**Safeguarding Policy**

**Trident Alternative Provision**

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| Compiled by | Parvinder Kaur – Head teacher | September 2024 |
| Approved by | Gurdial Singh - Proprietor | September 2024 |
| Review date |  | September 2025 |
| Version |  | 3 |

**Part One: Safeguarding Policy**

1. **Introduction**

At Trident Alternative Provision, our mission is to build firm foundations for the future. We will: nurture the students in our care - addressing the social, emotional, and learning needs of individual students by providing the necessary help to remove the barriers to learning; build on their existing knowledge, skills, and state of personal development; release them into the world ready for their next stage of education and for adult life.

To facilitate this, students should be safe in school and at home – protected from maltreatment or impairment of their mental and physical health and development. For this reason, this policy has been prepared and published under the requirements of Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2024)

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

* Protecting children from maltreatment
* Preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development
* Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
* Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Children includes everyone under the age of 18.

This means that our school is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its students. We believe that:

* Our students have the right to be protected from harm, abuse, and neglect
* Our students have the right to experience their optimum mental and physical health
* Every child and young people have the right to an education and students need to be safe and to feel safe in school
* Children and young people need support that matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse
* Our students have the right to express their views, feelings and wishes and voice their own values and beliefs
* Our students should be encouraged to respect each other’s values and support each other
* Our students have the right to be supported to meet their emotional, social, and mental health needs as well as their educational needs. Our school will ensure clear systems and processes are in place to enable identification of these needs. Including consideration of when mental health needs may become a safeguarding need.
* Our school will contribute to the prevention of abuse, risk/involvement in serious violent crime, victimisation, bullying (including homophobic, biphobic, transphobic and cyber bullying), exploitation, extreme behaviours, discriminatory views, and risk-taking behaviours

All staff and visitors have an important role to play in safeguarding students and protecting them from abuse and considering when mental health may become a safeguarding issue.

We will fulfil our local and national responsibilities as laid out in the following documents:

* The most recent version of [**Working Together to Safeguard Children**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2) (DfE)
* The most recent version of [**Keeping Children Safe in Education**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2): Statutory guidance for schools and colleges (DfE Sept 2024)
* [**West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/page/contents)
* [**The Education Act 2002**](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/32/contents) s175
* [**Sexting in Schools & Colleges – responding to incidents and safeguarding young people**](https://www.gov.uk/government/groups/uk-council-for-child-internet-safety-ukccis) (UKCCIS) 2016
* [**General Data Protection Legislation (2018)**](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/justice-and-fundamental-rights/data-protection/2018-reform-eu-data-protection-rules_en)
* [**Mental Health & Behaviour in Schools**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-health-and-behaviour-in-schools--2)
* [**Criminal**](https://www.safeguardingsolihull.org.uk/lscp/multi-agency-procedures-and-practice-guidance/exploitation/criminal-exploitation/) **Exploitation Guidance & Resources**
* [**Multi-agency Statutory Guidance on Female Genital Mutilation, June 2020, HM Government**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-statutory-guidance-on-female-genital-mutilation)
* [**Protecting Children from Radicalisation: The Prevent Duty, April 2021**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance/revised-prevent-duty-guidance-for-england-and-wales)
* [**Relationships education, relationships, and sex education (RSE) and health education**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education)
* [**Voyeurism offences act 2019**](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/790549/circular-voyeurism-offences-act-2019.pdf)
* [**Children missing education**](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550416/Children_Missing_Education_-_statutory_guidance.pdf)
* [**Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/harmful-online-challenges-and-online-hoaxes)

*In our school the following people will take the lead in these areas:*

*Our Data Protection officer is:* ***Gurdial Singh***

*Our Safeguarding Lead is:* ***Parvinder Kaur***

***Our DDSL: Andrew Moore Stow***

**2.0 Overall aims**

This policy will contribute to the protection and safeguarding of our students and promote their welfare by:

* Clarifying standards of behaviour for staff and students.
* Contributing to the establishment of a safe, resilient, and robust ethos in the school, built on mutual respect and shared values.
* Introducing appropriate work within the curriculum.
* Encouraging students and parents to participate.
* Alerting staff to the signs and indicators that all may not be well.
* Developing staff awareness of the causes of abuse.
* Developing staff awareness of the risks and vulnerabilities their students face.
* Addressing concerns at the earliest possible stage.
* Reducing the potential risks students face of being exposed to multiple harms including violence, extremism, exploitation, discrimination, or victimisation.
* Recognising risk and supporting online safety for students, including in the home.

This means that in our school we will:

* Identify and protect all students especially those identified as vulnerable students
* Identify individual needs as early as possible; and
* Design plans to address those needs
* Work in partnership with students, parents/carers, and other agencies.

Our policy extends to any establishment our school commissions to deliver education to our students on our behalf including alternative provision settings.

Our Proprietor will ensure that any commissioned agency will reflect the values, philosophy, and standards of our school. Confirmation should be sought from the school that appropriate risk assessments are completed, and ongoing monitoring is undertaken.

**3.0 Guiding Principles**

These are the seven guiding principles of safeguarding

* Have conversations and listen to children and their families as early as possible.
* Understand the child’s lived experience.
* Work collaboratively to improve children’s life experience.
* Be open, honest, and transparent with families in our approach.
* Empower families by working with them.
* Work in a way that builds on the families’ strengths.
* Build resilience in families to overcome difficulties.

Our staff will be aware of the guidance in the [**West Midlands Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures Manual**](https://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/)

All staff will be enabled to listen and understand the lived experience of children and young people by facilitating solution focused conversations appropriate to the child/young person`s preferred communication style.

**4.0 Expectations**

All staff and visitors will:

* Be familiar with this Safeguarding Policy
* Understand their role in relation to safeguarding
* Be alert to signs and indicators of possible abuse (See Appendix 1 for current definitions and indicators)
* Record concerns and give the record to the DSL, or deputy DSL, and
* Deal with a disclosure of abuse from a child in line with the guidance in Appendix 2 - you must inform the DSL immediately, and provide a written account as soon as possible
* Be involved, where appropriate, in the implementation of individual school-focused interventions, Early Help Assessments and Our Family Plans, Child in Need Plans and inter-agency Child Protection Plans.

This means that in our school:

* All our staff will receive annual safeguarding training and update briefings as appropriate. Key staff will undertake more specialist safeguarding training as agreed by the governing body.
* In recognition of the impact of COVID-19, additional disclosure training will be undertaken by all staff.
* Anyone associated with Trident Alternative Provision will be subjected to an enhanced DBS check and ‘Section 128’ check.
* We will follow Safer Recruitment processes and checks for all staff.

**5.0 The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**

* The Headteacher will be our DSL. Whilst the activities of the DSL can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL. This responsibility should not be delegated.
* Our DSLs help promote educational outcomes by working closely with their teachers about their welfare, safeguarding and child protection concerns.
* Our proprietor will ensure that the DSL role is explicit in the Headteacher’s job description and appropriate time is made available to the DSL and deputy DSL(s) to allow them to undertake their duties.
* Safeguarding and child protection information will be dealt with in a confidential manner.
* Our school will be clear as to who has parental responsibility for children on our roll, and report all identified private fostering arrangements to the Local Authority.
* Safeguarding records will be stored securely in a central place separate from academic records. Individual files will be kept for each student: the school will not keep family files. Files will be kept for at least the period during which the student is attending the school, and beyond that in line with current data legislation and guidance.
* If a student moves from our school, child protection and safeguarding records will be forwarded on to the DSL at the new school, with due regard to their confidential nature and in line with current government guidance on the transfer of such records. Direct contact between the two schools may be necessary.
* All in- year applications and transfers will also be reported to the Local Authority.

**This means the DSL team in our school will be:**

**DSL: Parvinder Kaur**

**Deputies: Andrew Moore**

* Any steps taken to support a child or young person who has a safeguarding vulnerability must be reported to the lead DSL.
* Staff will be informed of relevant details only when the DSL feels their having knowledge of a situation will improve their ability to support an individual child and/or family. A written record will be made of what information has been shared, with whom, and when.
* We will not disclose to a parent any information held on a child/young person if this would put the child at risk of significant harm
* We will record where and to whom the records have been passed and the date. This will allow the new setting to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child/ young person arrives.

**6.0 Contextual Safeguarding**

* KCSIE 2024 writes about the importance of the context in which school safeguarding must be considered, including behaviours that are associated with factors outside the school which can occur between children outside of these environments i.e., where children are at risk of abuse and exploitation outside of their families.
* In our school our DSLs will consider contextual safeguarding in their early working of safeguarding processes and give due regard to the effectiveness of the school safeguarding system and the wider system in which the child operates. This will be evidenced in:

* + Informal and formal assessments of need/ risk for the child.
  + Case discussions in DSL supervision sessions.

**7.0 Mental Health**

* KCSIE 2024 also writes about the impact of abuse, neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences on mental health, behaviour, and education.

In our school this means that:

* All staff will be made 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.
* All staff will take immediate action and speak to a DSL if they have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern.

**8.0 The Designated Teacher for Looked After and Previously Looked After Children**

* The governing body must appoint a designated teacher and should work with local authorities to promote the educational achievement of registered students who are looked after. On commencement of sections 4-6 of the Children and Social Work Act 2017, our designated teachers will have responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children/ young people who have left care through adoption, special guardianship, or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales.
* Solihull Local Safeguarding Children Partnership (LSCP) has ongoing responsibilities to the young people who cease to be looked after and become care leavers. That includes keeping in touch with them, preparing an assessment of their needs and appointing a personal adviser who develops a pathway plan with the young person. This plan describes how Solihull LSCP will support the care leaver to participate in education or training.

**In our school the Designated Teachers are:** Ami Smith, Callum Caryle, Sam Shah, Stephanie Lowe

Our Designated Teacher will:

* Work with the Virtual school to provide the most appropriate support utilising the student premium plus to ensure they meet the needs identified in the child’s personal education plan.
* Work with the virtual school head to promote the educational achievement of previously looked after children.

Our DSLs will keep the details of the Solihull LSCP Personal Advisor appointed to guide and support the care leaver and will liaise with them as necessary regarding any issues of concern affecting the care leaver.

**9.0 The Proprietors**

Proprietors should ensure that there are appropriate policies and procedures in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children’s welfare:

* The school operates “Safer Recruitment” procedures and ensures that appropriate checks are carried out on all new staff and relevant volunteers.
* The Headteacher and all other staff who work with children and young people undertake safeguarding training on an annual basis with additional regular updates and a training record maintained.
* Temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school’s arrangements for safeguarding & child protection and their responsibilities.
* The school remedies any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to its attention without delay.
* The Proprietor has a written policy and procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff, visitors, volunteers, or anyone else associated with Trident Alternative Provision that complies with all Solihull LSCP procedures.
* The Nominated Person is responsible for liaising with the Headteacher and DSL over all matters regarding safeguarding and child protection issues. The role is strategic rather than operational – they will not be involved in concerns about individual students.

In our school this means that:

* Everyone person associated with Trident Alternative Provision must have read at least part 2 of “KCSIE-2024”, we encourage them to find time to read the whole document.
* Our nominated person for safeguarding and child protection is: Gurdial Singh
* Everyone will receive safeguarding training relevant to their role and this will be updated every 2 years.
* The review of all policies/procedures that relate to safeguarding and child protection annually.
* Our nominated safeguarding proprietor is responsible for liaising with Solihull LSCP in the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Headteacher
* The nominated safeguarding proprietor will liaise with the Headteacher and the DSL to produce a report at least annually for governors and ensure the annual Section 175 safeguarding self-assessment is completed and submitted on time.

**10.0 Safer recruitment and selection**

* The school should pay full regard to ‘Safer Recruitment’ practice including scrutinising applicants, verifying identity and academic or vocational qualifications, obtaining professional and character references, checking previous employment history, and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job.
* It also includes undertaking interviews and appropriate checks including disclosure & barring check, barred list checks and prohibition checks. Evidence of these checks must be recorded on our Single Central Record.
* All recruitment materials will include reference to the school’s commitment to safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of students.
* This means that in our school: The following school staff have undertaken Safer Recruitment training:
  + Parvinder Kaur
* And the following members of staff have also been trained:
  + Gurdial Singh
* One of these will be involved in all staff recruitment processes and sit on the recruitment panel.

10.1 Induction

* All staff, especially staff who have been redeployed in response to COVID-19, must be aware of systems within their setting which support safeguarding, and these should be explained to them as part of staff induction.

10.2 Staff support

* Recognising the impact of COVID 19, DSLs should be given additional time, particularly in the autumn term, to support staff and children regarding new safeguarding and welfare concerns.
* Regular safeguarding supervision will be offered to the Lead DSL within school usually offered half termly, safeguarding supervision may need to be offered more frequently and extended to other members of staff as deemed appropriate by the school.
* DSLs will be supported to access training as appropriate including training in behaviour and mental health.
* At our school our staff induction process will cover:
  + The Safeguarding policy.
  + The Behaviour Management policy.
  + The Staff Code of Conduct.
  + The safeguarding response to children who go missing from education; and
  + The role of the DSL (including the identity of the DSL and any deputies).
* Copies of policies and a copy of part one of the KCSIE-2024 document and Annex A is provided to staff at induction.
* We recognise the importance of practice oversight and multiple perspectives in safeguarding and child protection work. We will support staff by providing opportunities for reflective practice including opportunity to talk through all aspects of safeguarding work within education with the DSL and to seek further support as appropriate.

**11.0 The use of reasonable force**

* There are circumstances when it is appropriate for staff in school to use reasonable force to safeguard children and young people. The term ‘reasonable force’ covers the broad range of actions used by staff that involves a degree of physical contact to control or restrain children and young people. This can range from guiding a child or young person to safety by the arm, to more extreme circumstances such as breaking up a fight or where a child/young person needs to be restrained to prevent violence or injury.
* ‘Reasonable’ in these circumstances means ‘using no more force than is needed’. The use of force may involve either passive physical contact, such as standing between students or blocking a student’s path, or active physical contact such as leading a student by the arm out of the classroom. We will follow the DfE’s advice for ‘Use of Reasonable Force in Schools’.

This means in our school:

* By planning positive and proactive behaviour support, the occurrence of challenging behaviour and the need to use reasonable force will reduce.
* We will write individual behaviour plans for our more vulnerable children/ young people and agree them with parents and carers.
* We will not have a ‘no contact’ policy as this could leave our staff unable to fully support and protect their students and students.
* When using reasonable force in response to risks presented by incidents involving children/ young people including any with SEN or disabilities, or with medical conditions, our staff will consider the risks carefully.

**12.0 The school’s role in the prevention of abuse**

* This 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 issues, including online safety will be addressed through all areas of the curriculum including extra familial harm (multiple harms)

This means that in our school:

* All staff will be made aware of our school’s unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.
* We will provide opportunities for students to develop skills, concepts, attitudes, and knowledge that promote their safety and well-being.
* All our policies which address issues of power and potential harm, for example Anti-Bullying, Equal Opportunities, Behaviour Management, will be inter-linked to ensure a whole school approach.
* We also recognise the particular vulnerability of children who have a social worker.

**13.0 What we will do when we are concerned – Early Help response**

* All Staff will notice and listen to children and young people, sharing their concerns with the DSL in writing.
* Where unmet needs have been identified for a child/ young person staff will discuss and agree a way forward with the DSL.
* Utilising the Solihull Early Help Procedure, the DSL will determine if there is evidence of a significant risk, if not, the DSL will oversee the delivery of an appropriate Early Help response.
* Working with the child and family as appropriate, the DSL will complete the Early Help Assessment Form as far as they you can; this will help decide the next steps.
* If a multi-agency response is needed, they will agree with the family to arrange a Team Around the Family (TAF) meeting to bring together other agencies so that the range of support can be coordinated to meet the child's needs.
* The Team Around the Family (TAF) meeting can help to plan and record what is agreed.
* Review progress- this should happen at least every 12 weeks, more often if the needs are more pressing. If progress has not been made after 5 reviews, then consideration should be given to the impact on the child and what action needs to be taken; this may be seeking support form Children’s social care.
* Senior leaders will analyse safeguarding data and practice to inform strategic planning and staff CDP.
* The DSL will generally lead on liaising with other agencies and setting up the Our Family Plan. This multi-agency plan will then be reviewed regularly, and progress updated towards the goals until the unmet safeguarding needs have been addressed.
* In our school although any member of staff can refer a situation to Children’s Social Care, it is expected that the majority are passed through the DSL team.
* The child/young person`s voice must remain paramount within a solution focused practice framework.

**14.0 Safeguarding students who are vulnerable to radicalisation**

* Since the 1st of July 2015, all schools have been subject to a duty to have “due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism” (section 26, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015). This is known as The Prevent Duty.
* 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.
* Definitions of radicalisation, terrorism and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in Appendix 4.

This means that our school:

* Values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs and ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society’s values.
* 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.

14.1 Risk reduction

* The school Proprietors, Headteacher and the DSL 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, 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.
* To this end, open-source due diligence checks will be undertaken on all external speakers invited to our school.
* The setting is required to identify a Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC) who will be the lead within the organisation for safeguarding in relation to protecting individuals from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism: at this school our SPOC is the DSL – Parvinder Kaur. The responsibilities of the SPOC are described in Appendix 5
* We are clear that this exploitation and radicalisation must be viewed as a safeguarding concern and that protecting children from the risk of radicalisation from any group (including, but not restricted to, those linked to Islamist ideology, or to Far Right/Neo-Nazi/White Supremacist, Domestic Terrorism, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups, and extremist Animal Rights movements) is part of our school’s safeguarding duty.

14.2 Channel

Channel is a multi-agency approach to provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist related activity. It is led by the West Midlands Police Counter-Terrorism Unit, and it aims to:

* Establish an effective multi-agency referral and intervention process to identify vulnerable individuals.
* Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised, so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity; and
* Provide early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risks they face and reduce vulnerability.
* Further guidance about duties relating to the risk of radicalisation is available in the Advice for Schools on The Prevent Duty.

The SPOC for our school is: Name: Parvinder Kaur and Andrew Moore Stow

* All staff within our school will be alert to changes in a child/young person’s behaviour or attitude which could indicate that they are in need of help or protection.
* Our school will make referrals to Channel if we are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation.
* All our staff will complete Channel training as part of their induction.

**15.0 Students/students who are vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, or so-called ‘honour-based’ abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage)**

* Since October 2015, all schools have been subject to a mandatory reporting requirement in respect of female genital mutilation (FGM). When a teacher discovers that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl aged under 18, that teacher has a statutory duty to report it to the Police.
* Failure to report such cases will result in disciplinary sanctions.
* The teacher will also discuss the situation with the DSL who will consult Solihull LSCP before a decision is made as to whether the mandatory reporting duty applies.

This means that in our school we ensure:

* Our staff are supported to talk to families and local communities about sensitive concerns in relation to their children and to find ways to address them together wherever possible.
* All staff are up to date on the latest advice and guidance provided to assist in addressing specific vulnerabilities and forms of exploitation around.
  + Forced marriage
  + FGM
  + Honour based abuse
  + Trafficking
  + Criminal exploitation and gang affiliation
  + Child Sexual Exploitation
  + Child Criminal Exploitation
* Our staff will be supported to recognise warning signs and symptoms in relation to each specific issue, and include such issues, in an age-appropriate way, in their lesson plans.

**16.0 Children missing education**

* A child going missing and or patterns of unauthorised absence, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding risks, including abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation; child criminal exploitation; mental health problems; substance abuse and other issues.
* Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risks and to help prevent the risk of them going missing in future.
* Work around attendance and children missing from education will be coordinated with safeguarding interventions.
* **The school must notify the Local Authority of any student who has been absent without the school’s permission for a continuous period of 5 days or more after making reasonable enquiries**
* The school (regardless of designation) must also notify the Local Authority of any student who is to be deleted from the admission register under any of the prescribed regulations outlined in the Education (Student Registration) (England) Regulations 2016 amendments

This means that in our school we will:

Hold two or more emergency contact numbers for each student.

* All our attendance work will liaise closely with the DSL.
* We will adapt our attendance monitoring on an individual basis to ensure the safety of each child/young person at our school
* Our school will demonstrate that we have taken reasonable enquiries to ascertain the whereabouts of students that would be considered ‘missing’.
* We will work closely with the CME Team, School Admissions Service, Education Legal Intervention Team, and the Elective Home Education Team

**17.0 Child on child abuse**

* It is important that school can recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers, and that this abuse can include bullying, physical abuse, sexting, initiation/ hazing, up skirting, sexual violence, and harassment.
* The school’s values, ethos and behaviour policies provide the platform for staff and students to clearly recognise that abuse is abuse and it should never be tolerated or diminished in significance.
* Schools should recognise the impact of sexual violence and the fact children/young people can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence this policy is referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 as described below:
* Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: there is intentional penetration of 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, anus, or mouth 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.

This means that in our school:

* We will not tolerate instances of child-on-child abuse and will not pass it off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up”. We will recognise that “child on child abuse” can occur between and across different age ranges.
* We will follow both national and local guidance and policies to support any children/young people subject to child-on-child abuse, including sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) and gang violence.
* We will follow the guidance on managing reports of child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment in schools.
* We will utilise the [Children who pose a Risk to Children School Safety Plan](https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/9504/children_who_pose_a_risk_to_children) produced by the local authority
* Our DSL will follow [local guidance](https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/downloads/file/8321/responding_to_hsb_-_school_guidance) to enable provision of effective support to any child/young person affected by this type of abuse

**18.0 Criminal exploitation**

* Both Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity

This means that in our school we will:

* Notice and listen to children/ young people showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour,
* Use the risk assessment screening tool to support our referrals to MASH for any children in our school we are concerned about.
* Be aware of and work with the Police and local organisations to disrupt as much as possible criminal exploitation activity within our school.

**Part Two: Key procedures**

**Responding to concerns about a child**

**Universal /**

**Universal+**

Continue with early help process using the EHA as appropriate

Record on Electronic recording system or in writing on. Notice of Concern Form. Speak to designated safeguarding lead if urgent.

**Universal+/Additional**

Continue with early help process using the EHA as appropriate. Consider request for support from Team Around the Family (TAF) service

Record on Electronic recording system or in writing on. Notice of Concern Form. Speak to designated safeguarding lead if urgent.

**Complex &**

**Significant**

Request for Support submitted to MASH for a multi-agency strategy discussion

Record on Electronic recording system or in writing on. Notice of Concern Form. Speak to designated safeguarding lead if urgent.

**At any point consider seeking advice:**

Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub

0121 788 4300 opt 2

In case of emergency phone police on 999

Record on Electronic recording system or in writing on. Notice of Concern Form. Speak to designated safeguarding lead if urgent. Diagram

**DSL(s) review concerns and decide next steps**

**referring to Solihull LSCP Guidance**

* Consider discussing concerns with parent / carers and seek consent where appropriate.
* Consider completing Early Help Assessment (EHA).

Record on Electronic recording system or in writing on. Notice of Concern Form. Speak to designated safeguarding lead if urgent.

**CONCERN ABOUT A CHILD:**

Speak to Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) if urgent.

Record on Safeguarding Concern form

and hand to DSL

**19.0 Involving parents/carers**

19.1 In general, we will discuss any safeguarding or child protection concerns with parents/carers before approaching other schools or agencies and will seek their consent to making a referral to another agency. Appropriate staff will approach parents/carers after consultation with the DSL.

However, there may be occasions when the school will contact another school or agency before informing parents/carers because it considers that contacting them may increase the risk of significant harm to the child.

19.2 Parents/carers will be informed about our Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy through our website.

**20.0 Multi-agency work**

20.1 We work in partnership with other agencies in line with Solihull LSCP guidance to promote the best interests of our students and keep them as a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect them. Our school will, where necessary, liaise with these agencies to implement or contribute to an Early Help Assessment and Our Family Plan and make requests for support from Solihull LSCP. These requests will be made by the DSL to the Children’s Advice and Support Service (MASH) - 0121 788 4300 opt 2. Where the child/young person already has a safeguarding social worker or family support worker, concerns around escalation of risks must be reported immediately to the social/ family support worker, or in their absence, to their team manager.

20.2 When invited the DSL will participate in a MASH strategy meeting, usually by conference phone, adding school-held data and intelligence to the discussion so that the best interests of the child/young person are met.

20.3 We will co-operate with any child protection enquiries conducted by Solihull LSCP: the school will ensure representation at appropriate inter-agency meetings such as Our Family Plan, Children in Need, Initial and Review Child Protection Conferences, and Core Group meetings.

20.4 We will provide reports as required for these meetings. If the school is unable to attend, a written report will be sent and shared with Solihull LSCP at least 24 hours prior to the meeting.

20.5 Where a student is subject to an inter-agency Child Protection Plan or a multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) meeting, the school will contribute to the preparation, implementation, and review of the plan as appropriate.

**21.0 Our role in supporting children**

21.1 Our school staff will offer appropriate support to individual students/students who have experienced abuse, who have abused others (peer on peer abuse) or who act as Young Carers in their home situation.

21.2 An Our Family Plan will be devised, implemented, and reviewed regularly for these children. This Plan will detail areas of support, who will be involved, and the child’s wishes and feelings. A copy of the Plan will be kept in the child’s safeguarding record.

21.3 Children and young people who abuse others will be responded to in a way that meets their needs as well as protecting others within the school community through a multi-agency risk assessment. Within our school we will ensure that the needs of children and young people who abuse others will be considered separately from the needs of their victims.

21.4 We will ensure the school works in partnership with parents/ carers and other agencies as appropriate.

**22.0 Responding to an allegation about a member of staff**

22.1 This procedure must be used in any case in which it is alleged that a member of staff, visiting professional or volunteer has:

* Behaved in a way that has harmed a child/young person or may have harmed a child/young person.
* Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child/young person; or
* Behaved in a way that indicates s/he may not be suitable to work with children/young people.
* Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicated s/he may pose a risk of harm to children.

22.2 Although it is an uncomfortable thought, it needs to be acknowledged that there is the potential for staff in school to abuse students. In our school we also recognise that concerns may be apparent before an allegation is made.

22.3 All staff working within our organisation must report any potential safeguarding concerns about an individual’s behaviour towards children and young people immediately.

22.3.1 Allegations or concerns about staff, colleagues, and visitors (recognising that schools hold the responsibility to fully explore concerns about supply staff) must be reported directly to the Head Teacher who will liaise with the Solihull LSCP Designated Officer (LADO) Team who will decide on any action required. (Where a Head Teacher is also the sole Proprietor of an Independent school it is mandatory to report to the LADO).

22.3.2 If the concern relates to the Headteacher, it must be reported immediately to the Chair of the Governing Body, who will liaise with the Designated Officer in Solihull LSCP (LADO), and they will decide on any action required.

22.3.3 If the safeguarding concern relates to the proprietor of the setting, then the concern must be made directly to the Solihull LSCP Designated Officer (LADO) Team who will decide on any action required.

**23.0 Children with additional needs**

23.1 Our School recognises that all students have a right to be safe. Some students may be more vulnerable to abuse, for example those with a disability or special educational need, those living with domestic violence or drug/alcohol abusing parents, etc.

23.2 When the school is considering excluding, either for a fixed term or permanently, a vulnerable student or one who is the subject of a Child Protection Plan, or where there is an existing child protection file, we will conduct a holistic multi-agency risk-assessment prior to making the decision to exclude. In the event of a one-off serious incident resulting in an immediate decision to exclude, the risk assessment should be completed prior to convening a meeting of the governing body.

**24.0 Children in specific circumstances**

24.1 Private Fostering

24.1.1 Many adults find themselves looking after someone else’s child without realising that they may be involved in private fostering. A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (that is to say without the involvement of Solihull LSCP) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or immediate relative. If the arrangement is to last, or has lasted, for 28 days or more, it is categorised as private fostering.

24.1.2 The Children Act 1989 defines an immediate relative as a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, or aunt (whether of full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership), or a stepparent.

24.1.3 People become involved in private fostering for all kinds of reasons. Examples of private fostering include:

* Children/young people who need alternative care because of parental illness.
* Children/young people whose parents cannot care for them because their work or study involves long or antisocial hours.
* Children/young people sent from abroad to stay with another family, usually to improve their educational opportunities.
* Unaccompanied asylum seeking and refugee children/young people.
* Teenagers who stay with friends (or other non-relatives) because they have fallen out with their parents.
* Children/young people staying with families while attending a school away from their home area.

24.1.4 There is a mandatory duty on the school to inform Solihull LSCP of a private fostering arrangement - this is done by contacting MASH (0121 788 4300 opt 2). The Trust then has a duty to check that the child/young person is being properly cared for and that the arrangement is satisfactory.

**25.0 Links to additional information about safeguarding issues and forms of abuse**

25.1 Staff who work directly with children/young people, and their leadership team should refer to this information

25.2 Guidance on children in specific circumstances found in Annex A of KCSIE 2022, and additional resources as listed below:

| **Issue** | **Guidance** | **Source** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Abuse | [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphz/regional-safeguarding-guidance/abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphz/regional-safeguarding-guidance/abuse-linked-to-faith-or-belief)  [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkost/regional-safeguarding-guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkost/regional-safeguarding-guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse)  [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphl/regional-safeguarding-guidance/neglect**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphl/regional-safeguarding-guidance/neglect)  [**Children who abuse others | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkoso/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-who-abuse-others) | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures |
| Bullying | [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphh/regional-safeguarding-guidance/bullying#**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphh/regional-safeguarding-guidance/bullying) | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures |
| Children and the Courts | [**https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-5-to-11-year-olds**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-5-to-11-year-olds)  [**https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-12-to-17-year-olds**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-12-to-17-year-olds) | MoJ advice |
| Missing from Education, Home, or Care | [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpls/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-missing-from-care-home-and-education**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpls/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-missing-from-care-home-and-education)  [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkotx/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-missing-education-cme**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkotx/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-missing-education-cme) | West Midlands Safeguarding  Children Procedures |
| Family Members in Prison | [**https://www.nicco.org.uk/**](https://www.nicco.org.uk/) | Barnardo’s in partnership with Her Majesty’s Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) |
| Domestic Abuse | [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkost/regional-safeguarding-guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkost/regional-safeguarding-guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse) | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures |
| Child Exploitation | [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpll/regional-safeguarding-guidance/child-sexual-exploitation**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpll/regional-safeguarding-guidance/child-sexual-exploitation)  [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpsx/regional-safeguarding-guidance/trafficked-children**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpsx/regional-safeguarding-guidance/trafficked-children) | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures  WMP, BCSP, BCT |
| Homelessness | [**https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-reduction-bill-policy-factsheets**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-reduction-bill-policy-factsheets) | HCLG |
| Health  & Wellbeing | [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpht/regional-safeguarding-guidance/self-harm-and-suicidal-behaviour**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpht/regional-safeguarding-guidance/self-harm-and-suicidal-behaviour) | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures |
| Online | [**Online safety: Children exposed to abuse through digital media | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkphy/regional-safeguarding-guidance/online-safety-children-exposed-to-abuse-through-digital-media)  [**Teaching online safety in school**](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teaching-online-safety-in-schools) | West Midlands  DfE |
| Radicalisation | [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzt/regional-safeguarding-guidance/safeguarding-children-and-young-people-against-radicalisation-and-violent-extremism**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzt/regional-safeguarding-guidance/safeguarding-children-and-young-people-against-radicalisation-and-violent-extremism) | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures |
| Violence | [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkplh/regional-safeguarding-guidance/sexually-active-children-and-young-people-including-under-age-sexual-activity**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkplh/regional-safeguarding-guidance/sexually-active-children-and-young-people-including-under-age-sexual-activity)  [**http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzs/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-affected-by-gang-activity-and-youth-violence**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkpzs/regional-safeguarding-guidance/children-affected-by-gang-activity-and-youth-violence)  [**https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/violence-against-women-and-girls**](https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/violence-against-women-and-girls)  [**Honour-based violence | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group**](http://westmidlands.procedures.org.uk/pkqqo/regional-safeguarding-guidance/honour-based-violence) | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Procedures  West Midlands Procedures |

**Appendices**

Appendix 1

Definitions and indicators of abuse

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 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
* 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
* The child is left at home alone or with inappropriate carers

2. Physical abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

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
* 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
* 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 rape and/or penetration or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

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 openly masturbating, touching others inappropriately
* Depression, withdrawal, isolation from peer group
* Reluctance to undress for PE or swimming
* Bruises or scratches in the genital area

4. 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 Solihull LSCP. 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.
* Missing for periods of time (CSE and county lines)

5. Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child/young person such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child/young person's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children/young people 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/young person 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/young person's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child/young person 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/young people frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children/young people. 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.

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

6. Responses from parents/carers

Research and experience indicate that the following responses from parents may suggest a cause for concern across all five 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
* Parents request removal of the child from home; or
* Violence between adults in the household
* Evidence of coercion and control.

7. Disabled children

When working with children with disabilities, practitioners need to be aware that additional possible indicators of abuse and/or neglect may also include:

* A bruise in a site that may not be of concern on an ambulant child such as the shin, maybe 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 such as deprivation of medication, food, or clothing, disabling wheelchair batteries
* Unwillingness to try to learn a child’s means of communication
* Ill-fitting equipment, for example, callipers, sleep boards, inappropriate splinting
* Misappropriation of a child’s finances; or
* Inappropriate invasive procedures.

Appendix 2

Dealing with a disclosure of abuse

When a student tells me about abuse, they have suffered, what should I remember?

* Stay calm.
* Do not communicate shock, anger, or embarrassment.
* Reassure the child. Tell her/him you are pleased that s/he is speaking to you.
* Never enter into a pact of secrecy with the child. Assure her/him that you will try to help but let the child know that you will have to tell other people in order to do this. State who this will be and why.
* Tell her/him that you believe them. Children very rarely lie about abuse; but s/he may have tried to tell others and not been heard or believed.
* Tell the child that it is not her/his fault.
* Encourage the child to talk but do not ask "leading questions" or press for information.
* Listen and remember.
* Check that you have understood correctly what the child is trying to tell you.
* Praise the child for telling you. Communicate that s/he has a right to be safe and protected.
* Do not tell the child that what s/he experienced is dirty, naughty, or bad.
* It is inappropriate to make any comments about the alleged offender.
* Be aware that the child may retract what s/he has told you. It is essential to record in writing, all you have heard, though not necessarily at the time of disclosure.
* At the end of the conversation, tell the child again who you are going to tell and why that person or those people need to know.
* As soon as you can afterwards, make a detailed record of the conversation using the child’s own language. Include any questions you may have asked. Do not add any opinions or interpretations.
* If the disclosure relates to a physical injury do not photograph the injury but record in writing as much detail as possible.

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.

Immediately after a disclosure

* You should not deal with this yourself. Clear indications or disclosure of abuse must be reported to Solihull LSCP without delay, by the Headteacher, DSL or in exceptional circumstances by the staff member who has raised the concern.
* Children making a disclosure may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they will speak. Listening to and supporting a child/young person who has been abused can be traumatic for the adults involved. Support for you will be available from your DSL or Headteacher.

Appendix 3

Allegations about a member of staff or volunteer

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, inappropriate phone calls and texts, images via social media, sexual assault, and rape.

Neglect

For example, failing to act to protect children/young people, failing to seek medical attention or failure to carry out an appropriate risk assessment.

Spiritual Abuse

For example, using undue influence or pressure to control individuals or ensure obedience, follow religious practices that are harmful such as beatings or starvation.

2. If a child makes an allegation about a member of staff, visitor or volunteer the Headteacher must be informed immediately. The Head Teacher must carry out an urgent initial consideration in order to establish whether there is substance to the allegation. The Headteacher should not carry out the investigation him/herself or interview students. However, they should ensure that all investigations including for supply staff are completed appropriately.

3. The Headteacher should exercise and be accountable for their professional judgement on the action to be taken as follows:

If the actions of the member of staff, and the consequences of the actions, raise credible child protection concerns the Headteacher will notify Solihull LSCP Designated Officer (LADO) Team (Tel: 0121 675 1669). The LADO Team will liaise with the proprietor and advise about action to be taken and may initiate internal referrals within Solihull LSCP to address the needs of children likely to have been affected.

* If the actions of the member of staff, and the consequences of the actions, do not raise credible child protection concerns, but do raise other issues in relation to the conduct of the member of staff or the student. These should be addressed through the school’s own internal procedures.
* If the Headteacher decides that the allegation is without foundation and no further formal action is necessary, all those involved should be informed of this conclusion, and the reasons for the decision should be recorded on the child’s safeguarding file. The allegation should be removed from personnel records.

4. Where an allegation has been made against the Headteacher, then the Proprietor takes on the role of liaising with the LADO Team in determining the appropriate way forward. For details of this specific procedure see the Section on Allegations against Staff and Volunteers in the West Midlands Child protection procedures.

5. Where the allegation is against the sole proprietor, the referral should be made to the LADO Team directly.

Appendix 4

Indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation

1. Radicalisation is defined in KCSIE 2024:

The process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

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. KCSIE 2024 describes terrorism as an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, or ideological cause.

There is no 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
* 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. This list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all children/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
* Family members convicted of a terrorism act or subject to a Channel intervention
* 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
* Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations
* Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour; and
* Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and/or personal crisis.

Appendix 5

Preventing violent extremism - Roles and responsibilities of the Single Point of Contact (SPOC)

The SPOC for Trident Tuition Centres is Parvinder Kaur who is responsible for:

* Ensuring that staff of the school are aware that you are the SPOC in relation to protecting students/students from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism.
* Maintaining and applying a good understanding of the relevant guidance in relation to preventing students/students from becoming involved in terrorism and protecting them from radicalisation by those who support terrorism or forms of extremism which lead to terrorism.
* Raising awareness about the role and responsibilities of Trident Alternative Provision in relation to protecting students/students from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism.
* Monitoring the effect in practice of the school’s RE curriculum and assembly policy to ensure that they are used to promote community cohesion and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.
* Raising awareness within the school about the safeguarding processes relating to protecting students/students from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism.
* Acting as the first point of contact within the school for case discussions relating to students/students who may be at risk of radicalisation or involved in terrorism.
* Collating relevant information in relation to referrals of vulnerable students/students into the Channel process.
* Attending Channel meetings as necessary and carrying out any actions as agreed.
* Reporting progress on actions to the Channel co-ordinator; and sharing any relevant additional information in a timely manner.

Appendix 6 – COVID-19 and safeguarding

Schools must have regard to the statutory safeguarding guidance, keeping children safe in education and should refer to [“Emergency planning and response for education, childcare, and children’s social care settings guidance”](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-planning-and-response-for-education-childcare-and-childrens-social-care-settings) and update safeguarding procedures in line with DfE updates.

Designated safeguarding leads (and deputies) should be provided with more time, especially in the first few weeks of term, to help them provide support to staff and children regarding any new safeguarding and welfare concerns and the handling of referrals to children’s social care and other agencies where these are appropriate, and agencies and services should prepare to work together to actively look for signs of harm.

Communication with school nurses is important for safeguarding and supporting wellbeing, as they have continued virtual support to students who have not been in school.

Online safety

Coronavirus (COVID-19): keeping children safe online - All schools and colleges should continue to consider the safety of their children when they are asked to work online. The starting point for online teaching should be that the same principles as set out in the school’s or college’s staff behaviour policy (sometimes known as a code of conduct) should be followed. This policy should amongst other things include acceptable use of technologies, staff student/student relationships and communication including the use of social media. The policy should apply equally to any existing or new online and distance learning arrangements which are introduced.

Schools and colleges should, as much as is reasonably possible, consider if their existing policies adequately reflect that some children (and in some cases staff) continue to work remotely online. As with the child protection policy, in some cases an annex/addendum summarising key coronavirus related changes may be more effective than re-writing/re-issuing the whole policy.

The principles set out in the guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings published by the Safer Recruitment Consortium may help schools and colleges satisfy themselves that their staff behaviour policies are robust and effective. In some areas schools and colleges may be able to seek support from their local authority when planning online lessons/activities and considering online safety.

Schools and colleges should continue to ensure any use of online learning tools and systems is in line with privacy and data protection requirements.

Schools in England and Wales are required “to ensure children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in school, including by establishing appropriate levels of filtering and monitoring. We follow the guidance from safer internet UK – details of how we do this are in our Online Safety policy.

An essential part of the online planning process will be ensuring children who are being asked to work online have very clear reporting routes in place so they can raise any concerns whilst online. As well as reporting routes back to the school or college this should also signpost children to age-appropriate practical support from the likes of:

* Childline - for support
* UK Safer Internet Centre - to report and remove harmful online content
* CEOP - for advice on making a report about online abuse

Schools and colleges are likely to be in regular contact with parents and carers. Those communications should continue to be used to reinforce the importance of children being safe online. 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 asked to access and be clear who from the school or college (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online.

Parents and carers may choose to supplement the school or college online offer with support from online companies and in some cases individual tutors. In their communications with parents and carers, schools and colleges should emphasise the importance of securing online support from a reputable organisation/individual who can provide evidence that they are safe and can be trusted to have access to children.

Support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online includes:

* Thinkuknow provides advice from the National Crime Agency (NCA) on staying safe online.
* Parent info is a collaboration between Parentzone and the NCA providing support and guidance for parents from leading experts and organisations.
* Childnet offers a toolkit to support parents and carers of children of any age to start discussions about their online life, to set boundaries around online behaviour and technology use, and to find out where to get more help and support.
* Internet Matters provides age-specific online safety checklists, guides on how to set parental controls on a range of devices, and a host of practical tips to help children get the most out of their digital world.
* London Grid for Learning has support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online, including tips to keep primary aged children safe online.
* Net-aware has support for parents and carers from the NSPCC and O2, including a guide to social networks, apps, and games.
* Let’s Talk About It has advice for parents and carers to keep children safe from online radicalisation.
* UK Safer Internet Centre has tips, advice, guides, and other resources to help keep children safe online, including parental controls offered by home internet providers and safety tools on social networks and other online services.

Government has also provided:

* Support for parents and carers to keep children safe from online harms, includes advice about specific harms such as online child sexual abuse, sexting, and cyberbullying.
* Support to stay safe online includes security and privacy settings, blocking unsuitable content, and parental controls.

The department encourages schools and colleges to share this support with parents and carers.

Appendix 7: Key Contact Information

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| Solihull Local Safeguarding Children Partnership | Website: [www.solihulllscp.co.uk](http://www.solihulllscp.co.uk/)  Email: [lscp@solihull.gov.uk](mailto:lscp@solihull.gov.uk)  Phone: 0121 788 4325 |
| Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council | Solihull Council  Council House  Manor Square  Solihull  West Midlands  B91 3QB  Phone: 0121 704 8001 |
| Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub | 0121 788 4300 opt 2 |
| Emergency Duty Team (Out of hours) | 0121 605 6060 |
| Children’s Social Work Services | 0121 788 4300 |
| Birmingham and Solihull Clinical Commissioning Group (BSOL CCG) | BSOL CCG Solihull Office  Friars Gate,  1011 Stratford Road  Solihull  B90 4BN  Phone: 0121 203 3300    BSOL CCG Safeguarding  Email: [nhsbsolccg.safeguarding@nhs.net](mailto:nhsbsolccg.safeguarding@nhs.net)  Phone: 07730318300 |
| West Midlands Police | Emergency: 999  Non-emergency: 111  <https://www.west-midlands.police.uk/> |
| University Hospitals Birmingham | 0121 424 2000 |
| South Warwickshire Foundation Trust | 01926 495 321 |
| Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust | 0121 301 0000 |
| Solihull Integrated Addiction Services | Phone: 0121 301 4141  Email: [enquiries@sias-solihull.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@sias-solihull.org.uk)  Website: <https://www.sias-solihull.org.uk/> |
| Solihull Community Housing | Housing Options – Homeless Services  Phone: 0121 717 1515  Text: 07781 474 722  Email: info@solihullcommunityhousing.org.uk |
| National Probation Service | Centenary House  252 Mackadown Lane  Kitts Green  Birmingham  B33 0LQ  Phone: 0121 248 3660 |
| NSPCC | 0808 800 5000 |
| Birmingham and Solihull Women’s Aid | 0808 800 0028  Website: <https://bswaid.org/> |
| Local Authority Designated Officer | LADO: Lesley Hudson  Telephone: 07795128638  Secure email: [lado@solihull.gov.uk](mailto:lado@solihull.gov.uk) |
| Solihull Youth Offending Service | 0121 709 7000 |
| Solihull Special Education Needs and Disability Services | <https://socialsolihull.org.uk/localoffer/> |
| Solihull Family Information Service | <https://socialsolihull.org.uk/localoffer/family-information-service-directory/wpbdp_category/services/> |