parents or carers, with the victim, to discuss what's being put in place to safeguard them, and understand their wishes in terms of what support they may need and how the report will be progressed
 - Meet with the alleged perpetrator's parents or carers to discuss support for them, and what's being put in place that will impact them, e.g. moving them out of classes with the victim, and the reason(s) behind any decision(s)

11. Confidentiality and Information Sharing

- Temple Grove Academy recognises that all matters relating to child protection are confidential. The Headteacher or DSL will only disclose information about a pupil to other members of staff on a 'need to know' basis.
- All members of staff must be aware that whilst they have duties to keep any information confidential, they also have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies to safeguard children.



- The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe.
- All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or wellbeing.
- All staff must be aware timely information sharing is essential to effective safeguarding
- 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
- The Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe
- If staff need to share 'special category personal data', the DPA 2018 contains 'safeguarding of children and individuals at risk' as a processing condition that allows practitioners to share information without consent if: it is not possible to gain consent; it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent; or if to gain consent would place a child at risk
- Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may not be in the child's best interests
- If a victim asks the school not to tell anyone about the sexual violence or sexual harassment:
 - There's no definitive answer, because even if a victim doesn't consent to sharing information, staff may still lawfully share it if there's another legal basis under the UK GDPR that applies
 - The DSL will have to balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other children
- The DSL should consider that:
 - Parents or carers should normally be informed (unless this would put the victim at greater risk)
 - The basic safeguarding principle is: if a child is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger, or has been harmed, a referral should be made to local authority children's social care
 - Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault are crimes. Where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, this should be referred to the police. While the age of criminal responsibility is 10, if the alleged perpetrator is under 10, the starting principle of referring to the police remains
- Regarding anonymity, all staff will:
 - Be aware of anonymity, witness support and the criminal process in general where an allegation of sexual violence or sexual harassment is progressing through the criminal justice system
 - Do all they reasonably can to protect the anonymity of any children involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment, for example, carefully considering which staff should know about the report, and any support for children involved
 - Consider the potential impact of social media in facilitating the spreading of rumours and exposing victims' identities
 - The government's information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners includes 7 'golden rules' for sharing information, and will support staff who have to make decisions about sharing information
 - If staff are in any doubt about sharing information, they should speak to the DSL (or deputy)
 - DfE Guidance on Information Sharing (July 2018) provides further detail.

12. Complaints



- The school has a **Complaints Procedure** available to parents, pupils and members of staff and visitors who wish to report concerns. This can be found *in the school office*.
- All reported concerns will be taken seriously and considered within the relevant and appropriate process. Anything that constitutes an allegation against any adult working in the school including Governors and Volunteers will be dealt with under the specific **Procedures for Managing Allegations against Staff Policy**. This can be found in the school office.

13. Staff Induction, Awareness and Training

- All members of staff have been provided with a copy of Part One of “*Keeping Children Safe in Education*” (2021) which covers Safeguarding information for all staff. School leaders will read the entire document. School leaders and all members of staff who work directly with children will access Annex B within Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021. Members of staff have signed to confirm that they have read and understood Part One and Annex B. This documents and information is held in the main school office.
- The DSL will ensure that all new staff and volunteers (including temporary staff) are aware of the school’s internal safeguarding processes.
- All staff members (including temporary staff) will receive training to ensure they are aware of a range of safeguarding issues.
- All staff members (including temporary staff) will receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates, at least annually.
- All staff members (including temporary staff) will be made aware of the school’s expectations regarding safe and professional practice via the staff behaviour policy (or code of conduct) and Acceptable Use Policy.
- The DSL will attend training every two years and their knowledge and skills will be refreshed at regular intervals.
- The DSL and Head Teacher will provide an annual report to the Governing Body detailing safeguarding training undertaken by all staff and will maintain up to date register of who has been trained.
- Although the school has a nominated lead for the governing body, Jonathon Roberts, all members of the governing body will access appropriate safeguarding training which covers their specific strategic responsibilities on a regular basis.
- All governors receive training about safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) at induction, which is regularly updated. This is to make sure that they:
 - Have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities, such as providing strategic challenge
 - Can be assured that safeguarding policies and procedures are effective and support the school to deliver a robust whole-school approach to safeguarding

- Receive training in managing allegations for this purpose (as the chair of governors may be required to act as the 'case manager' in the event that an allegation of abuse is made against the headteacher)



14. Safe Working Practice

- All members of staff are required to work within clear guidelines on Safe Working Practice / the school's Code of Conduct.
- Staff should be aware of the school's **Behaviour Management and Physical Intervention Policies**, and any physical interventions must be in line with agreed policy and procedures.
- Staff should be particularly aware of the professional risks associated with the use of social media and electronic communication (email, mobile phones, texting, social network sites etc.) and should adhere to the school's online safety and Acceptable Use policies.

15. Staff Supervision and Support

- Any member of staff affected by issues arising from concerns for children's welfare or safety can seek support from the DSL.
- The induction process will include familiarisation with child protection responsibilities and procedures to be followed if members of staff have any concerns about a child's safety or welfare.
- The school will provide appropriate supervision and support for all members of staff to ensure that:
 - All staff are competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children
 - All staff will be supported by the DSL in their safeguarding role.
 - All members of staff have regular reviews of their own practice to ensure they improve over time.
- The DSL will also put staff in touch with outside agencies for professional support if they so wish. Staff can also approach organisations such as their Union, the Education Support Partnership or other similar organisations directly.
- The school will ensure that members of staff who are working within the foundation stage are provided with appropriate supervision in accordance with the statutory requirements of Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) 2017.

16. Safer Recruitment

- Temple Grove Academy is committed to ensure that develop a safe culture and that all steps are taken to recruit staff and volunteers who are safe to work with our pupils and staff.
- The Governing Body and Leadership Team are responsible for ensuring that the school follows safe recruitment processes outlined within guidance.
- Temple Grove Academy is responsible for ensuring that the school maintains an accurate Single Central Record (SCR) in line with statutory guidance.
- The Governing Body will ensure that there is at least one of the persons who conducts an interview has completed safer recruitment training.



- We are also committed to supporting the statutory guidance from the Department for Education on the application of the Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009 and related obligations under the Childcare Act 2006 in schools.
- We advise all staff to disclose any reason that may affect their suitability to work with children including convictions, cautions, court orders, cautions, reprimands and warnings.

17. Allegations Against Members of Staff and Volunteers

- At Temple Grove Academy we recognise the possibility that adults working in the school may harm children, including governors, volunteers, supply teachers and agency staff. Any concerns about the conduct of other adults in the school should be taken to the headteacher without delay; any concerns about the headteacher should go to the Chair of Governors.
- Concerns may come from various sources, for example, a suspicion; complaint; or disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside of the organisation; or as a result of vetting checks undertaken.
- The headteacher has to decide whether the concern is an allegation or low-level concern. The term 'low-level' concern does not mean that it is insignificant, it means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the threshold for referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) (see below).

Allegations

It is an allegation if the person* has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child and/or;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child and/or;
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; and/or
- behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children (also includes behaviour outside the school).

(*Person could be anyone working in the school or a college that provides education for children under 18 years of age, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors.)

Allegations should be reported to the LADO 'without delay'. Before contacting the LADO, schools and colleges should conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help them determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation, being careful not to jeopardise any future police investigation. The LADO's role is not to investigate the allegation, but to ensure that an appropriate investigation is carried out, whether that is by the police, children's social care, the school or college, or a combination of these.

Low-level Concerns

- Concerns may be graded low-level if the concern does not meet the criteria for an allegation; and the person* has acted in a way that is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work. Example behaviours include, but are not limited to:
 - being over friendly with children;
 - having favourites;
 - taking photographs of children on their mobile phone;
 - engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door; or,



- using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language.

- If the concern has been raised via a third party, the headteacher should collect as much evidence as possible by speaking:
 - directly to the person who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously;
 - to the individual involved and any witnesses.
 - Reports about supply staff and contractors should be notified to their employers, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.
 - Staff should be encouraged and feel confident to self-refer, where, for example, they have found themselves in a situation which could be misinterpreted, might appear compromising to others, and/or on reflection they believe they have behaved in such a way that they consider falls below the expected professional standards.

Low-level concerns should be recorded in writing, including:

name* of individual sharing their concerns

details of the concern

context in which the concern arose

action taken

(* if the individual wishes to remain anonymous then that should be respected as far as reasonably possible)

- Records must be kept confidential, held securely and comply with the Data Protection Act 2018. Schools and colleges should decide how long they retain such information, but it is recommended that it is kept at least until the individual leaves their employment.
- Records are reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. If a concerning pattern of behaviour is identified and now meets the criteria for an allegation, then the matter should be referred to the LADO.
- The records' review might identify that there are wider cultural issues within the school or college that enabled the behaviour to occur. This might mean that policies or processes could be revised or extra training delivered to minimise the risk of it happening again.
- All members of staff are made aware of the school's Whistleblowing procedure and that it is a disciplinary offence not to report concerns about the conduct of a colleague that could place a child at risk. Staff can also access the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline if they do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 (8:00 AM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday) or email: help@nspcc.org.uk
- Temple Grove Academy has a legal duty to refer to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences, and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity, or would have been removed had they not left. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person. If these circumstances arise in relation to a member of staff at our school, a referral will be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the individual in accordance with advice from the LADO and/or Schools Personnel Service.

18. Safeguarding Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities or certain health conditions



- Temple Grove Academy acknowledges that children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) or certain health conditions can face additional safeguarding challenges as they may have an impaired capacity to resist or avoid abuse. They are 3 times more likely to be abused than their peers. Abuse involving pupils with SEND will require close liaison with the DSL (or deputy) and the SENCO.
- Temple Grove Academy will ensure that children with SEN and disabilities, specifically those with communication difficulties will be supported to ensure that their voice is heard and acted upon.
- Members of staff are encouraged to be aware that children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by safeguarding concerns such as bullying. They may be more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying). All members of staff will be encouraged to appropriately explore possible indicators of abuse such as behaviour/mood change or injuries and not to assume that they are related to the child's disability and be aware that children with SEN and disabilities may not always outwardly display indicators of abuse.

19. Online Safety

- It is recognised by Temple Grove Academy that the use of technology presents challenges and risks to children and adults both inside and outside of school. At Temple Grove Academy pupils are taught about safeguarding, including online, through various teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum. Children are taught to recognise when they are at risk and how to get help when they need it.
- The DSL has overall responsibility for online safeguarding within the school.
- Temple Grove Academy identifies that the issues can be broadly categorised into four areas of risk:
 - **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material
 - **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users
 - **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm.
 - **commerce:** young people can be unaware of hidden costs and advertising in apps, games and websites
- The DSL and leadership team have read Annex D regarding Online Safety within 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2021.
- Temple Grove Academy recognises the specific risks that can be posed by mobile phones and cameras and in accordance with KCSIE 2021 and EYFS 2017 has appropriate policies in place that are shared and understood by all members of the school community. Further information regarding the specific approaches relating to this can be found in the schools **Online Safety Policy**, **Acceptable Use Policy** and **Image Use Policy** which can be found on the school website.
- Temple Grove Academy will ensure that appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place when pupils and staff access school systems and internet provision.
- Temple Grove Academy acknowledges that whilst filtering and monitoring is an important part of schools online safety responsibilities, it is only one part of our approach to online safety. Pupils and adults may have access to systems external to the school control such as mobile phones and other internet enabled devices and technology and where concerns are identified appropriate action will be taken.



- Temple Grove Academy will ensure a comprehensive whole school curriculum response is in place to enable all pupils to learn about and manage online risks effectively and will support parents and the wider school community (including all members of staff) to become aware and alert to the need to keep children safe online through training and through our website and newsletters.

20. Curriculum and Staying Safe

- We recognise that schools play an essential role in helping children to understand and identify the parameters of what is appropriate child and adult behaviour; what is 'safe'; to recognise when they and others close to them are not safe; and how to seek advice and support when they are concerned.
- Our curriculum provides opportunities for increasing self-awareness, self-esteem, social and emotional understanding, assertiveness and decision making so that students have a range of contacts and strategies to ensure their own protection and that of others. Online safety is integrated into the curriculum.
- Our school systems support children to talk to a range of staff. Children will be listened to and heard and their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon as appropriate.

21. The Use of School Premises by Other Organisations

- Where services or activities are provided separately by another body using the school premises, the Head Teacher and Governing Body will seek written assurance that the organisation concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place with regard to safeguarding children and child protection and that relevant safeguarding checks have been made in respect of staff and volunteers.
- If this assurance is not achieved then an application to use premises will be refused.

22. Security

- All members of staff have a responsibility for maintaining awareness of buildings and grounds security and for reporting concerns that may come to light.
- Appropriate checks will be undertaken in respect of visitors and volunteers coming into school as outlined within guidance. Visitors will be expected to sign in and out electronically via the office InVentry System and to display a visitors badge whilst on school site. Any individual who is not known or identifiable should be challenged for clarification and reassurance.
- The school will not accept the behaviour of any individual (parent or other) that threatens school security or leads others (child or adult) to feel unsafe. Such behaviour will be treated as a serious concern and may result in a decision to refuse access for that individual to the school site.

23. Monitoring and Review



- All school staff (including temporary staff and volunteers) will have access to a copy of this policy. The policy will also be available to parents/carers.
- The policy forms part of our school development plan and will be reviewed annually.

24. Child Missing in Education

Knowing where children are during school hours is an extremely important aspect of Safeguarding. Missing school can be an indicator of abuse and neglect and may also raise concerns about other safeguarding issues, including the criminal exploitation of children. We monitor attendance carefully and address poor or irregular attendance without delay.

We will always follow up with parents/carers when pupils are not at school. This means we need to have a least two up to date contacts numbers for parents/carers. Parents should remember to update the school as soon as possible if the numbers change.

In response to the guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2021) the school has:

1. Staff who understand what to do when children do not attend regularly
 2. Appropriate policies, procedures and responses for pupils who go missing from education (especially on repeat occasions).
 3. Staff who know the signs and triggers for travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.
 4. Procedures to inform the local authority when we plan to take pupils off-roll when they:
 - a. leave school to be home educated
 - b. move away from the school's location
 - c. remain medically unfit beyond compulsory school age
 - d. are in custody for four months or more (and will not return to school afterwards); or
 - e. are permanently excluded
- We will ensure that pupils who are expected to attend the school, but fail to take up the place will be referred to the local authority.
 - When a pupil leaves the school, we will record the name of the pupil's new school and their expected start date.

25. Prevent Duty

As part of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015, Temple Grove will seek to 'prevent people being drawn into terrorism' (Prevent Duty).

- Where staff are concerned that children and young people are developing extremist views or show signs of becoming radicalized, they should discuss this with the DSL.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead has received training about the Prevent Duty and tackling extremism and is able to support staff with any concerns they may have.
- We use the curriculum to ensure that children and young people understand how people with extreme views share these with others, especially using the internet.

Staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the DSL / DDSL making a Prevent referral.



We are committed to ensuring that our pupils are offered a broad and balanced curriculum that aims to prepare them for life in modern Britain. Teaching the school's core values alongside the fundamental British Values supports quality teaching and learning, whilst making a positive contribution to the development of a fair, just and civil society.

Recognising Extremism

Early indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school
- evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent.)
- secretive behaviour
- online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- advocating violence towards others

26. Private Fostering

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 years (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative, in their own home, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more.

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

Parents and private foster carers both have a legal duty to inform the relevant local authority at least six weeks before the arrangement is due to start; not to do so is a criminal offence.

Whilst most privately fostered children are appropriately supported and looked after, they are a potentially vulnerable group who should be monitored by the local authority, particularly when the child has come from another country. In some cases privately fostered children are affected by abuse and neglect, or be involved in trafficking, child sexual exploitation or modern-day slavery.

Schools have a mandatory duty to report to the local authority where they are aware or suspect that a child is subject to a private fostering arrangement. Although schools have a duty to inform the local authority, there is no duty for anyone, including the private foster carer or social workers to inform the school. However, it should be clear to the school who has parental responsibility.

School staff should notify the designated safeguarding lead when they become aware of private fostering arrangements. The designated safeguarding lead will speak to the family of the child involved to check that they are aware of their duty to inform the LA. The school itself has a duty to inform the local authority of the private fostering arrangements.



On admission to the school, we will take steps to verify the relationship of the adults to the child who is being registered.

27. Local Support

- All members of staff in Temple Grove Academy are made aware of local support available
 - **Contact details for Area Safeguarding Adviser (Education Safeguarding Team)**
 - www.kelsi.org.uk/support-for-children-and-young-people/child-protection-and-safeguarding/safeguarding-contacts
 - **Contact details for Online Safety in the Education Safeguarding Team**
 - Rebecca Avery, Education Safeguarding Adviser (Online Protection):
 - Ashley Assiter, e-Safety Development Officer 03000 415797
 - esafetyofficer@kent.gov.uk (non-urgent issues only)
 - **Contact details for the LADO**
 - Telephone: 03000 410888
 - Email: kentchildrenslado@kent.gov.uk
 - **Children's Social Work Services**
 - Central Duty Team: 03000 411111
 - Out of Hours Number: 03000 419191
 - **Kent Police**
 - 101 (or 999 if there is an immediate risk of harm)
 - **Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCB)**
 - kscb@kent.gov.uk
 - 03000 421126

28. National Support

Support for staff

- Education Support Partnership: www.educationsupportpartnership.org.uk
- Professional Online Safety Helpline: www.saferinternet.org.uk/helpline

Support for Pupils

- NSPCC: www.nspcc.org.uk
- ChildLine: www.childline.org.uk
- Papyrus: www.papyrus-uk.org
- Young Minds: www.youngminds.org.uk
- The Mix: www.themix.org.uk

Support for adults

- Family Lives: www.familylives.org.uk
- Crime Stoppers: www.crimestoppers-uk.org



- Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Kidscape: www.kidscape.org.uk
- The Samaritans: www.samaritans.org
- Mind: www.mind.org.uk
- NAPAC (National Association for People Abused in Childhood): napac.org.uk
- MOSAC: www.mosac.org.uk
- Action Fraud: www.actionfraud.police.uk

Support for Learning Disabilities

- Respond: www.respond.org.uk
- Mencap: www.mencap.org.uk

Domestic Abuse

- Refuge: www.refuge.org.uk
- Women's Aid: www.womensaid.org.uk
- Men's Advice Line: www.mensadvice.org.uk
- Mankind: www.mankindcounselling.org.uk

Honour based Violence

- Forced Marriage Unit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage>

Sexual Abuse and CSE

- Lucy Faithfull Foundation: www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk
- Stop it Now!: www.stopitnow.org.uk
- Parents Protect: www.parentsprotect.co.uk
- CEOP: www.ceop.police.uk
- Marie Collins Foundation: www.mariecollinsfoundation.org.uk
- Internet Watch Foundation (IWF): www.iwf.org.uk

Online Safety

- Childnet International: www.childnet.com
- UK Safer Internet Centre: www.saferinternet.org.uk
- Parents Info: www.parentinfo.org
- Internet Matters: www.internetmatters.org
- Net Aware: www.net-aware.org.uk
- ParentPort: www.parentport.org.uk
- Get safe Online: www.getsafeonline.org

Radicalisation and hate

- Educate against Hate: www.educateagainsthate.com
- Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit: www.gov.uk/report-terrorism
- True Vision: www.report-it.org.uk