



SHENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy 2025/26

Approved by: Governing Body

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Purpose of the policy

“The welfare of the child is paramount.”

(The Children Act 1989)

Shenfield High School is committed to safeguarding children and young people, and expects all students, staff, parents, carers, governors, volunteers and visitors in our school to share this commitment.

This safeguarding policy states why and how the school does this.

What is safeguarding?

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the child is understood as:

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

*(Keeping children safe in education - DFE 2025 /
Working Together to safeguard children 2023)*

Key safeguarding principles

1. **“Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone’s responsibility.”** *Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in order to fulfil this responsibility effectively.”*

(Keeping children safe in education – DFE 2025)

2. Adults in the school **take all welfare concerns seriously** and encourage children and young people to talk to staff about anything that worries them.
3. The school will always work in the best interests of the child, taking account of their voice and views:

*“All practitioners should make sure their approach is **child centred**. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interest of the child.”*

(Keeping children safe in education – DFE 2025)

4. Safeguarding requires a **continuing, co-ordinated commitment** from governing bodies, proprietors, and all staff to ensure the safety and welfare of children is embedded in all of the organisation’s processes, procedures and as such is enshrined in its ethos.
5. **Safeguarding at Shenfield High School encompasses all of the policies and procedures** to support this aim including the Child Protection procedures, Health and Safety, pastoral care, child on child abuse procedures and school ethos, which encapsulates the values that every child at Shenfield High School is known and known well.
6. Child welfare, support and wellbeing is a very important tenet of the **school ethos**, and this policy lays out the many ways that used to ensure that this remains at the heart of everything that is done as a school.
7. The school’s approach to safeguarding and wellbeing, is influenced by the values of **Trauma Perceptive Practice**. These are: trust, openness, support, relatedness and respect.
8. The Child Protection procedures are **governed by the law** and guidelines for ensuring that children and young people at Shenfield High School remain safe. The school follows the Southend, Essex and Thurrock guidelines (SET Procedures, ESCB 2022), and also the guidelines laid out in the document, Keeping children safe in education (2025).
9. At all times, the DSLs in the school will consider the wider environmental factors in a child or young persons’ life that may be a threat to their security or their welfare and recognise this as a commitment to **contextual safeguarding** as referred to in Working Together 2018 and Keeping children safe in education (2025).
10. This school recognises that it is an **agent of referral**, not of investigation. The referral pathway is shown in Appendix 2 and is also distributed for reference to all members of staff via this policy.

Aims of the policy

The safeguarding policy aims to:

- Establish and maintain an environment where children and young people in our school feel safe and secure, are encouraged to talk and are listened to.
- Ensure that students know whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.

- Include in curriculum activities, social sciences, form time, assemblies, mentoring programme, specific workshops and nurture groups and interventions, opportunities for children and young people at our school to develop the skills they need to stay safe from abuse and to develop safe and healthy relationships. In particular, to foster education about safeguarding issues so that young people recognise when they are at risk and how to get help when they need it.
- Review the impact of these opportunities for helping children and young people at the school develop their knowledge and skills in relation to safeguarding, so that the school is using the most effective interventions to provide the best outcomes for children and young people at all times.
- Make parents/carers of children and young people at the school aware of the policies and practices for safeguarding and ensure that, wherever possible, every effort is made to maintain open and honest and effective relationships with parents and carers.
- Work within The Essex Effective Support Windscreen both through interventions in school and also via outside agencies to maintain positive and effective relationships with colleagues across the school and all outside agencies, with the sole aim of providing support to young people, thereby creating a culture of vigilance, so that the welfare of our students is promoted, and where timely and appropriate safeguarding action is taken.

Overall, the key aim is to protect children and young people from harm, and to ensure that they are taught in a way that is consistent with the law, our values, and to promote respect for all others within our institution and wider community.

To this end, the school will facilitate understanding of wider issues within the context of learning about the values upon which our society is founded and the principles which govern our system of democratic government. Therefore, the school will actively promote British values such as democracy, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faith and beliefs. Preventative education is the most effective way to prepares students for life in modern Britain and creates a culture of zero tolerance for sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, racism, biphobia and sexual violence/harassment.

For students, high self-esteem, confidence, supportive friends and clear lines of communication with a trusted adult helps prevent abuse. Shenfield High School will therefore:

1. Establish an environment in which students feel safe and secure and are encouraged to talk and are listened to, as evidenced by our Interventions Team, Pastoral Team, Wellbeing Support, SEN Support and Peer Mentoring Scheme. This policy will therefore work closely with our Staff Code of Conduct, our Whistleblowing Policy, Confidentiality Policy, Equality and Diversity Policy, Anti Extremism and Radicalisation Statement and our Behaviour for Learning Policy.
2. Ensure that students know that there are adults within the school who they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.

3. Include across the curriculum, work schemes that will help students develop realistic attitudes towards the responsibilities of adult life.
4. Ensure that wherever possible every effort will be made to establish effective working partnerships with parents and also with colleagues from outside agencies and external safeguarding partners.
5. Ensure that opportunities for students to learn about safeguarding issues are provided via the school's Social Sciences offer. In addition, to ensure that there is flexibility in the programme to respond to monitored patterns or single issues that might arise in year.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) responsibilities

Shenfield High School has the following trained **Designated Safeguarding Leads**:

1. **Assistant Headteacher for Safeguarding and DSL – Nigel Bolitho**
(overall responsibility for safeguarding, Child Protection, recording and monitoring concerns, making referrals and ensuring actions resulting from referrals are carried out, including ensuring all Child Protection Conferences, Core meetings, and Child in Need meetings are attended by appropriately trained school personnel)
2. **Deputy DSL – Shannan Nelson**
3. **Deputy DSL – Georgia Edwards**

Contact details:

Name of DSL	Office area	Telephone Extension	Email
Nigel Bolitho (DSL)	Bottom corridor of iblock	259	n.bolitho@shenfield.essex.sch.uk
Shannan Nelson (Deputy DSL)	Bottom corridor of iblock	258	s.nelson@shenfield.essex.sch.uk
Georgia Edwards (Deputy DSL)	Pastoral office	271	g.edwards@shenfield.essex.sch.uk

Procedures

The **development of appropriate procedures** is the responsibility of the DSL who has been appropriately trained by the Essex Safeguarding Children Board. Additionally, it is the role of the DSL to ensure all staff employed, including temporary staff and volunteers within the school are aware of the school's internal procedures and to advise and offer support to those requiring this.

The DSLs will **manage concerns from school or any concerns on matters of safety from outside the school; liaise with other professionals and agencies; and ensure attendance at any meeting** that requires the school's professional input regards the safety of a child or young person. The DSLs will manage any paperwork, and also ensure that **any Child Protection information is transferred to a new school or college where necessary.**

It is also the role of the DSLs to ensure that **all child protection procedures are followed within the school**, and to make timely and appropriate **referrals to Children's Social Care and/or the Police** in accordance with SET procedures (ESCB 2022).

The DSL will review and update the safeguarding policy annually for Governors. The Governing Body is responsible for the annual review of the safeguarding policy. It can be reviewed during the school year whenever is deemed necessary by the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, Governors or DSL. The DSL will be responsible for ensuring that the school will publish its safeguarding policy on the school website. An electronic copy is also always available in the CPOMS library.

The DSL will provide **an annual report for Governors detailing the training of staff** and any changes to the policies and procedures that may be required in the light of updates to the legislative framework.

All staff must understand that certain documentation pertaining to keeping children safe in the school will be kept, recorded and monitored via the **Single Central Record, (SCR)** which is maintained by the HR manager, and checked termly by the DSL and the nominated safeguarding Governor. This is a key safeguarding document, and the information kept is essential to the safeguarding of children and young people in the school. Information held in this record can be disclosed to outside agencies if required.

Culture

The DSLs will take the lead for safeguarding training and raising awareness of all safeguarding, child protection policies and procedures. They ensure that everyone in school (including temporary staff, volunteers and contractors) are aware of these procedures and that they are followed at all times.

The DSLs act as a source of advice and support for other staff (on child protection matters) and ensure that timely referrals to Essex Children's Social Care (Children and Families Hub) are made in accordance with current SET procedures. They work with the local authority and other agencies as required.

Monitoring

The DSLs will ensure that all concerns are reviewed at least three times a year and will undertake an annual safeguarding audit in line with their responsibilities under Section 157 and 175 of the Education Act 2002. They will use a termly analysis of CPOMS and other relevant data and reports to do this, to produce a Safeguarding Dashboard. Strategic steps will be identified and actioned from this, with a review

the next term. Relevant summaries of information will be shared with Governors, Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, Senior Leadership Team, Year teams and other Pastoral staff as needed.

Social care referrals

Referrals to Social Care will be recorded on CPOMS and on a summary spread sheet for each school year. The matter will be handled in accordance with the Interdisciplinary Guidelines laid down by SET and ESCB. Where a referral to Social Care is deemed necessary, the Children and Families Hub will be informed by telephone and the referral confirmed via the Essex Effective Support online portal where necessary. This can be found via the ESCB website. Referral procedures for any child or young person who attends our school, but lives outside the area covered by the SET procedures will be followed according to their localised procedures, which will be checked prior to referral. The school may also take advice from an appropriate agency like the Children and Families Hub when the concern raised may not constitute a concern about a child being at risk of harm but could be an indicator and early help/support may be appropriate.

Essential information will include the pupil's name, address, date of birth, family composition, the reason for the referral, whether the child's parents are aware of the referral, the name of the person who initially received the disclosure, plus any advice given from Children and Families.

The school will always share the intention to refer a child to Social Care Service with the parents or carers unless to do so could place the child at greater risk of harm or impede a criminal investigation. On these occasions advice will be taken from Essex Children's Social Care Services or Police. In addition, there will be some occasions where the disclosure is complex, and in these cases the DSLs will take advice from Children and Families Hub or Police and will follow that advice, even if this means that on rare occasions that parents are not told about the referral.

If for any reason the DSL is unavailable, the Deputy DSL will take relevant action.

CPOMS (Child Protection Online Monitoring Service)

The DSLs will oversee, monitor and review the use of CPOMS to record all safeguarding concerns for students and to store their safeguarding records. This will involve regular checks of incidents reported on CPOMS during the school day, the categorising of the incidents by Pastoral managers, checking that the appropriate actions are being completed as a result of the incidents, and incidents are closed / remain open as needed.

In addition, categories were reviewed in summer 2025 to check they cover specific current concerns, monitored students are to be highlighted and checked regularly by the case lead with reviews at weekly DSL meetings, all actions are to be completed, student transfers and archives are to be completed as needed, termly summaries are to be discussed with the year teams and termly analysis on the data and use of CPOMS is to be completed for the Safeguarding Dashboard.

Training and support

The DSLs will undergo updated child protection training Level 3 every two years. All staff will receive annual Level 2 training and also training on specific issues like Prevent. Governors also receive annual training to ensure that their knowledge of safeguarding issues are updated. A record of all child protection training is kept by the HR manager and is available for perusal at any time. The school also ensures that the DSLs and other relevant staff undertake training with regards inter agency working and other such matters as appropriate to their roles.

In addition, the DSLs will ensure that they understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention and have working knowledge of how the different local authorities that our students live in conduct child protection matters, including Child Protection Case Conferences, reviews and action planning. In addition the DSLs must ensure that relevant staff are able to attend such meetings and contribute to them effectively.

The DSLs will also undertake training in inter-agency working and also training in specific issues such as Child Exploitation and Honour Based Abuse. This training will be disseminated to other staff as and when it is completed.

The DSLs will provide support and supervision to staff involved in child protection issues, and the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, and Safeguarding Governor will provide support and supervision to the DSLs. The DSLs will update the policy as necessary during the year and will refer any changes to the Safeguarding Governor, ready for ratification at the next Full Governing Body meeting.

Child Protection Conferences and Partnership Meetings/Interagency working

It is the responsibility of the DSL to ensure that the school is represented, and a report submitted to any child protection conference called for students on the school roll or previously known to the school. Whoever attends will be fully briefed on any issues or concerns the school has and be prepared to contribute to the discussions at the conference.

If a child is made subject to a Child Protection Plan, it is the DSL's responsibility to ensure that the child is monitored regarding attendance, welfare and presentation. (Refer to the SET procedures Chapter 8 for conferences and 9.4 for Child Protection Plans). If the school is part of a core group then the DSL must ensure that the school is represented and contributes to the plan made at these meetings. They must also ensure that attendance at these meetings is recorded along with minutes of any issues discussed. All issues will be discussed at these meetings, but if in the interim, the DSLs believe that the child is at further risk of significant harm, they must inform the child's key worker immediately, and record that they have done so, and the key actions agreed. Any aspects of the plan that need sharing, will be shared and acted upon appropriately. This also refers to Child in Need meetings, where a child or young person is designated 'Child in Need'.

Furthermore, the DSL will also ensure that staff attending Child Protection Conferences are appropriately trained so that full contribution to the child centred methodology of these conferences can be made.

Police referrals

Following When to call the police (NPCC 2020), the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, the Assistant Headteacher for Behaviour and Attendance or the Designated Safeguarding Lead, will report to Police if a student has “potentially committed a crime”. This can be for:

- Assault
- Criminal damage
- Cyber crime
- Drugs
- Harassment
- Sexual offences
- Theft
- Weapons

All staff must report any possible crimes to these senior staff members, and these senior staff members will then decide and record the action in response to the report.

For reports relating to safeguarding:

- This procedure of consulting with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and their decision on actions will be reported on CPOMS.
- Any Police referral will be also recorded on the key safeguarding actions spreadsheet for that school year.
- Any possible involvement of Police must only be mentioned to students, parents and any relevant staff after this consultation with the DSL or Headteacher or Acting Headteacher in their absence.
- Parents will be informed of police referrals including those of the alleged perpetrator if:
 - It does not affect possible forensic evidence.
 - It does not affect the possible safety of the young person e.g. their parent is the alleged perpetrator of domestic abuse against the student so there would be a risk of further harm.
 - It does not affect the risk of possible student witnesses being spoken with or influenced by the alleged perpetrator before police have spoken with them.
 - Police agree that the alleged perpetrator’s parents can be informed that a referral has been made but no details can be disclosed at this stage as that could affect the investigation.

DSLs will provide to all staff:

Key information

Staff are issued with the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy September 2025, Keeping children safe in education part 1 September 2025, the Staff Code of Conduct September 2025, and the Behaviour for Learning Policy September 2025 as part of their statutory inset training in September 2025 and if staff start mid-year. Electronic copies of the policy can also be found on W Drive: Whole School/ Safeguarding/ SHS Policies and Procedures, and also on the school's website.

Statutory and ongoing training

The school will provide clear direction to staff and volunteers, and those employed externally to the school, but who work within the school via in-school training. Every member of staff in the employ of Shenfield High School will attend annual update training, read and sign for related documents, take part in at least termly training, and where relevant, take part in online CPD opportunities in key issues. Training for recording concerns on CPOMS will be included in this.

A log of training delivered to staff including annual Level 2 and online Prevent training is kept by the HR manager. Staff also keep personal logs of their CPD, which includes any additional safeguarding training that they undertake during the year.

In this training and in this policy, we will make explicit our commitment to the development of good practice and sound procedures. We will ensure that safeguarding concerns, referrals and monitoring will be handled sensitively, professionally and in ways that support the needs of the child.

Additional training and specialised support shall be provided as identified by staff and the safeguarding team.

The overall aim of this package of on-going CPD is that the welfare of the child is maintained and is paramount at all times.

ACE (Adverse Childhood Experiences) Support profile

Students who have experienced or who are experiencing high levels of trauma will be identified by the Safeguarding team and will create with the relevant student an ACE Support profile for their teaching staff and key support staff to support their learning. This will highlight key actions to support them particularly in lessons, such as use of timeout, allowing take up time for tasks, and using key support staff when needed.

Trauma can be:

- *“One-off or ongoing events*
- *Being directly harmed or neglected*
- *Witnessing harm to someone else*

- *Living in a traumatic atmosphere*
- *Being affected by trauma in a family or community, including trauma that has happened before you were born”*

(Trauma – www.mind.org.uk)

It can be related to childhood, collective, generational, moral, racial or secondary with the effects of freeze, flop, flight, fight or fawn seen in such behaviours as panic attacks, dissociation, self – neglect, substance misuse, self – harm or suicidal ideation.

Governors’ responsibilities

The nominated Governor for Child Protection is **Julian Beard** who can be contacted by email: j.beard@shenfield.essex.sch.uk

As stated in Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, the Governing Body is committed to have policies and procedures in place that safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people who are students at the school.

The Governing Body is responsible for the annual review of the Safeguarding policy. It is reviewed every year or whenever deemed necessary by the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, Governors or DSL.

The Governing Body ensures that the policies, procedures and training in the school are effective and comply with the law at all times. It ensures that all required policies relating to safeguarding are in place and that the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy reflects statutory and local guidance and is reviewed at least annually.

The Governing Body ensures the school contributes to inter-agency working, in line with statutory and local guidance. It ensures that information is shared and stored appropriately and in accordance with statutory requirements.

The Governing Body ensures that all staff members undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction and that it is then regularly updated. All staff members receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates, at least annually, to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to keep children safe.

The Governing Body ensures that children are taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities as part of a broad and balanced curriculum. Also by ensuring that appropriate filters and monitoring systems for online usage are in place.

The Governing Body are also responsible for ensuring that Shenfield High School follows safe recruitment procedures and that all appropriate checks and pre appointment checks are carried out on staff and regular volunteers who work with children; and that the school has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers that comply with statutory guidance. As part of the school’s recruitment and vetting process, attention will be drawn to the DBS check and any other local intelligence required. Recruiters and those responsible for

staff understand the concept of 'transferable risk' which means that if DBS shows an incident involving adults, the school must consider whether the risk could be applied to their work with children. There will always be a senior member of staff who is trained on 'Safer Recruitment' procedures on every interview panel. In this way, the school undertakes to follow recruitment guidance and procedures that help maintain a culture of vigilance and deter, reject and identify people who might abuse children. Training certificates for staff and governors trained in Safer Recruitment are held by the HR manager, as are the training certificates of the DSLs.

The school will not allow any individual whom we have reason to believe is barred from regulated activity to work at the school in any capacity.

The role of the Nominated Governor for Safeguarding is to ensure that the school has an effective policy and effective procedures, and that this is updated at least annually; to ensure that ESCB guidelines and SET procedures are complied with, and to support the school in this aspect.

Governors will also ensure that there is a maintained Single Central Record of staff and regular volunteers. Also, that the school has an up to date Code of Conduct for staff, which includes our Whistleblowing Policy.

Governors must ensure that laid down procedures are carried out in relation to allegations against members of staff, visitors, volunteers and students. Where an allegation is made against the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, the Chair of Governors will take responsibility for ensuring that any referral, investigation or subsequent action is properly conducted and in accordance with SET procedures (ESCB 2022).

In the event of a member of staff being dismissed as a result of an allegation of abuse, the Governing Body will inform the DBS. This is a legal duty where an individual engaged in a regulated activity is dismissed from the school due to safeguarding concerns.

Governors will recognise that there is always an emotional impact on staff dealing with safeguarding issues and will provide support when staff request it and signpost support as an on-going protocol designed to help staff who are feeling stressed.

All staff responsibilities

Child safeguarding is the responsibility of all adults. Staff should not assume a colleague, or another professional, will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe. The Teacher Standards 2012 state that teachers, including Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties. Therefore, the school recognises that for services to be effective, each professional and organisation must play their full part.

All staff should be aware of the signs of abuse so that they can identify children and young people who may be in need of help or protection. All staff are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.

When concerned about the welfare of a child or young person, all staff should always act in the interests of the child or young person.

The document, Keeping children safe in education Part 1 (DFE, 2025) must be read in conjunction with this policy. Staff are issued with this document and the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy September 2025, the Staff Code of Conduct September 2025, and The Behaviour for Learning Policy September 2025 as part of their statutory inset training in September 2025 and if staff start mid-year. Electronic copies of our policy can also be found on W Drive: Whole School/ Safeguarding/ SHS Policies and Procedures, and also on our website.

All staff will receive induction and annual training on our safeguarding and child protection procedures, safeguarding training throughout the school year, weekly reminders and updates in the weekly staff briefing as needed and are issued gold reminder cards for what to do in the event that an individual might be concerned about a child, young person or staff member at the school.

In addition all staff will recognise their responsibility to refer all concerns, not to promise confidentiality, and also to take every opportunity to teach children and young people how to be safe. Staff will participate in assemblies, deliver important safeguarding messages, facilitate discussions in form time, participate in and be present at specially arranged safeguarding related workshops for students, emphasise safeguarding opportunities in the curriculum and ensure our ethos and values are upheld.

All staff will receive Level 2 safeguarding training on induction and also annually thereafter, and this training will be logged and held centrally for each individual. All staff will be informed who the DSLs are and also be given a gold card with the details of who to refer concerns to, when to refer concerns and how to refer concerns. On the gold card is also the number for the Children and Families Hub, which can be called by any adult working with children should they feel that their concerns about an individual or an issue have not been adequately met. Additionally, the number for The Local Authority Designated lead (LADO) is also printed on the gold card, so that any professional who has concerns about any adult working with children or young people can call direct should they feel unable to talk to an appropriate person in our school.

All staff sign for and undertake to be bound by the boundaries of appropriate professional behaviour and conduct. These matters form part of staff induction and are referred to in the Staff Code of Conduct and Staff Guide.

Staff should also be alert to specific needs of children, especially those with SEN, mental health issues and those with extreme vulnerabilities at home. Overall, and most importantly, staff must adhere to a culture of listening to children and ensuring their viewpoints are reflected in decision making.

Staff working one to one will ensure that there is a window into the room, or that the door is left open and that children and young people, where possible, are sat closest to the door, and that they can leave without being physically prevented from doing

so. However, any child who leaves without permission or is upset, then advice and support must be sought by calling Timeout on extension 400

Also note:

Regarding personal and intimate care – there are some members of staff who are specifically trained and employed to undertake such care. There will be specific reference to this in their job descriptions. In general, other staff will not provide personal or intimate care unless in exceptional circumstances, in which case the intervention will be reported immediately, with a written report to follow to the DSL with 24 hours.

Staff supervising PE changing rooms and swimming sessions will be vigilant to safeguarding issues that could potentially arise without being obtrusive to children and young people getting changed. In the case where a child feels unable to change within the confines of the changing rooms, alternative arrangements will be made without making an issue of this need.

Headteacher or Acting Headteacher responsibility

Ultimately, the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, will take overall responsibility for ensuring the safeguarding of children and young people at Shenfield High School.

Reporting a safeguarding concern about a child

All staff are guided in their work with the school to:

See – Say - Signpost

See – be vigilant and active in their safeguarding duty, to listen to students as they talk with them and talk amongst themselves and to accept what they see and hear without judgement.

Say – reassure students who speak with them that they have done the right thing by talking about the concern, do not promise confidentiality, that staff cannot keep it to themselves but have to pass it to the Safeguarding team for the student's safety, and don't ask leading questions or investigate.

Signpost -

If the concern is such that there is a possibility of imminent risk of harm for the student, such as self – harm, physical abuse at school that day or emotional abuse outside of school that evening, staff must:

- **Tell** one of the DSLs immediately, verbally, in person or by telephone to ensure safety measures can be put in place in a timely fashion.
- Staff should then record the concern via **CPOMS** the same day as the initial conversation with the DSL.
- If a DSL is not immediately available, speak to the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, or a Deputy Headteacher.

- Staff can also relay concerns about a child directly to the Children and Families Hub (contact details on staff purple cards).

If the concern is such that there is not an obvious risk of imminent harm, staff are to make a report directly onto CPOMS:

- State clearly in the record:

The detail of your concern – try to write exactly what a child has said to you, using their words, if they made a disclosure, or what you may have overheard or what you have been told, or a change in behaviour, attitude, or demeanour of a child or young person that has made you curious about their wellbeing. It should be a written record of facts as observed, not personal or professional opinion.
--

Always make it clear where the information came from .

Please be as accurate as possible – in the long run your record could be used in court as a primary document.
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Include any actions you took as a result of your concern at the time you received the information if it was a low level incident that you have already addressed.
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In addition all staff will recognise their responsibility to refer all concerns, not to promise confidentiality, and also **to take every opportunity to teach children and young people how to be safe**. Staff will participate in assemblies, deliver important safeguarding messages, facilitate discussions in form time, participate in and be present at specially arranged safeguarding related workshops for students, emphasise safeguarding opportunities in the curriculum and ensure school ethos and values are upheld (see Appendix 2).

Professional Confidentiality

Confidentiality is an issue that is at the heart of the school's training, given that this is likely to be a difficult aspect of responding to a child's disclosure. A member of staff must never promise confidentiality to a student, nor should they agree with a student to keep a secret, as where there is a safeguarding concern this must be reported to the DSLs and may require further investigation by the appropriate authorities.

Staff will be informed of relevant information in respect of individual cases regarding child protection on a "need to know basis" only. Any information shared with a member of staff in this way must be held confidentially to themselves.

Staff are trained to understand that the only purpose of confidentiality in this respect is to benefit the child.

Staff who refer a concern should follow up with a DSL if they do not know what action has occurred in respect of their referral. Staff must also understand that the processes of safeguarding and child protection are sometimes complex and on-going, and in addition, that in most cases, parents need to give permission for confidential information to be shared with staff.

Reporting a safeguarding concern about a staff member

It is essential that the high standards of concern and professional responsibility adopted with regards to alleged child abuse by people outside the school are similarly displayed when staff are accused of abuse. All staff are made aware of the boundaries of appropriate behaviour and conduct. These matters form part of staff induction and are explicit in the Staff Code of Conduct 2025. The school works in accordance with SET procedures (ESCB 2022) in respect of allegations against an adult working with children (in a paid or a voluntary capacity). This applies to both current and past members of staff.

If a staff member has a safeguarding concern about another staff member, they are to report it directly in person or by email to the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher:

Headteacher: Clare Costello (c.costello@shenfield.essex.sch.uk)

Acting Headteacher: Jamie Rigg (j.rigg@shenfield.essex.sch.uk)

Acting Headteacher: Jane Martin (j.martin@shenfield.essex.sch.uk)

If a staff member has a safeguarding concern about the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, they are to report it directly to the Chair of Governors: Jane Swettenham (j.swettenham@shenfield.essex.sch.uk).

Only authorised agencies may investigate allegations of abuse against staff. This also pertains to ex staff. Whilst it is permissible to ask simple non-leading questions to ascertain the facts of the allegation, formal interviews and the taking of statements are not allowed in the first instance and may only be undertaken subsequently following direction from the Essex LADO.

The procedure to be followed in the event of an allegation made against a member of staff is set out in Section 7 of the SET procedures.

Recording of allegations on staff files is done in line with Section 5, 'Working Together' 2018 guidance, and although we are an Academy we will refer allegations to the Essex Local Authority Designated Officer to support further measures as required. We also recognise that allegations can be unsubstantiated and malicious but follow SET procedures in all cases.

Specifically, referrals to the Essex LADO will be made where it is alleged that a person who works with children has behaved in such a way that has harmed, or may have harmed a child (where a child is defined as being aged 0 – 19); possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to the child; behaved towards a child in such a way that indicates that s/he may pose a risk of harm to children or might not be suitable to work with children. The issue of transferable risk is important here and it may be that an allegation refers to an incident outside of school which did not involve children but could have an impact on their suitability to work with children. It is the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher's responsibility to decide whether an allegation is an indicator that a child has been or may have been harmed by a member of staff.

The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) will advise on how to proceed and whether the matter requires police involvement. This will include advice on speaking to students and parent/carers. This allegation will always be discussed with parents, and the welfare of the child will always be considered paramount when deciding what course of action to take.

This referral route follows SET procedures (ESCB 2022) and will be processed within one working day.

If an allegation of abuse is made against the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, then the concern must be raised with The Chair of Governors, who must follow the same procedures above.

Appendix 3 shows the flowchart to be followed in the initial management of any allegations made about staff or volunteers at this school.

Disqualification by Association - Staff are given information and advice regards the meaning of this term and how it may apply to them, even though we are not a school that hosts any childcare or teaching of children aged under 8. This information and advice are based on The Childcare Act (2006, amended in 2018).

Whistleblowing – This is ‘making a disclosure in the public interest’. It occurs when a member of the school community raises a concern about the actions or attitude of an adult who works with children.

All staff must be aware of their duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of colleagues in line with the school’s Code of Conduct and Whistleblowing Policy. All staff should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and feel confident that any concern will be taken seriously by the school leadership team. If any member of staff has a concern about another member of staff they should raise the concern with the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher. If they have ongoing concerns, they should raise the issue with the nominated Safeguarding Governor, The Chair of Governors or Children’s Safeguarding Service. Any staff member can press for a reconsideration of a case if they feel the situation does not appear to be improving. They must refer their concerns as already explained, if they have concerns for the safety of a child.

Visitors

Visitors will be given a visitor’s badge and will be asked to prove whether or not they have a current DBS check. They will be given a leaflet that summarises this policy and our wider safeguarding expectations on them as visitors to the school.

In the event that they do not have a current DBS check as proven either by certificate or by a current working with children identification badge, they will be supervised whilst on site at all times.

Visitors with proven identity and safeguarding checks will wear a green lanyard and will be able to access the school and students in the course of their duties e.g. as social workers visiting named children or as known facilitators running courses.

All visitors with red lanyards, however, will be accompanied at all times and will be escorted back to reception should they become unsupervised. This is the responsibility of all staff in the school.

Volunteers

Any volunteer working in the school will have an enhanced DBS and a risk assessment as per our Volunteers at Shenfield High School Policy (see Appendix 4).

School site

Posters in reception also emphasise our policy and identify the DSLs in the school. In addition, there are many safeguarding related posters all around the school, so that the issue of safeguarding is advertised everywhere and serves as a constant reminder to all who enter the school for any reason.

Alternative Education Provision

“Schools should always know where a child is based during school hours.”
(KCSIE 2025)

Should any student on our roll become involved in Alternative Education, the DSL will seek written confirmation from the establishment in which the child is placed that all of its staff have undertaken the appropriate DBS and barring checks as it is still responsible for the safeguarding of the students i.e., those checks that schools would otherwise perform on their own staff (Keeping children safe in education 2025).

Reviews will be completed by the Pastoral co-ordinator / Deputy DSL along with the relevant Year team to ensure that students are engaging and progressing: daily for attendance, weekly for academic and pastoral updates, termly for written academic and pastoral reports and termly site visits (where applicable).

The list of approved alternative provision that the county uses is located on Essex's website. The school has in place processes for reporting any concerns about any adult working with children. Any concerns about an adult with a student on roll with our school will be referred to the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher. The school will follow the guidelines for protocols regarding confidentiality and data protection issues.

Records and Information Sharing

Well-kept records are essential to a good safeguarding and child protection practice. Our school is clear about the need to record any concerns held about a student in our school, the status of these records and when such records should be passed over to other agencies.

Where there are concerns about the safety of a child, the sharing of information in a timely and effective manner between organisations can reduce the risk of harm.

Whilst the Data Protection Act 2018 places duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully, it is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a child or a vulnerable adult being placed at risk of harm. Similarly, human rights concerns, such as respecting the right to a private and family life would not prevent sharing where there are safeguarding concerns.

Fears about sharing information cannot stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children at risk of abuse or neglect. Generic data flows related to child protection are recorded and regularly reviewed and will be shared, where necessary with the relevant agencies. All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions will be recorded in writing. If staff are in any doubt about recording arrangements, they must check directly with the DSLs.

Any member of staff receiving a disclosure or noticing any signs/symptoms of possible abuse must make an accurate written record as soon as possible. This is facilitated through the CPOMs system which automatically dates and times the report. Records of incidents, accompanying actions and safeguarding related notes are automatically stored chronologically and can only be edited by DSLs.

In line with statutory guidance, if a student moves to a new school these files must be transferred via CPOMs where an institution also uses this process via a student's UPN or copied for the new establishment and sent securely in a separate sealed envelope marked 'Confidential and for the attention of the receiving school's DSL' or sent via secure email. A receipt for the record is requested using the template from Essex and receipt recorded on CPOMS. Once receipt has been received files for that child will be shredded and destroyed.

If a child comes to the school an email is included in the school reference request asking for CP/Safeguarding records to be forwarded for the attention of the DSL. In addition, a letter deliberately requesting the CP file will be sent to the transferring institutions' DSL if no records are received. If there is no reply, the DSL will call the school to ask personally if there have been concerns and request the files.

Any other CP records that cannot be transferred to another educational establishment such as in the case of a Year 13 student finishing their statutory education, must be archived appropriately, securely and confidentially and will be retained for the student's DOB plus 25 years and then reviewed. This is also the case for any student removed from the school roll by their parents to be home educated and any student who leaves Year 11 at the appropriate time without their destination being known.

For decisions about retaining the file beyond the young person's 25th birth year, the school will draw upon government guidance in the Data Protection Toolkit (2018), which states that information about child protection issues should be held *"long term, until the child is 25 years or older, for instances where detailed information about activities in school may form an important part of safeguarding for that individual"*. This is further clarified by DFE guidance called 'Information Sharing 2018', which says; *"in line with each organisations own retention policy, the information should not be kept any longer than is necessary. In some rare circumstances, this may be*

indefinitely, but if this is the case there should be a review process scheduled at regular intervals to ensure data is not retained where it is unnecessary to do so". Therefore, all child protection records not passed into new educational settings because there is no new educational setting, will be retained until the year that the student concerned is 25 and then either destroyed safely or retained on the basis of a logged annual review.

The school will share information with the Children and Families Hub and the Police freely if the issue is a safeguarding concern. Information with staff will be shared on a 'need to know basis' and in accordance with individual risk assessments as required. The school will receive safeguarding information from partner agencies, and in accordance with SET procedures will not be required to notify parents/carers that this information has been received. The school will also pass on confidential safeguarding information to new institutions if a child/young person should leave Shenfield High School for another place of education and request potential safeguarding information from other institutions as children/young people arrive newly on our roll. This is also in accordance with SET procedures.

Parents

The school will seek to help parents understand what is required by law in terms of safeguarding, and how Shenfield High School seeks to protect children, and the procedures that must be followed. There is a section on the website related to Safeguarding and Child Protection procedures, and issues regarding safeguarding are referred to in the Safeguarding and Wellbeing email newsletter to parents and carers at termly intervals.

Unless informing parents places the child at risk of significant harm, parents will always be informed when a significant concern has been raised about their child. The only exceptions to this rule are: if the DSL has specifically been told not to inform the parent either by Social care or the Police, or if the issue is not an abuse issue, and the student is aged 14+, is judged as being competent to make their own decisions and does not want the parent to be informed (Fraser Competence ruling) (see Appendix 6).

Online Safety

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable and ever evolving, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:

- **Content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, for example: pornography, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, antisemitism, radicalisation, extremism, misinformation (false information created and shared by mistake), disinformation (false information created and shared deliberately) and conspiracy theories.
- **Contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.

- **Conduct:** online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and nonconsensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying, and
- **Commerce:** risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.

The school is committed to referring to agencies like CEOP and 'ThinkuKnow' for further support when required and in particular for materials in support of education and training of young people and parents /carers to support online safety at home.

The school adheres to Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people (UKCCIS, 2024), and therefore will always refer to Police and Social Care if the incident involves an adult, coercion, blackmail or grooming, concerns about the capacity to consent, the images are atypical of age appropriate development, violent acts are depicted, sexual imagery is depicted and includes a child aged under 14, the use of AI-generated material and sharing with adults that pose as a child to sexually abuse or financially blackmail the, or a young person is or appears to be at risk of significant harm.

"Making, possessing, and distributing any imagery of someone under 18 which is 'indecent' is illegal."

Indecent is not defined in legislation.

Indecent imagery does not always mean nudity, however images are likely to be defined as such if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

- *nude or semi-nude sexual posing (e.g. displaying genitals and/or breasts or overtly sexual images of young people in their underwear)*
- *someone nude or semi-nude touching themselves in a sexual way*
- *any sexual activity involving a child*
- *someone hurting someone else sexually*
- *sexual activity that includes animals"*

(Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people - UKCCIS, 2024)

Youth produced sexual images can be according to Finkelhor and Wolak's typology^y:

- Aggravated – by an adult or by youth (intent to harm or reckless misuse)
- Experimental – for romantic, sexual attention seeking or other reasons.

Experimental reasons might not require a police referral.

Police might require the school to keep a student's mobile phone or any other electronic storing device securely, for them to then collect to progress their enquires and make safeguarding decisions.

Requests for images to be taken down can be made at:

www.childline.org.uk/info-advice/bullying-abuse-safety/online-mobile-safety/sexting/report-nude-image-online/.

Our Behaviour for Learning Policy explains how school manages student use of their own devices and our expectations, training and support pertinent to this area.

Staff, and former staff are not allowed to interact with children and young people on roll at the school directly via social media. This means that a member of staff or ex member of staff should not interact with children and young people on our roll as if they are friends for any reason. Additionally former stakeholders should not be accepted onto any private social media accounts until at least 3 years have passed since their last day on roll. No former stakeholder under the age of 18 should ever be accepted onto a private social media account regardless of their time out of the setting. In addition staff have signed the staff (and volunteer) acceptable use policy agreement.

Filtering and monitoring

With the emphasis on filtering and monitoring in Keeping children safe in education in 2023, the school introduced the Cloud safe system to monitor the use of school devices and school networks. The DSLs monitor this during every school week and either follow up any concerns themselves or add to CPOMS incidents for Pastoral managers to follow up.

Staff are regularly trained and updated including online safety which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring.

Trips

Staff supervising children and young people on trips and especially overnight stays must adhere to the specific conditions of the trip risk assessments, including assuring that only gender appropriate staff attend a child or young person in their bedroom if help or first aid is required. Any such incident must be reported immediately to the trip leader, and the SLT emergency contact, the trip leader must make a written report to the DSL within 24 hours of the trip returning.

Where students on exchange trips are billeted with our staff or parents – each adult aged 16+ in the household must be DBS enhanced checked, and the child or young person must know whom they can contact outside of the household if they have any concerns during their stay.

Use of school premises for non-school activities

Where our site is used by external organisations or individuals (for example to community groups, sports associations, and service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities) we ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe. When services or activities are provided under the direct supervision or management of school staff, all usual arrangements for child protection will apply.

Where services or activities are provided separately by another body on our site we will seek assurance that the provider concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place (including inspecting these as needed); and ensure that there are arrangements in place for the provider to liaise with the school or college on these matters where appropriate. This applies regardless of whether or not the children who attend any of these services or activities are children on the school roll or attend the college. We will also ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement (i.e. lease or hire agreement), as a condition of use and occupation of the premises; and that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement.

Safeguarding interventions for students

Children and young people who at risk of harm and/or significant harm are supported under the umbrella of the Essex Effective Support Windscreen, from which a model to support students at Shenfield High School has been devised (see Appendix 1). This model is reviewed annually and consists of universal, additional, intensive and speciality referral to interventions both within the school and to outside agencies.

Students are categorised by the following levels:

1. **Universal:** general, one off or very low level concerns that are common to the majority of students.
2. **Additional:** concerns are of a nature or frequency that a specific in school intervention is put into place. The intervention is generally by school staff.
3. **Intensive:** concerns are of a nature or frequency that outside school intervention is in place either by a school, parental / carer or another professional's referral. The intervention can take place in or out of school as needed.
4. **Specialist:** concerns are of a nature or frequency that specialist, high level support is in place in and out of school. Examples of this are students who are designated as Child protection or Child In Need.

Other specialist levels are

Looked After Children (LAC): LAC are the responsibility of the Designated Teacher who is a member of the Safeguarding team. File notes pertaining to LAC are kept on CPOMS, termly PEP reports will be kept also on SIMS from 25/26 with PEP targets and actions available for all relevant staff. The Designated Teacher will also ensure that their Pupil Premium + funding is spent on relevant and specific areas that can help support each LAC in achieving their educational targets. They will attend any review meetings and ensure that strategies discussed and agreed at review meetings are implemented.

Children who are Care leavers or Adopted from Care (PLAC): the school recognises that children who are care leavers or are adopted need ongoing support even if the authorities are no longer involved in their lives. The provision of this support will be between the safeguarding and year teams, who will liaise with the child and their families in order to provide the best support possible within our systems in

consultation with relevant post adoptive services. There will be an ongoing review system to ensure this support remains effective, and staff will be made aware who children from such backgrounds are, with an expectation of being aware of the long term effects of trauma and attachment issues on learning, and to ensure that these effects are mitigated as much as possible in the course of their work.

Young Carer: the school recognises that being a young carer places a child or young person in a particular position of vulnerability; and we seek to identify, offer and put in place additional support where this might be the case. There is a weekly young carers group to support students at school and at home.

Kinship:

“Kinship care is any situation in which a child is being raised in the care of a friend or family member who is not their parent. The arrangement may be temporary or longer term.”

(The National Kinship Care Strategy DFE 2023)

“The following are all types of kinship care arrangement, however this list is not exhaustive:

- a. Informal kinship care arrangements (not approved foster care) including:*
 - i. A private family arrangement in which a close relative who does not hold parental responsibility, raises the child and the local authority has had no major role in making the arrangement for the child; and where a Family Court has not made an order in respect to the care of the child.*
 - ii. Where a child under the age of 16 is being provided with accommodation for less than 28 days by an individual in their own home who is not a close relative*
 - iii. Where a 16 or 17-year-old is being provided with accommodation by an individual who is not a close relative in their own home*
- b. A private fostering arrangement in which someone who is not a close relative* of the child looks after the child for 28 days or more** (as per section 66(1)(a) and (b) of the Children Act 1989)*
- c. Where a ‘lives with’ Child Arrangements Order has been granted in respect of the child, in favour of someone who is a friend or family member but is not the child’s parent (see glossary regarding who is a parent).*
- d. Where a Special Guardianship Order has been granted appointing a friend or family member as the child’s special guardian.*
- e. Where a child is a ‘looked after child’ by virtue of either an Interim or Final Care Order or being accommodated by the local authority (usually under section 20 of the Children Act 1989) and each of the following apply (this may be described as ‘kinship foster care’ or ‘family and friends foster care’):*
 - i. The child is being cared for by a friend or family member who is not their parent, and the friend or family member is approved as a local authority foster carer either on a temporary basis or following full assessment.*

ii. Where an Adoption Order has been granted in respect of the child and, prior to the making of the order, the adopter was a friend or family member.”

(The National Kinship Care Strategy DFE 2023)

Following guidance from Essex Virtual school, kinship will be a category on CPOMS with students monitored for progress and engagement similar to PLAC students.

Student Support:

Pastoral managers will inform staff via twice weekly staff notices if interventions are in place in relation to individual students. Interventions will be recorded via the school safeguarding systems and judgements about impact will be made with reference to achievement and progress data, behaviour points, achievement points, and attendance and wellbeing measurements. Staff are reminded that such communications are strictly confidential and must never be open to student scrutiny.

The school will also endeavour to support such children and young people through their Form tutors, Year teams, Mentors, Key workers, Subject teachers, and the curriculum, the school ethos, the Behaviour for Learning Policy and a consistent approach to issues that may be presented. There will be regular liaison with outside agencies, families of vulnerable children and young people, and a commitment to develop open and honest and supportive relationships with all who are working with such students.

Children Missing from Education (CME)

The school follows Working Together to Improve School Attendance (August 2024).

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse and neglect, it also increases the risk of child exploitation. All children regardless of their age, ability, aptitude and special educational needs are entitled to a full time education. It is also recognised that, when not in school, children may be vulnerable to or exposed to other risks, so we work with parents and other partners to keep children in school as much as possible.

School Procedures for dealing with CME: Parents must always advise us of any absence as and when it occurs or in advance if possible. Every effort will be made to contact a key adult with parental responsibility or named as an emergency contact if this has not occurred. It is for this reason that at least two emergency contacts are required for each student. Parents must update the school as soon as possible should numbers change. Where contact has not been possible, appropriate referral routes to outside agencies responsible for checking on a child's welfare will be made. (Essex Education Access Team, Social Care, Police).

The school will follow our attendance policy for all procedures regarding children missing from education, for example, unauthorised absences and for children who are regularly missing education. We monitor attendance carefully and we address irregular or poor attendance without delay. We will always follow up children and young people who are not in school.

The school will also notify the Local Authority when a child or young person is about to be removed from the school roll – except at nationally recognised transition points such as the end of Year 11 or Year 13; and will also notify the local authority when accepting a mid-term entrant and a non-transition point. In addition, the school will file an exception report to the Local Authority under the circumstance that a part time or alternative educational plan is implemented.

Staff are asked to keep in mind that absences may be an indicator of serious abuse of a child or young person such as FGM, CSE or trafficking and slavery for example. It is essential that staff know what to do if a child or young person is not in school or does not attend regularly (See Staff Concise Guide September 2025).

In addition, the school recognises that children taken off roll to be Home Educated are especially vulnerable, and in the event that the school holds any previous or present safeguarding concerns about the child, an immediate referral will be made to the Children and Families Hub should parents take their child off roll (in addition to informing the Local Authority as per our normal attendance procedures.)

In addition, following Keeping children safe in education (2025), the Local Authority will also be informed when children leave our school roll but remain medically unfit for education post compulsory school age; or are in custody for four months or more; or who are permanently excluded; or who are in transition but fail to take up an accepted place at our school.

When a student leaves our school, we will record the name of the student's new school and expected start date and confirm with the school when the student has actually started before actually taking the child off roll. If enrolment at the new school does not occur within a suitable time frame then the Education compliance team will be informed and all appropriate action taken thereafter.

Children with special educational needs and disabilities

The school understands that children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges.

Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. This can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration.
- Children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying without outwardly showing any signs.
- Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers can make understanding of safeguarding matters more challenging for students and sometimes their parents/carers.

In these circumstances, staff will use our SEN review and One Planning processes to ensure that the issues are explained carefully, and that students and parents/carers know exactly who to contact in the school should they have any concerns about the processes of Safeguarding. This process is detailed in our SEN policy.

NSPCC offer advice for safeguarding children and young people with SEN for staff and parents and carers ([nspcc.org.uk](https://www.nspcc.org.uk)).

Prevent

Under Section 26 of this Act, this school has due regard in our policies and procedures to the need to prevent young people from being drawn into terrorism or radicalisation. This duty is known as the Prevent duty. This duty is also reflected in our training schedule for all staff, monitored via our CPD systems.

This training requires staff who are concerned that children or young people may be developing extremist views or show signs of becoming radicalised to refer to a designated safeguarding lead in the school immediately.

Additionally, in this respect, the school undertakes to teach a broad and balanced curriculum, which promotes spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of young people. We want to prepare young people for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of life by promoting community cohesion and giving students the time and space to talk about sensitive issues when required.

To this end the school has created safe spaces for young people to talk about all manner of issues, including if needed, ideas that could be part of terrorist ideology, providing alternatives and the capacity to challenge misconceptions and threats to our published values. Staff are reminded to be mindful about the potential for political viewpoints to be perceived as the 'right way of thinking' by young people. Any child/young person perceived to be at risk in this respect will be referred to Channel Panel, which is the part of the Prevent programme to which children and young people are directly referred if they are at risk at being radicalised or groomed into extremist views.

In addition, if a child or young person is referred to Prevent, they will also be referred to Social Care in line with SET procedures. In such cases, the school will follow The Essex Prevent Referral Flowchart, available on the ESCB website and also reprinted in this policy document in Appendix 5.

Physical intervention

In the safeguarding training, explicit requirement is made of staff not to place themselves in vulnerable situations with students. Scenarios and situations exploring exactly what that means are discussed. The school recognises that the term '**Reasonable Force**' covers a broad range of actions and that there are circumstances when it is appropriate to use reasonable force to safeguard an individual or other people, prevent damage to school property or to keep the order of the school.

Therefore, our school works in accordance with statutory and local ESCB guidelines and recognises that when intervention is required that it is a safeguarding issue. In general, staff are specifically required not to place their hands on children unless

they have employed all other safe strategies to stop a child or young person hurting themselves or others and those strategies have either not worked or are not employable in that situation.

Where staff find it necessary to physically intervene, they must use the minimal physical force possible for the minimal length of time. They then must report any such physical intervention immediately in person to the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, or a Deputy Headteacher in the Headteacher's absence. A written report must be completed by the end of that school day and sent to the Senior member of staff they spoke to earlier. The report can be found in w drive / whole school / admin / reports / physical intervention form template. The Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, or Deputy Headteacher will assess the situation and take appropriate action in line with the guidance referenced above. This will include informing the LADO as needed, completing the Physical Intervention form after speaking with the relevant student and parent / carer and saving it in the SLT folder.

In addition, where necessary, the school will develop individual safety plans for vulnerable students to try and minimize challenging behaviour and the learning from such risk assessments will be shared with appropriate staff and updated regularly.

Signs and symptoms of abuse, neglect and exploitation

Keeping children safe in education (2025) states:

“Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear or experience its effects.

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.”

In a secondary school, it is possible that children and young people can disguise the signs and symptoms of abuse if they wish to. Therefore, the most effective indicator of possible abuse is a student's change in behaviour.

Behavioural indicators of abuse as signposted by the National Institute for Care Excellence (NICE February 2017) require staff to be aware of 'soft signs' such as excessive clinginess, low self-esteem, reporting disturbed sleep patterns or recurrent nightmares, aggressive displays, marked changes in behaviour or repeated usual (for the child or young person) behaviour or sustained emotional responses. Staff must also report if a child or young person deliberately avoids interaction with peers or adults, displays self-harming behaviours, eating disorders, suicidal ideation, bullying or being bullied, has run away from home or care, indicates that they do not want to go home or indicates that they are living away from their usual

accommodation. In addition, staff must also report if a child steals food, discloses a poor standard of hygiene or an unsafe environment at home.

Keeping children safe in education (2025) defines abuse 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. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear or experience its effects. 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.”

Keeping children safe in education (2025) defines the categories as:

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

Emotional abuse – “the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and 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.”

Sexual abuse – “involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving 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. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education and all staff should be aware of it and of their school or college's policy and procedures for dealing with it."

Other specific safeguarding issues

Radicalisation/Extremism

Early indicators of radicalisation or extremism may include: showing sympathy for extremist causes; glorifying violence; making comments about attending extremist events or rallies outside of school; referring to/possessing extremist literature; advocating messages similar to extremist organisations; and out of character changes in behaviour, dress, peer relationships including secretive behaviour; online searches or sharing of extremist messages or profiles; intolerance of difference, graffiti or artwork exposing extremist views; and/or attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others.

Vulnerability factors include student is confused about or seeking out identity indicators, including becoming distanced from personal heritage, discomfort about their place in society, personal crisis/tension in the family, loss of self-esteem, disassociated from previous friendship group, searching for answers about identity, faith and belonging, unmet aspirations, perceptions of injustice, and experience of criminality.

In the event that radicalisation or extremism is suspected or disclosed the school will make a referral to the police (Prevent) and also to Social Care, (see above and Appendix 5).

Self-harm

In the case that self-harm is disclosed, discovered or suspected, this should be referred to a DSL as a concern. If the child is injured, then they should be taken to first aid immediately. A DSL will assess the situation and make recommendations to the relevant staff for follow up care. Referral will be made as needed to either our in house counselling services or to outside agencies in consultation usually with the parent or carer.

In severe cases, tier two, three or even four services will be referred to, including taking a child or young person to Accident and Emergency for immediate psychiatric assessment for students for whom an immediate suicide risk is judged to be present.

In the event that self-harm is suspected or discovered, the parent/carer will be informed, and consent will be sought for the child to undergo an assessment by an

appropriate staff member, who is trained to assess and make recommendations for interventions to support a student who does this.

Social and Emotional Mental Health (SEMH)

Positive mental health is the concern of the whole community, and we recognise that schools play a key part in this. Our school wants to develop the emotional wellbeing and resilience of all pupils and staff, as well as provide specific support for those with additional needs. We understand that there are risk factors which increase someone's vulnerability and protective factors that can promote or strengthen resiliency. The more risk factors present in an individual's life, the more protective factors or supportive interventions are required to counterbalance and promote further growth of resilience.

It is vital that the school works in partnership with parents to support the well-being of our pupils. Parents should share any concerns about the well-being of their child with school, so appropriate support and interventions can be identified and implemented, and in turn we will share verified concerns with parents and support them to support their children in these circumstances.

The school has a mental health strategy to identify and implement support for students and staff. Several of our staff are trained in mental health first aid and endeavour to use a language and develop active strategies to help children and young people who feel that their mental health is compromised in any way. In line with the guidance from *Keeping children safe in education (2025)* there are clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems, including routes to escalate and clear referral and accountability systems. Additionally, the understanding that mental health conditions can be indicators of underlying safeguarding concerns is made clear to staff via training, with the lasting impact of adversity and trauma on education, behaviour, mental health and wellbeing explored.

Child on Child abuse

Formally known as peer on peer abuse, this can include: bullying, including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying and abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers. Child-on-child sexual abuse is a form of Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) that takes place between children of any age or stage of development.

All concerns about HSB should be reported immediately to the DSL or the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher. The school has a commitment to zero tolerance and supporting all those involved. If the concern is of an inappropriate or criminal nature, police will be informed, and a safety plan put in place.

The NSPCC offer a "Report Abuse in Education" Helpline via 0800 136 663 or help@nspcc.org.uk

Other support available is:

The Lucy Faithfull Foundation in collaboration with the Home Office, has developed 'Shore Space' (www.shorespace.org.uk), an online resource which works to prevent harmful sexual behaviour. Shore Space offers a confidential chat service supporting young people who are concerned about their own or someone else's sexual thoughts and behaviour.

The NSPCC provides free and independent advice about HSB: NSPCC Learning: Protecting children from harmful sexual behaviour (www.learning.nspcc.org.uk/child-abuse-and-neglect/harmful-sexual-behaviour) and NSPCC - Harmful sexual behaviour framework (www.learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/harmful-sexual-behaviour-hsb-framework-audit).

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

We follow the definition of sexual harassment as 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' and implement the concept that sexual misconduct is not acceptable, not banter and is not an inevitable part of growing up. We recognise that students in the following groups are likely to be most at risk, although any student might be at risk – including girls, students who identify as LGBT+, or are perceived by peers to be LGBT+, and students with SEND. In the event of sexual violence or sexual harassment occurring the school will follow the procedures laid down in our Behaviour for Learning Policy and apply the appropriate support and consequences. Incidents of sexual violence and harassment will be recorded and reviewed so that as a school we can understand the scale of the problem in our school and take the appropriate steps to deal with it where patterns emerge. If a perpetrator is identified, then a risk assessment around that person will be implemented.

Honour based violence (HBV)

HBV encompasses crimes, which have been committed in the name of 'honour' of the family or community. It includes practices such as forced marriage, female genital mutilation, and breast ironing. Staff are trained to understand the 'one chance rule', defined as a sign or symptom that is easy to rationalise as being part of someone's culture.

However, the use of violence, threats or any other type of coercion are often a part of this abuse, and it is a crime. Where the school knows about this kind of abuse, or suspects it is happening, we will report it to the police and to social care. For example, a child telling an adult that they are going on holiday for a 'special celebration' that 'will make me a part of my family/community'. Every care is taken to identify and support students to whom this might pertain.

Staff are asked to report any of the following warning signs that often accompany a child at risk of forced marriage (this is a marriage entered into without the full consent of one or both parties. Often violence, threats or other coercion will be used to facilitate it, and it is a crime). Signs of a forced marriage might be an extended absence, drop in performance, excessive parental restrictions, and history of older siblings leaving to get married, evidence of self-harm, depression, social isolation, eating disorders, substance misuse, domestic violence, family disputes or running away from home.

If the school suspects or discovers that forced marriage has happened or is about to happen, specialist advice will be taken from the Forced Marriage Unit 0207 008 0151 and the issue will be reported to the police and Social Care.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM refers to the procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. This comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. The practice is illegal in the UK. FGM typically takes place between birth and 15 years old; however, it is believed that the majority of cases take place between the ages of 5 – 8 and therefore our school may well deal with cases where it has already occurred or is about to happen to younger member of the family or friend.

Staff are asked to look out for and report the following, which may be signs of FGM:

- All students who report a 'special celebration' without saying what it is,
- Students reporting a long holiday without explaining what it is about,
- Students disclosing that a family elder, typically female, is visiting the family home but do not know why.

Other signs and symptoms include an individual female suddenly developing unexplained persistent pain in the genital or stomach area, a different way of moving around, difficulties with toileting, frequent bladder or menstrual difficulties and reluctance to undergo normal medical investigations.

Staff are reminded that there is a legally mandatory duty on teachers who work with children to report cases of known FGM directly to the police, and that the school will always pass on such disclosures to Social care and the police immediately. In addition the school will always seek additional support through the NSPCC helpline 0800 028 3550.

Serious Violence

All staff should be aware of the indicators, which may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with, serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school or college, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation.

All staff should be aware of the range of risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence, such as being male, having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school, having experienced child maltreatment and having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery.

The school seeks to educate children and young people and their parents/carers about the risks of being involved in such crime and will always report any known connections to the Police, and where evidence is available, to Social Care.

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

“Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse, which can happen to boys and girls from any background or community. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 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. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.”

(Working Together to Safeguard Children’ (DFE 2018)

It is understood that a significant number of children who are victims of CSE go missing from home and/or school at some point.

Staff are asked to look out for and report the following: evidence that a child regularly goes home very late, comes to school with unexplained gifts such as jewellery, mobile phones, money, associates with unknown adults, becomes withdrawn from family and friends, suffers from sexually transmitted diseases, experiments with drugs and alcohol, has a poor self-image, self-harms, has eating disorders, has an older boyfriend/girlfriend outside of normal age group.

The school recognises that children may be the perpetrators of abuse, and in the event that this is suspected or uncovered will make referrals to both the police and Social Care in respect of both the victim and alleged perpetrator. The school agrees to and follows agreed SET risk assessments, framework and referral pathways for CSE available on the ESCB website.

The school recognises that certain children and young people may be more vulnerable to Child exploitation, although exploitation does occur without any of the following issues being present in a young person’s life, background or family: having prior experience of abuse, experiencing periods of instability in the family such as witnessing domestic violence or parental substance misuse; having suffered from a recent bereavement or loss; who feels isolated or has social difficulties; whose accommodation is insecure and having connections with family or friends who are themselves being exploited.

In particular, the school recognises the extreme vulnerability of children who have a physical or a learning disability, who are in Care, or who are care leavers. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual, and it should be noted exploitation as well as being physical can be facilitated and/or take place online

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

County Lines

This is the Police term for urban gangs supplying drugs to suburban, coastal and rural areas using dedicated mobile phones or 'deal lines'. Children who are criminally exploited may be used to move the drugs and monies involved in county lines. They may also be at risk of serious violence. Gangs often establish a base in the locality by taking over homes of vulnerable adults by force or coercion in a practice known as 'cuckooing'.

Unhealthy relationships

The school looks out for signs and symptoms that young people are in an age appropriate relationship, which is unhealthy. This includes controlling behaviour from one to another, coercive behaviour including threats, humiliation and intimidation. If children and young people are believed or known to be in such relationships and their parents or carers fail to safeguard them appropriately then referral will be made to social care and where appropriate to the police.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours and may be a single incident or a pattern of incidents. That abuse can be, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional. Children can be victims of domestic abuse. They may see, hear, or experience the effects of abuse at home and/or suffer domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse). All of which can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development, and ability to learn.

Private Fostering

This is where an arrangement is made without the involvement of the Local Authority for the care of a child aged 16 and under or 18 and under is disabled, by someone who is not their parent or close relative, in a private home, with the intention that the care should last for 28 days or more.

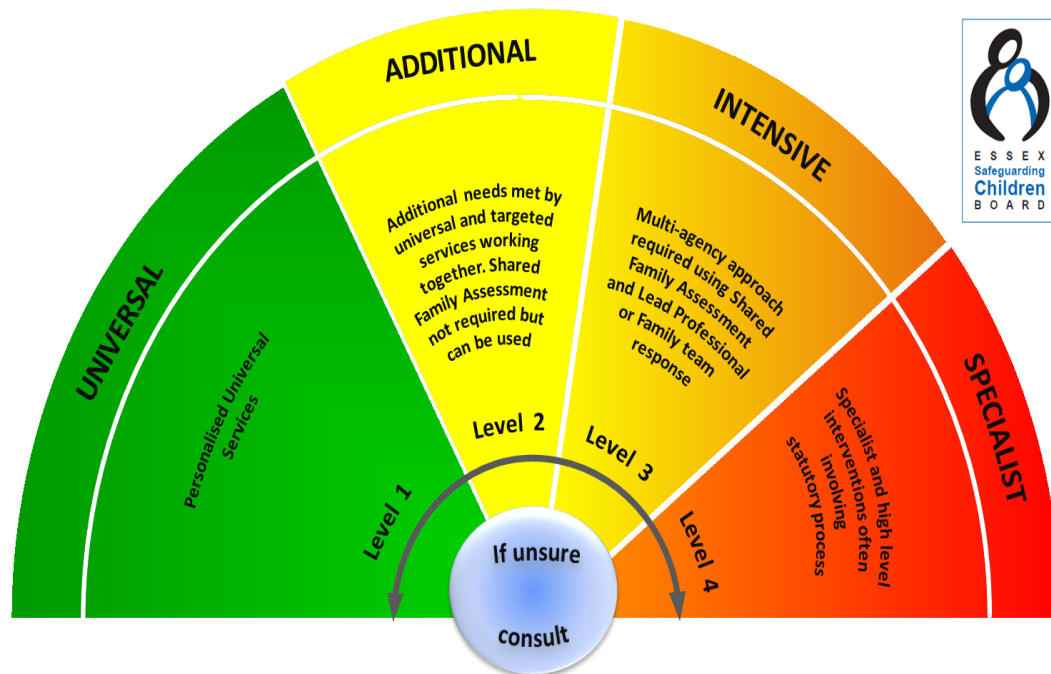
Schools have a mandatory duty to report private fostering, and we will do so. Therefore, if staff become aware of a private fostering arrangement, they must report it to a DSL immediately. In addition, on admission to the school, we will take steps to verify the relationship of the adult to the child who is being registered.

Policy Review

This policy was reviewed Nigel Bolitho, Designated Safeguarding Lead, August 2025

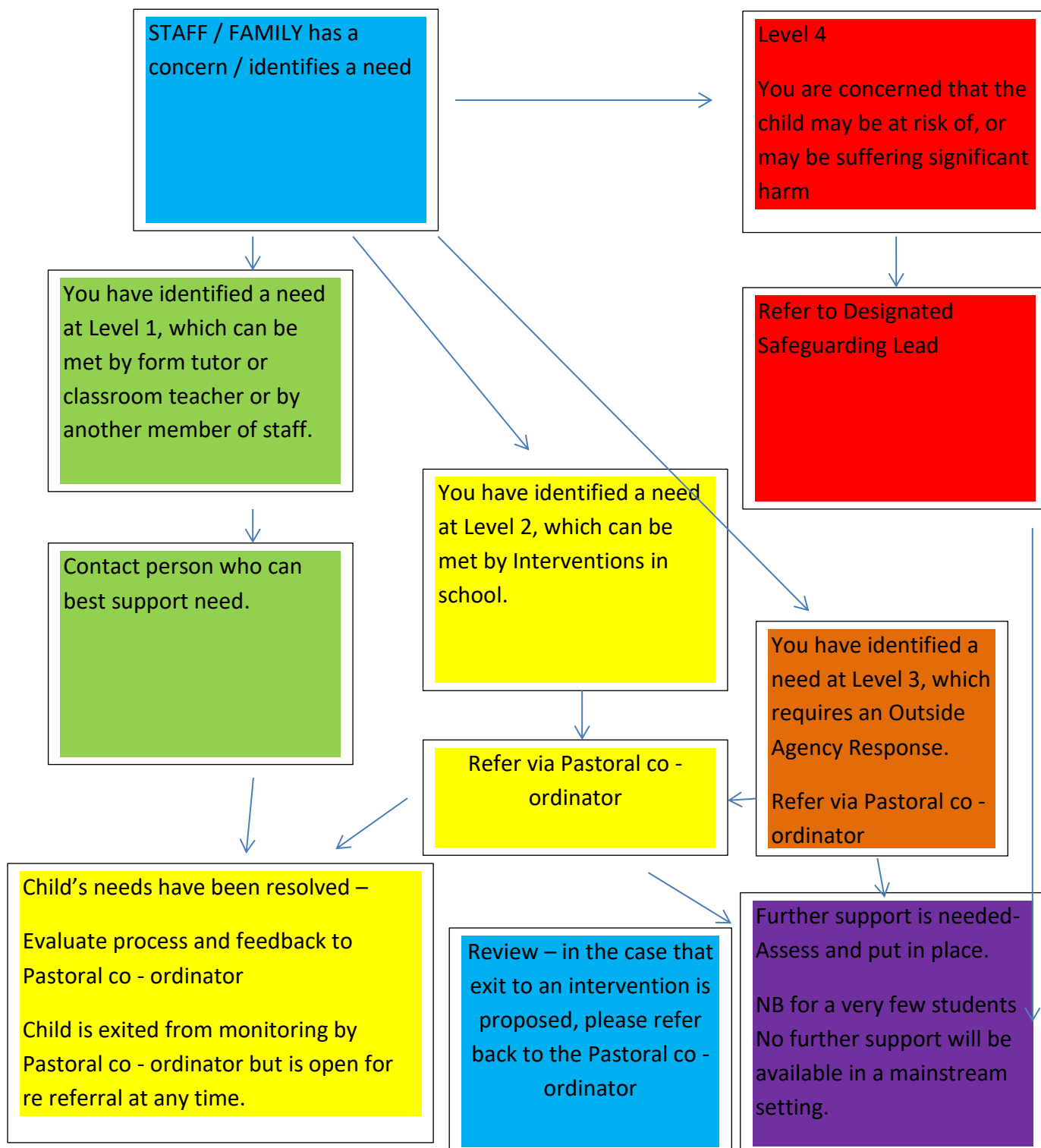
Appendix 1: Essex Effective Support Windscreen and Intervention Process

(from Effective Support for Children and Families in Essex 2017)



This screen and the flow chart on the next page outlines effective support for children and families in Essex. It is a guidance document for all practitioners in working together with children and families to provide early help, targeted and specialist support. We refer to this document and the support listed when assessing the most suitable intervention for a child and/or family.

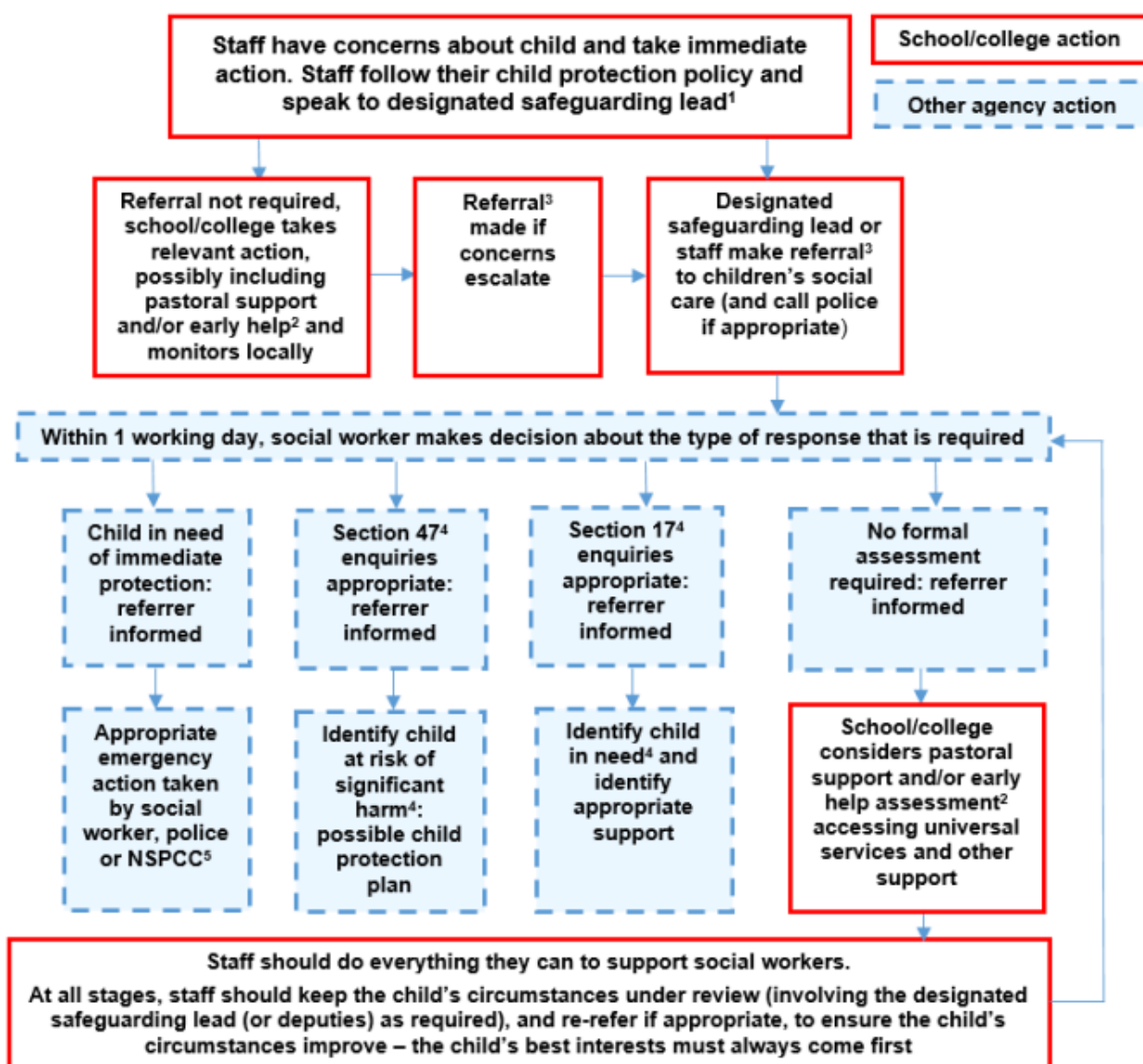
EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION PROCESS DIAGRAM



Appendix 2 Concerns about a child

(from Keeping children safe in education 2025)

Actions where there are concerns about a child

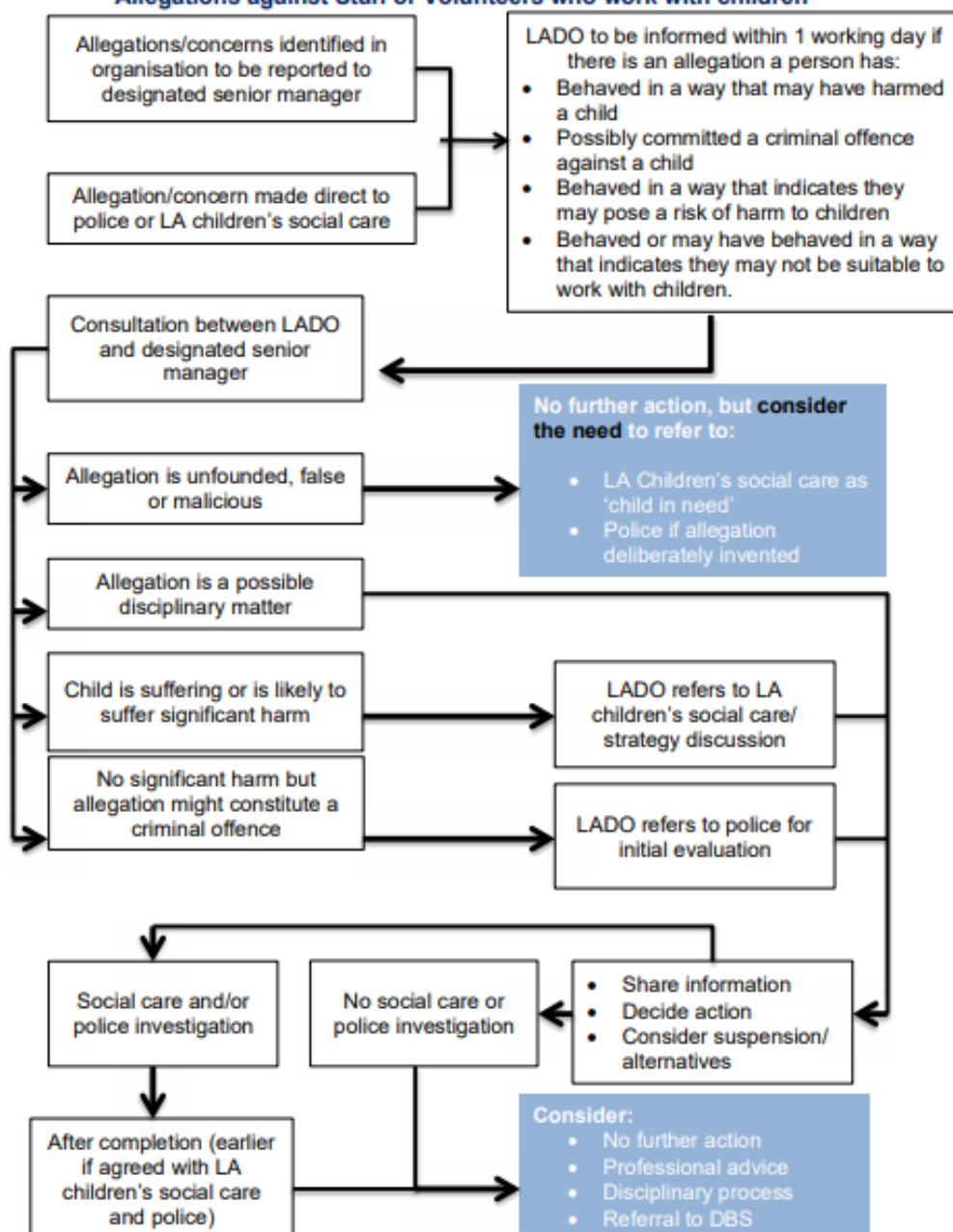


Appendix 3 Concerns about a staff member

(from set-procedures-may2022.pdf (escb.co.uk) – Part 7 “Allegations/concerns process flowchart”)

7.11 Allegations/concerns process flowcharts

Allegations against Staff or Volunteers who work with children



Allegations that may meet the harms threshold

This section applies to all cases in which it is alleged that a current member of staff, including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor, 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 they 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 – this includes behaviour taking place both inside and outside of school

If we're in any doubt as to whether a concern meets the harm threshold, we will consult our local authority designated officer (LADO).

We will deal with any allegation of abuse quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective child protection while also supporting the individual who is the subject of the allegation.

A 'case manager' will lead any investigation. This will be the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, or the Chair of governors where the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, is the subject of the allegation. The case manager will be identified at the earliest opportunity.

Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement.

If we receive an allegation of an incident happening while an individual or organisation was using the school premises to run activities for children, we will follow our safeguarding policies and procedures and inform our LADO.

Suspension of the accused until the case is resolved

Suspension of the accused will not be the default position and will only be considered in cases where there is reason to suspect that a child or other children is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that there might be grounds for dismissal. In such cases, we will only suspend an individual if we have considered all other options available and there is no reasonable alternative.

Based on an assessment of risk, we will consider alternatives such as:

- › Redeployment within the school so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned
- › Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children
- › Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the school so that they do not have unsupervised access to children
- › Moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment, and parents/carers have been consulted

If in doubt, the case manager will seek views from the school's personnel adviser and the designated officer at the local authority, as well as the police and children's social care where they have been involved.

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations

- › **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation
- › **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive, or to cause harm to the subject of the allegation
- › **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation
- › **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence)
- › **Unfounded:** to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made

Procedure for dealing with allegations

In the event of an allegation that meets the criteria above, the case manager will take the following steps:

- › Conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation before carrying on with the steps below
- › Discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the local authority. This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed, and whether it is necessary to involve the police and/or children's social care services. (The case manager may, on occasion, consider it necessary to involve the police *before* consulting the designated officer – for example, if the accused individual is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. In such cases, the case manager will notify the designated officer as soon as practicably possible after contacting the police)
- › Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer (and the police or children's social care services, where necessary). Where the police and/or children's social care services are involved, the case manager will only share such information with the individual as has been agreed with those agencies
- › Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the school is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer, police and/or children's social care services, as appropriate
- › Where the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the individual's family, they will discuss these concerns with the DSL and make a risk assessment of the situation. If necessary, the DSL may make a referral to children's social care

- › **If immediate suspension is considered necessary**, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the school and their contact details
- › **If it is decided that no further action is to be taken** in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be put in writing to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation
- › **If it is decided that further action is needed**, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in school and/or liaise with the police and/or children's social care services as appropriate
- › Provide effective support for the individual facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate.
- › Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children's social care services and/or the police, if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice
- › Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved informed of the progress of the case (only in relation to their child – no information will be shared regarding the staff member)
- › Make a referral to the DBS where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child

If the school is made aware that the secretary of state has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual, we will immediately suspend that individual from teaching, pending the findings of the investigation by the Teaching Regulation Agency.

Where the police are involved, wherever possible the school will ask the police at the start of the investigation to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the school's disciplinary process, should this be required at a later point.

Additional considerations for supply teachers and all contracted staff

If there are concerns or an allegation is made against someone not directly employed by the school, such as a supply teacher or contracted staff member

provided by an agency, we will take the actions below in addition to our standard procedures.

- › We will not decide to stop using an individual due to safeguarding concerns without finding out the facts and liaising with our LADO to determine a suitable outcome
- › The governing board will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the individual, or redeploy them to another part of the school, while the school carries out the investigation
- › We will involve the agency fully, but the school will take the lead in collecting the necessary information and providing it to the LADO as required
- › We will address issues such as information sharing, to ensure any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account (we will do this, for example, as part of the allegations management meeting or by liaising directly with the agency where necessary)

When using an agency, we will inform them of our process for managing allegations, and keep them updated about our policies as necessary, and will invite the agency's HR manager or equivalent to meetings as appropriate.

Timescales

We will deal with all allegations as quickly and effectively as possible and will endeavour to comply with the following timescales, where reasonably practicable:

- › Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious should be resolved within 1 week
- › If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, appropriate action should be taken within 3 working days
- › If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, this should be held within 15 working days

However, these are objectives only and where they are not met, we will endeavour to take the required action as soon as possible thereafter.

Specific actions

Action following a criminal investigation or prosecution

The case manager will discuss with the local authority's designated officer whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed, taking into account information provided by the police and/or children's social care services.

Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the school ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the school will make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.

If the individual concerned is a member of teaching staff, the school will consider whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

Individuals returning to work after suspension

If it is decided on the conclusion of a case that an individual who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate this.

The case manager will also consider how best to manage the individual's contact with the child or children who made the allegation, if they are still attending the school.

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious reports

If a report is:

- › Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the DSL will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate
- › Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious allegations

If an allegation is:

- › Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the LADO and case manager will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate
- › Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Confidentiality and information sharing

The school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered.

The case manager will take advice from the LADO, police and children's social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

- Who needs to know about the allegation and what information can be shared
- How to manage speculation, leaks and gossip, including how to make parents or carers of a child/children involved aware of their obligations with respect to confidentiality

- What, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation
- How to manage press interest if, and when, it arises

Record-keeping

The case manager will maintain clear records about any case where the allegation or concern meets the criteria above and store them on the individual's confidential personnel file for the duration of the case.

The records of any allegation that, following an investigation, is found to be malicious or false will be deleted from the individual's personnel file (unless the individual consents for the records to be retained on the file).

For all other allegations (which are not found to be malicious or false), the following information will be kept on the file of the individual concerned:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation
- Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved
- Notes of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- A declaration on whether the information will be referred to in any future reference

In these cases, the school will provide a copy to the individual, in agreement with children's social care or the police as appropriate.

We will retain all records at least until the accused individual has reached normal pension age, or for 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

References

When providing employer references, we will:

- › Not refer to any allegation that has been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any repeated allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious
- › Include substantiated allegations, provided that the information is factual and does not include opinions

Learning lessons

After any cases where the allegations are *substantiated*, the case manager will review the circumstances of the case with the local authority's designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements that we can make to the school's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

- Issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff

- The duration of the suspension
- Whether or not the suspension was justified
- The use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. We will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual

For all other cases, the case manager will consider the facts and determine whether any improvements can be made.

Non-recent allegations

Abuse can be reported, no matter how long ago it happened.

We will report any non-recent allegations made by a child to the LADO in line with our local authority's procedures for dealing with non-recent allegations.

Where an adult makes an allegation to the school that they were abused as a child, we will advise the individual to report the allegation to the police, unless the alleged perpetrator is still known to the school in which case we would follow the procedure outlined above.

Section 2: concerns that do not meet the harm threshold

This section applies to all concerns (including allegations) about members of staff, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors, which do not meet the harm threshold set out in section 1 above.

Concerns may arise through, for example:

- › Suspicion
- › Complaint
- › Safeguarding concern or allegation from another member of staff
- › Disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside the school
- › Pre-employment vetting checks

We recognise the importance of responding to and dealing with any concerns in a timely manner to safeguard the welfare of children.

Definition of low-level concerns

The term 'low-level' concern is any concern – no matter how small – that an adult working in or on behalf of the school may have acted in a way that:

- › Is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, **and**
- › Does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the designated officer at the local authority

Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to:

- › Being overly 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
- › Humiliating pupils

Sharing low-level concerns

We recognise the importance of creating a culture of openness, trust and transparency to encourage all staff to confidentially share low-level concerns so that they can be addressed appropriately.

We will create this culture by:

- › Ensuring staff are clear about what appropriate behaviour is, and are confident in distinguishing expected and appropriate behaviour from concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, in themselves and others
- › Empowering staff to share any low-level concerns
- › Empowering staff to self-refer
- › Addressing unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage
- › Providing a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised
- › Helping to identify any weakness in the school's safeguarding system

Responding to low-level concerns

If the concern is raised via a third party, the Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, will collect evidence where necessary by speaking:

- › Directly to the person who raised the concern, unless it has been raised anonymously
- › To the individual involved and any witnesses

The Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, will use the information collected to categorise the type of behaviour and determine any further action, in line with the school's staff code of conduct and Disciplinary Policy as appropriate. The Headteacher or Acting Headteacher, will be the ultimate decision-maker in respect of all low-level concerns, though they may wish to collaborate with the DSL.

Record keeping

All low-level concerns will be recorded in writing. In addition to details of the concern raised, records will include the context in which the concern arose, any action taken and the rationale for decisions and action taken.

Records will be:

- › Kept confidential, held securely and comply with the DPA 2018 and UK GDPR

- › Reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, we will decide on a course of action, either through our disciplinary procedures or, where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harms threshold as described in section 1 of this appendix, we will refer it to the designated officer at the local authority
- › Retained at least until the individual leaves employment at the school

Where a low-level concern relates to a supply teacher or contractor, we will notify the individual's employer, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

References

We will not include low-level concerns in references unless:

- › The concern (or group of concerns) has met the threshold for referral to the designated officer at the local authority and is found to be substantiated; and/or
- › The concern (or group of concerns) relates to issues which would ordinarily be included in a reference, such as misconduct or poor performance

Appendix 4 Policy for Inducting Volunteers

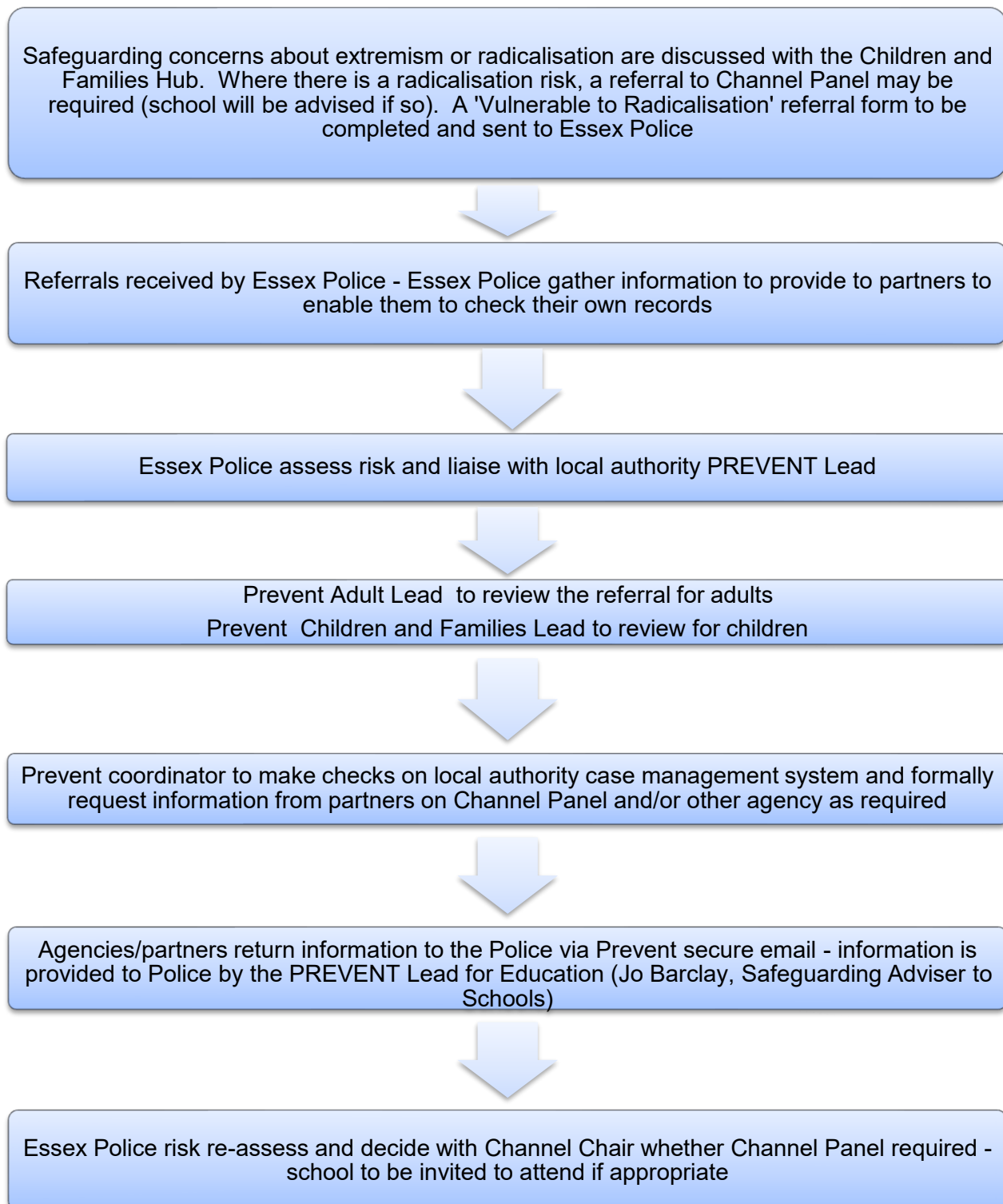
This policy is written using *Keeping children safe in education* September 2025 as guidance.

Any member of staff wishing to host a volunteer to work in the school with students, must follow this protocol:

1. Volunteer (and staff host) to be interviewed by one of the DSLs for the school.
2. During the interview, DSLs must have regard for Safer Recruitment issues and be up to date with Safer Recruitment training.
3. If the volunteer is deemed suitable to work here, the DSL must complete a **Volunteer Risk Assessment** (found in the safeguarding folder on the W drive) and send the completed document to HR manager, who will open a temporary file for the duration of the volunteer's work here.
4. The host must arrange for the volunteer to meet with HR manager and produce the required documents – our policy is that any adult (aged 16+) without a DBS cannot be in the school unsupervised. If the volunteer has the appropriate DBS then they can go about their daily timetable unsupervised but should have regular debriefing points built into the duration of their work (see point 9 below).
5. The DSL will arrange further meetings with the volunteer once they start to do safeguarding training and give them a set time to complete Prevent training.
6. On the day the volunteer starts, the host should introduce them to Headteacher or Acting Headteacher,.
7. Prior to them starting the host should make all other staff aware via notices and staff briefing. The host should also inform IT manager to give them appropriate computer access – in most cases, this will only be general login and internet access – not SIMs or Go4schools. If the volunteer needs more complete access this needs to be logged on the risk assessment with the reasons why – care should be taken with volunteers who may have family or friends at the school where it is possible that personal data of students and parents could be accessed. The host also needs to bear this in mind if the volunteer works out of any office space and should take care to ensure that any access to confidential/personal data is closed before the volunteer can access the computer.
8. On the day of starting – arrange for a temporary ID and lanyard to be made and issued.
9. The host will be the volunteer's mentor, and for the duration of the volunteer's work with SHS, will be responsible for mentoring the volunteer, providing supervision in terms of giving them a safe time to unload any concerns or emotional impact they have – especially if this is the first time that they have worked with children and young people, and passing on any concerns about the volunteer's conduct to the DSL team.
10. The host will also provide an exit interview for the volunteer when their work is finished with us, looking for things they enjoyed and anything they would like to say about 'even better if'. In addition, if the host can pass on any ideas about how to make this package easier to manage, then they should do so. The exit

interview should be noted in an email to the DSL team and also to HR manager so that the file can be closed.

APPENDIX 5 – Prevent referral flowchart



REFERRAL PROCESS	
<p>By sending this form you consent for it to arrive with both your dedicated Local Authority safeguarding team & Prevent policing team for a joint assessment. Wherever possible we aim to give you feedback on your referral, please be aware, however, that this is not always possible due to data-protection & other case sensitivities.</p> <p>Once you have completed this form, please email it to: Prevent@essex.police.uk</p> <p>If you have any questions whilst filling in the form, please call: 01245 452196</p>	
INDIVIDUAL'S BIOGRAPHICAL & CONTACT DETAILS	
Forename(s):	First Name(s)
Surname:	Last Name
Date of Birth (DD/MM/YYYY):	D.O.B.
Approx. Age (if DoB unknown):	Please Enter
Gender:	Please Describe
Known Address(es):	Identify which address is the Individual's current residence
Nationality / Citizenship:	Stated nationality / citizenship documentation (if any)
Immigration / Asylum Status:	Immigration status? Refugee status? Asylum claimant? Please describe.
Primary Language:	Does the Individual speak / understand English? What is the Individual's first language?
Contact Number(s):	Telephone Number(s)
Email Address(es):	Email Address(es)
Any Other Family Details:	Family makeup? Who lives with the Individual? Anything relevant.

DESCRIBE CONCERNS	In as much detail as possible, please describe the specific concern(s) relevant to Prevent.
Please Describe	

FOR EXAMPLE:

- How / why did the Individual come to your organisation's notice in this instance?
- Does it involve a specific event? What happened? Is it a combination of factors? Describe them.
- Has the Individual discussed personal travel plans to a warzone or countries with similar concerns? Where? When? How?
- Does the Individual have contact with groups or individuals that cause you concern? Who? Why are they concerning? How frequent is this contact?
- Is there something about the Individual's mobile phone, internet or social media use that is worrying to you? What exactly? How do you have access to this information?
- Has the Individual expressed a desire to cause physical harm, or threatened anyone with violence? Who? When? Can you remember what was said / expressed exactly?
- Has the Individual shown a concerning interest in hate crimes, or extremists, or terrorism? Consider *any* extremist ideology, group or cause, as well as support for "school-shooters" or public-massacres, or murders of public figures.
- Please describe any other concerns you may have that are not mentioned here.

COMPLEX NEEDS

Is there anything in the Individual's life that you think might be affecting their wellbeing or that might be making them vulnerable in any sense?

Please Describe

FOR EXAMPLE:

- Victim of crime, abuse or bullying.
- Work, financial or housing problems.
- Citizenship, asylum or immigration issues.
- Personal problems, emotional difficulties, relationship problems, family issues, ongoing court proceedings.
- On probation; any erratic, violent, self-destructive or risky behaviours, or alcohol / drug misuse or dependency.
- Expressed feelings of injustice or grievance involving any racial, religious or political issue, or even conspiracy theories.
- Educational issues, developmental or behavioural difficulties, mental ill health (see **Safeguarding Considerations** below).
- Please describe any other need or potential vulnerability you think may be present but which is not mentioned here.

OTHER INFORMATION

Please provide any further information you think may be relevant, e.g. social media details, military service number, other agencies or professionals working with the Individual, etc..

Please Describe

Appendix 6 Parents guide for concerns about a child



Parents guide

Concerns about a child?

During school open hours /
in term time?



Contact the child's
Pastoral manager



We will do the following:

- Listen without judgement
- Assess the situation and make decisions in the best interest of the child
- Take steps to ensure the child is safe

Please be aware if you are reporting a concern about a child that is not your parental responsibility on our school records we will not be able to share any information with you

What happens next?

When we receive a report that is about a child, the Pastoral manager with the Safeguarding team have the following options. The route we take depends on the information we receive but will always be with the aim of keeping a child safe:

1. Support in School
2. Early Help out of School
3. Referral to Local Authority Children's Services
4. Reporting to the Police

Out of school hours /
in school holidays?

If there is immediate risk of
harm: Call 999

If you are concerned about a child
you can contact the Children and
Families Hub:

0345 6037627

Emergency Duty Service Out of
Hours (Monday – Thursday 5.00pm-
8.45am, Friday 4.30pm – Monday
8.45am inc. Bank Holidays)

0345 606 1212

If you are concerned about the
mental health of a child and it is
not an emergency:

Contact CAHMS on **0800 953 0222**

Or click [here](#)

Alternative you can Call **111 –
Option 2**

Further details on mental health
support in Essex are available [here](#)
or via ESCB [here](#)

Appendix 7 Key external contacts:

Children and Families Services via Children and Families Hub for referral or for consultation, Monday – Thursday 08.45 – 17.30, and Friday 08.45 – 16.30 03456037627 or out of hours 03456061212 or referral by the online portal www.essexeffectivesupport.org.uk

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) – Children’s Workforce Allegations Team 03330 139 797 (for referral or consultation where an allegation has been made against a member of the workforce)

Prevent (for allegations relating to extremism, radicalism or terrorism) email referrals to PREVENT@essex.pnn.police.uk or call 101 for consultation or reporting of a crime related to PREVENT, further contact details for Prevent Champions in Essex are found on ESCB website [here](#)

Virgin Care for issues relating to health – 01268 240 300

Essex Safeguarding Children’s Board Safeguarding Officer – 01245 435167

The Police – direct to Essex (for allegations where a crime has been, or we suspect may have been committed) 101 or 999 in emergency situations.

Southend, Essex and Thurrock Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (SET CAMHS) 0800 953 0222 or referral by form available from the website: [Southend, Essex and Thurrock \(SET\) CAMHS | NELFT NHS Foundation Trust](#)

Appendix 8 Statutory framework

Section 175 of The Education Act 2002 places a statutory responsibility on the governing body to have policies and procedures in place that safeguard and promote the welfare of students at our school.

Child Protection is the responsibility of all adults, and especially those working with children. The development of appropriate procedures and the monitoring of good practice are the responsibilities of the school leaders and the governors, and wider support in this process is the responsibility of the Essex Safeguarding Children's Board. (ESCB)

In Essex, all professionals must work in accordance with the SET procedures (ESCB 2022). These procedures can be referenced online via the ESCB, via the schools safeguarding recording system or physically via the DSL.

Our school also works in accordance with Section 175 of The Education Act 2002, Children's Act 1989, Children's Act 2004, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (DFE 2025), 'Working Together' (HMG 2018), 'What To Do If You Think a Child is Being Abused' (HMG 2015), Information Sharing and Advice for Safeguarding Practitioners (HMG 2018) and 'Effective Support for Children and Families in Essex' (ECSB 2021), Promoting Positive Emotional Wellbeing and Reducing the Risk of Suicide (ECSB 2018), Preventing and Tackling Bullying (DFE 2017), Use of Reasonable Force (DFE 2013), Reducing need for restraint and restrictive intervention (HMG 2019), Behaviour in Schools (DFE, 2022), Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people (UKCCIS, 2024), Searching , Screening and Confiscation (DFE 2022), Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement (home Office 2015); Criminal Exploitation of Children and Vulnerable Adults- County Lines Guidance (Home Office 2018); Teaching Online Safety in Schools (DFE 2023).

Additional regulations that guide our procedures are: Serious Crime Act 2015, including Female Genital Mutilation Act (2003); Children and Social care Act 2017, Sexual Offences Act (2003); Education (Pupil Registration) Regulations (2006); Children Missing Education – statutory guidance for Local Authorities (DFE 2016); Education Access team CME/Home education Policy and Practice (Essex County Council, 2018); General Data Protection Regulations and Data Protection Act (2018); When to call the Police: Guidance for Schools and Colleges (2020); Working Together to Improve School Attendance (2024).

We also work in accordance with the Counter Terrorism and Security Act (2015).

The school also works in accordance with the Serious Crime Act (2015) by recognising and upholding the duty of all adults who work with children/young people to directly notify the police of known cases of Female Genital Mutilation, where it appears to have been carried out on a girl aged under 18. Our school will operate in accordance with statutory requirements relating to this issue, and in line with SET procedures.

The school also works in accordance with statutory guidance and SET procedures in respect of allegations made against an adult who works with children in either a paid (including supply teachers) or in a voluntary capacity. Section 7 of the current SET procedures provides detailed information on this possibility, and the school has processes in place for reporting any concerns about a member of staff (or any adult working with children). In the event that any allegation is received about a member of staff, which points to the individual being a risk or causing actual significant harm to a child or young person, the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) will be informed within one working day, and no investigation will be carried out prior to communicating the issue to the LADO.

Appendix 9 Key changes to Safeguarding policy for 25/26

Change	Page
Headteacher or Acting Headteacher	Various
Georgia Edwards added as DDSL	Page 6
CPOMS monitoring by DSLs updated	Page 8
Police referrals	Page 10
ACEs Support profile	Page 11
Gold coloured staff reminder card	Page 14
Use of CPOMS to transfer records	Page 19
Alternative education provision updated	Page 19
Online safety updated	Page 21
Safeguarding interventions not levels	Page 24
PEP records on SIMS	Page 24
Kinship	Page 25
Child on Child updated	Page 32
Pastoral co-ordinator overseeing interventions	Page 39