



Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

2023/24

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School: Benthall Primary School
Headteacher: Louise Drew

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Jill Joseph
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead: Tracy Williams
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead: Christiane Nkaka
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead: Anna Jassim

Nominated Safeguarding Governor: Michael Simpson
Allegations Designated Person: Louise Drew

Policy Review and Update: 2024-2025

Introduction

Everyone at Benthall Primary who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in safeguarding children. School staff are particularly important in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children as we are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help for children.

Our school staff form part of the wider safeguarding system for children to prevent concerns from escalating. Our school will work with Children and Families Service, the police, health services and other relevant agencies to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm. These services are called our safeguarding partners.

This policy applies to all staff, including volunteers, contractors and/or apprentices, working in or on behalf of the school. It provides information about the actions the school expects from all staff, it will be updated annually and known to everyone working in the school and the governing body. It will be available to parents on request and via our website.

This policy is in line with statutory guidance for schools and colleges; [Keeping Child Safe in Education \(2023\)](#), [Working Together to Safeguard Children \(2018\)](#) and [London Child Protection Procedures \(7th Edition\)](#).

Everyone working in or for our school shares the objective to help keep children and young people safe by:

- Providing a safe environment for children and young people to learn and develop;
- Identifying and responding to any 'early help' needs of children and families;
- Identifying children and young people who are suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, and taking appropriate action to ensure they are kept safe in our school/setting, at home and the community;
- Maintaining a culture of vigilance and an attitude of 'it could happen here'.

Our School's Commitment

Benthal Primary is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all of our pupils. Each pupil's welfare is of paramount importance. Throughout this document 'children' includes everyone under the age of 18.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment;
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- Taking action to enable children to have the best outcomes.

Child Protection refers to procedures and actions undertaken regarding children who are at risk of, or have been 'significantly harmed'.

We as a school recognise that:

- Some children may be especially vulnerable to abuse including those missing education, those experiencing extra-familial risk (including child on child harm), or with a special educational need or disability;
- Some children may live in households where parental issues such as domestic violence, mental health needs or substance misuse impact the level or nature of care they receive;
- Children who are abused or neglected may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth and to view the world in a positive way; subsequently whilst at school their behaviour may be disruptive and/or challenging;
- Children can be both victims and perpetrators of abuse;
- Children who harm others may have been maltreated themselves;
- Allegations against staff may be made, however careful and safe our recruitment practices.

Our Approach to Safeguarding Children

Benthal Primary School will ensure all staff are aware of their safeguarding and child protection responsibilities and that they are able to identify children and young people where concerns about their safety and welfare arise. We will ensure all staff and pupils know they can raise issues with any member of staff and that their experiences and concerns will be taken seriously.

There will always be a Designated Safeguarding Lead (or Deputy DSL) on site and they will have appropriate training and understanding of how to manage concerns in an effective way with the welfare of children and young people as their primary focus.

All staff and volunteers will:

Fully comply with the school's policies and procedures, attend appropriate safeguarding training and inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead of any concerns, read the policy, and as a minimum, Part 1 of [Keeping Child Safe in Education \(2022\)](#) and this policy.

Supporting Children and Working in Partnership with Parents

Our school will work openly and collaboratively with parents/carers and seek consent (where possible) when sharing information with other agencies. We will inform parents/carers of our responsibilities to safeguard their children. We will make this policy available via our website and provide additional safeguarding information via our newsletter and emails.

- Benthal Primary School recognises that children's welfare is paramount. Good safeguarding and child protection practice and securing good outcomes for children relies on a positive working partnership with parents/carers;
- Whilst we may, on occasion, need to make referrals to Children and Families Service without consultation with parents, we will make every effort to maintain a positive working relationship with them whilst fulfilling our duties to protect children;
- We will rely on the Hackney MASH Consultation Line, when necessary, to inform our decision making regarding seeking consent from parents/carers and seeking consent to share information;
- Children will be given a proper explanation (appropriate to age & understanding) of what action is being taken on their behalf and why;

- We will endeavour to preserve the privacy, dignity and right to confidentiality of the child and parents/carers whilst discharging our statutory duties;
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead will determine which members of staff 'need to know' personal information for the purpose of supporting and protecting the child(ren); with the principle that those working closely with children will need to know more;
- Staff will not be enabled to further share this information without the expressed permission of the DSL.

Additional information about seeking consent to share information can be found on the CHSCP website [here](#).

Information about Safeguarding for Pupils

Through the curriculum and lessons pupils are taught to understand and manage risks they may encounter during school life and work out with staff how these risks may be overcome; taking into account their wishes and feelings. They are regularly reminded about online safety and bullying procedures and taught how to conduct themselves and behave in a responsible and respectful manner. Opportunities are provided for children to learn about democracy and the rule of law, positive relationships and safe choices. Child on child harm is addressed in a supportive and age appropriate way.

All pupils know there is Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) responsible for their safety and welfare and who this is and that they have a right to speak to this member of staff, or any other, if they are worried or concerned. They are reminded that confidentiality cannot be guaranteed, but that they will be listened to, heard, helped and informed of what steps can be taken to protect them from harm and that feedback will be sought, so that their views about actions are known. There is a display in the school identifying the DSLs and children are made aware of this.

Additional information on information sharing can be found [here](#).

A Partnership Approach

Benthal Primary School recognises that it is essential to establish positive and effective working relationships with other agencies that are partners of the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership, including Hackney Children and Families' Services and the Hackney [Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub](#). There is a joint responsibility on all these agencies to share information to ensure the safeguarding of all children and work together to secure positive outcomes.

Identifying children who may be at risk or may have been significantly harmed

Teachers, staff and volunteers in school are well placed to observe any physical, emotional or behavioural signs which indicate that a child may have additional needs or be at risk of, or suffering significant harm. The relationships between staff, pupils, parents/carers and the public which foster respect, confidence and trust can lead to disclosures of abuse, and/or school staff being alerted to concerns.

Harm means ill-treatment or impairment of health and development, including, for example, impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another;

Development means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development;

Health includes physical and mental health;

Ill-treatment includes sexual abuse and other forms of ill-treatment which are not physical.

Abuse and Neglect are forms of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or, more rarely, by a stranger. They may be abused by an adult or adults, another child, children or young people. There are four categories of abuse; physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect.

Definitions and Indicators of Abuse

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

Emotional Abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying

to 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 participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

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

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- Provide adequate food and clothing, 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 caretakers);
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment;
- It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs.

Taking action to ensure that children are safe at school and home

All staff must read and follow the statutory guidance for schools and colleges; [Keeping children safe in education 2023 – Part One: Safeguarding information for all staff](#).

It is not the responsibility of the school staff to investigate welfare concerns or determine the truth of any disclosure or allegation, although seeking clarification from children and young people is encouraged. Accordingly, all concerns regarding the welfare of pupils will be recorded and discussed with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead prior to any discussion with parents/carers.

All school staff must immediately report in writing via

<https://myconcern.thesafeguardingcompany.com/Concern>

or using the sharing concerns form in Appendix 1.

- Any suspicion that a child is injured, marked, or bruised in a way which is not readily attributable to the normal knocks or scrapes received in play;
- Any explanation given which appears inconsistent or suspicious;
- Behaviours which give rise to suspicions that a child may have suffered harm;
- Any concerns that a child may be suffering from inadequate care, ill treatment, or emotional maltreatment;
- Concerns that a child is presenting signs or symptoms of abuse or neglect, including child on child harm or extra-familial risks and online harms;
- Any significant changes in a child's presentation, including non-attendance;
- Any hint or disclosure of harm or abuse about or by a child or young person;
- Concerns regarding person(s) who may pose a risk to children (e.g. those living in a household with children present), or a staff member;
- Information which indicates that the child is living with someone who does not have parental responsibility for them for a period of more than 28 days ([Private Fostering](#));

Responding to Disclosures

Disclosures or information that a child has been harmed or is at risk may be received from pupils, parents/carers, other professionals or members of the public. The school recognises that those who disclose such information may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they will speak. Accordingly, all staff will handle disclosures with sensitivity. Such information cannot remain confidential and staff will immediately communicate what they have been told to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and make a record using clear, straightforward language.

Staff will not investigate but will, wherever possible, listen, record and pass on information to the DSL in order that s/he can make an informed decision of what to do next. ([See the Managing Disclosures guidance](#)).

All staff will:

- Listen to and take seriously any disclosure or information that a child may be at risk of harm;
- Make a written record of what the child has said using the Cause for Concern Form or the school's internal reporting mechanism;
- Seek clarification about the information (if necessary) without asking leading or probing questions;
- Keep questions to a minimum and of an 'open' nature e.g. 'Can you tell me what happened?' rather than 'Did x hit you?';
- Not to show signs of shock, horror or surprise;
- Not express feelings or judgements regarding any person alleged to have harmed the child;
- Not promise secrecy;
- Explain sensitively to the child or young person that they have a responsibility to pass the information to the Designated Safeguarding Lead;
- Reassure and support the child or young person as far as possible;
- Explain that only those who 'need to know' will be told;
- Explain what will happen next and that the child will be involved as appropriate.

Confidentiality

The school will operate with regard to [Information Sharing: Guidance for practitioners and managers](#), and have a clear and explicit Confidentiality Policy. However, where there is a concern that the child may be suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm, the child's safety and welfare must be the overriding consideration.

The school will ensure:

- Information is shared with Children and Families Service MASH and/or Police where the child/young person is or may be at risk of, or experiencing, significant harm, including child on child harm and online abuse;
- Pupil's and/or parent's/carer's confidentiality is respected;
- That any information shared is necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure;
- Allegations and/or disclosures of a historic nature will be managed in the same way as current safeguarding issues.

Pupil Information

The school's record-keeping policy for child welfare and child protection is consistent with Hackney Education's guidance, which is known to all staff.

In order to keep children safe and provide appropriate care for them, our school requires accurate and up to date information regarding:

- Names and contact details of persons with whom the child normally lives;
- Names and contact details of all persons with parental responsibility (if different from above);
- Emergency contact details (if different from above);
- Details of any persons authorised to collect the child from school (if different from above);
- Any relevant court orders in place including those, which affect any person's access to the child (e.g. Residence Order, Contact Order, Care Order, Injunctions etc.);
- If the child is or has been subject to a child in need, child protection or care plan;
- Name and contact detail of GP;
- Any other factors which may impact on the safety and welfare of the child.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will collate, securely store and agree access to this information.

All child protection documents will be retained in a 'Child Protection' file, separate from the child's main school file. The main file will clearly show an alert that a child protection file exists and the location of this. This child protection file will be securely stored and only accessible to the Head teacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead. These records will be transferred to the school or setting the child moves to, clearly marked 'Child Protection, Confidential, for attention of Designated Safeguarding Lead' as soon as is practicable but no longer than one working week.

Action by the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead in their absence)

Following any information raising concern, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will:

- Consider the child's wishes and feelings, but not promise confidentiality;
- Consider any urgent medical needs of the child;
- Have an immediate consultation with Hackney Children and Family Services' Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) (or the Children's Social Care team where the child is resident) if there has been a disclosure and/or allegation of abuse, including child on child harm, or there are clear grounds for concerns about the child's safety and well-being;
- Consult with a member of [Children and Families Service's MASH](#) if they are uncertain whether or not a referral is required or review action when a child has suffered or is likely to suffer harm or [Early help and threshold criteria for intervention](#).

In consultation with Hackney Children and Family Services' MASH (or children's social care in the borough the child resides), decide:

- Wherever possible, to talk to parents, unless to do so may place a child at risk of significant harm, impede any police investigation and/or place the member of staff or others at risk;
- Whether to make a child protection referral to social care because a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm and if this needs to be undertaken immediately;
- Contact the designated officer for safeguarding in another agency if that agency is working with the family;

OR

- Not to make a referral at this stage, but retain the information in written notes on the child's school file;
- If further monitoring is necessary agree who and how this will be undertaken;
- If it would be appropriate to undertake an assessment and/or make a referral for other services including Early Help.

All information and actions taken, including the reasons for any decisions made, will be fully documented using My Concern <https://myconcern.thesafeguardingcompany.com/Concern>

All referrals to Hackney Children and Family Services MASH for children living in Hackney needs to be completed using the [Multi-agency Referral Form](#). For children living outside Hackney the local authority where the child is resident will be contacted.

Action following a Safeguarding Referral

The Designated Safeguarding Lead or other appropriate member of staff will:

- Maintain contact with the child's allocated Social Worker as required;
- Contribute to any Strategy Discussion and/or Strategy Meeting as required;
- Provide a report for, attend and contribute to any [Initial and Review Child Protection Conference](#);
- Report to and attend the [Extra-Familial Risk Panel](#) as appropriate;
- Share the content of this report with the parent/carer, prior to the meeting;
- Attend Core Group Meetings for any child subject to a Child in Need Meeting for any child subject to a Child in Need Plan or Child Protection Plan, or the Extra-Familial Risk Panel (EFRP);
- Where a child on a Child Protection Plan moves from the school or goes missing, immediately inform the child's Social Worker.

Dealing with Disagreements and Escalation of Concerns

Effective working together depends on an open approach and honest relationships between agencies and professionals. Problem resolution is an integral part of professional co-operation and joint working to safeguard children. Occasionally situations arise when workers within one agency feel that the actions, inaction or decisions of another agency do not adequately

safeguard a child. The [CHSCP Escalation Policy](#) defines the process for resolving such professional differences and should be read alongside the London Child Protection Procedures and relevant internal policies on escalating matters of concern.

Professional disagreements can arise in a number of areas, but are most likely to arise around:

- Levels of need;
- Roles and responsibilities;
- The need for action;
- Progressing plans and communication.

Where professionals consider that the practice of other professionals is placing children at risk of harm, they must be assertive, act swiftly and ensure that they challenge the relevant professionals in line with this policy and be aware that:

- The safety of children and young people is the paramount consideration in any professional activity;
- Resolution should be sought within the shortest time scale possible to ensure the child is protected;
- As a guide, professionals should attempt to resolve differences through discussion within one working week or a timescale that protects the child from harm (whichever is shortest);
- Disagreements should be resolved at the earliest possible stage.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead or other appropriate member of staff will:

- Contact the line manager in Children and Families Service (MASH) if they consider the response to a referral has not led to the child being adequately safeguarded and follow this up in writing;
- Contact the line manager in Children and Families Service if they consider that the child is not being adequately safeguarded by the child protection plan and follow this up in writing;
- Use the [CHSCP Escalation Policy](#) if this does not resolve the concern.

Further Information on Safeguarding Issues

Safeguarding covers more than the contribution made to child protection in relation to individual children. It also encompasses issues such as pupil health and safety, bullying, arrangements for meeting the medical needs of children providing first aid, school security, drugs and substance misuse, gang related activity and promoting positive behaviour. Determining the most appropriate agency to consult with or refer to should be made by referring to the [Local Offer](#) and/or Hackney's [Early Help Offer](#).

All staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm. Behaviours linked to issues such as drug taking and or alcohol misuse, deliberately missing education and consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos can be signs that children are at risk. Other safeguarding issues all staff should be aware of include:

Bullying

Bullying is behaviour by an individual or group, repeated over time, that intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages or the internet), and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups, for example on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or because a child is adopted or has caring responsibilities. It might be motivated by actual differences between children, or perceived differences. Stopping violence and ensuring immediate physical safety is obviously a school's first priority but emotional bullying can be more damaging than physical.

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse and neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause considerable anxiety and distress. At its most serious level, can have a significant effect on a child's wellbeing and in very rare cases has been a feature in the suicide of some young people.

All incidences of bullying, including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based bullying must be reported and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. All pupils and parents receive a copy of the anti-bullying procedures on joining the school and the subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in the (PSHE) curriculum. If the bullying is particularly serious, or the anti-bullying procedures are deemed to be ineffective, the Headteacher and the DSL will consider implementing safeguarding procedures.

For further information please see the [DfE's Guidance](#) and our school's Anti-bullying Policy.

Online Safety

The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into three areas of risk:

- Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material;
- Contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users;
- Conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm.

The school recognises that its pupils will use mobile phones and computers at some time. They are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education. However, we know that some men, women and young people will use these technologies to harm children. The harm might range from sending hurtful or abusive texts and emails, to enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations, behaviours, webcam photography or face-to-face meetings. Online bullying by pupils via emails, texts and apps will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying and managed through our anti-bullying procedures.

Chatrooms and social networking sites are the most obvious sources of inappropriate and harmful content and behaviour, which pupils are not allowed to access in school. Some pupils will undoubtedly 'chat' on mobiles or social networking sites at home and the school will encourage parents to consider measures to keep their children safe when using social media.

The school has an Online Safety Policy that is known to all staff and pupils.

Filters and monitoring

Governing bodies and proprietors should be doing all that they reasonably can to limit children's exposure to the above risks from the school or college's IT system. As part of this process, governing bodies and proprietors should ensure their school or college has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place. Whilst considering their responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, and provide them with a safe environment in which to learn, governing bodies and proprietors should consider the age range of their pupils, the number of pupils, how often they access the IT system and the proportionality of costs vs risks. The appropriateness of any filters and monitoring systems are a matter for individual schools and colleges and will be informed in part by the risk assessment required by the

Prevent Duty

The UK Safer Internet Centre has published guidance as to what “appropriate” might look like: [UK Safer Internet Centre](#). Whilst filtering and monitoring are an important part of the online safety picture for schools and colleges to consider, it is only one part. Governors and proprietors should consider a whole school approach to online safety. This will include a clear policy on the use of mobile technology in the school. Many children have unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via 3G and 4G in particular and the school and college should carefully consider how this is managed on their premises. Whilst it is essential that governing bodies and proprietors ensure that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place, they should be careful that “over blocking” does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regard to online teaching and safeguarding.

Staff training Governors and proprietors should ensure that, as part of the requirement for staff to undergo regularly updated safeguarding training and the requirement to ensure children are taught about safeguarding, including online, that online safety training for staff is integrated, aligned and considered as part of the overarching safeguarding approach.

There is a wealth of information available to support schools and colleges to keep children safe online. Please see the Useful Resources section at the end of this policy.

Photography and Images

The vast majority of people who take or view photographs or videos of children do so for entirely understandable and acceptable reasons. However, some people abuse children through taking or using images, so we must ensure that we have safeguards in place.

To protect pupils we will:

- Seek their consent for photographs to be taken or published (for e.g. on our website or in newspapers or publications);
- Seek parental consent;
- Use only the pupil's first name with an image;
- Ensure pupils are appropriately dressed;
- Only use school equipment to make images of children (no personal devices are permitted for this purpose);

- Encourage pupils to tell us if they are worried about any photographs that are taken of them.

Children Absent from Education

A child absent from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. School staff will follow the [Safeguarding Children Practice Guidance: Children Missing from School from the London Child Protection Procedures](#) for dealing with children that are absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in future.

If a child does not attend school and the caregiver does not call to authorise the absence, an administration officer will call the family on the morning of a child's absence. If we are not satisfied with the response, we may seek advice from Hackney MASH about making a referral to Hackney Children's services.

Children missing from education

Keeping children safe in Education (KCSIE 2023) defines this as pupils who are not on any school register or being educated elsewhere. Children missing from education increases the risk of children experiencing harm.

When parents inform our school that they wish to 'home educate' their child, our school will inform the Education Attendance Service (EAS), who will implement the 'Elective Home Education' procedure. Hackney Education is responsible for the delivery of CME (Children Missing from Education) duties defined by the Education Act Amendments and we will refer to the [Pupils Out Of School Team](#) as necessary

Children who harm others

Our school recognises that the harm caused to children by the abusive, exploitative and harmful behaviour of other children can be significant. Children who harm others should be held responsible for their behaviour and the school staff are alerted to the fact that they are likely to pose a risk to other children in the school, home and community.

Where this harm involves sexual abuse, serious physical or serious emotional abuse, the safeguarding procedures set out in this policy will be applied. This school recognises that children who harm others are likely to have considerable needs themselves and may have experienced or be experiencing significant harm.

Where a child has caused significant harm to another child, through sexual abuse or serious physical or emotional abuse, the school will make separate referrals to Children and Families Service of the victim(s) and perpetrator(s). The school will be mindful that these concerns may sit in contexts unknown to the school that involve extra-familial harms.

Such children and young people are likely to be children in need, and some will, in addition, be suffering, or at risk of suffering, significant harm, and may themselves be in need of protection. Children and young people who abuse others should be held responsible for their abusive behaviour, while being identified and responded to in a way that meets their needs as well as protecting others.

The London Borough of Hackney has produced [guidance regarding Multi-agency Planning \(MAP\) Meetings for children and young people who present a risk of demonstrating harmful sexual behaviour](#).

Our school will be mindful of the sections in the [London Child Protection Procedures concerning 'Harming Others'](#) and work closely with social care, the police and other agencies following a referral.

Child on Child Abuse

Child on Child is any form of physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse, and coercive control, exercised between children and within children's relationships (both intimate and non-intimate). Child on child abuse can take various forms, including: serious bullying (including cyber-bullying), relationship abuse, domestic violence, child sexual exploitation, youth and serious youth violence, harmful sexual behaviour, and/or gender-based violence.

Both Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation 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.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. Sexual abuse 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 clothing. It may include

non-contact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

The definition of child sexual exploitation is as follows:

Child sexual exploitation 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.

Child sexual exploitation is a complex form of abuse and it can be difficult for those working with children to identify and assess. The indicators for child sexual exploitation can sometimes be mistaken for 'normal adolescent behaviours'. It requires knowledge, skills, professional curiosity and an assessment which analyses the risk factors and personal circumstances of individual children to ensure that the signs and symptoms are interpreted correctly and appropriate support is given. Even where a young person is old enough to legally consent to sexual activity, the law states that consent is only valid where they make a choice and have the freedom and capacity to make that choice. If a child feels they have no other meaningful choice, are under the influence of harmful substances or fearful of what might happen if they don't comply (all of which are common features in cases of child sexual exploitation) consent cannot legally be given whatever the age of the child.

Child sexual exploitation is never the victim's fault, even if there is some form of exchange: all children and young people under the age of 18 have a right to be safe and should be protected from harm. CSE can affect any child, who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities. This includes 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some children may not realise they are being exploited e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

One of the key factors found in most cases of child sexual exploitation is the presence of some form of exchange (sexual activity in return for something); for the victim and/or perpetrator or facilitator.

Where it is the victim who is offered, promised or given something they need or want, the exchange can include both tangible (such as money, drugs or alcohol) and intangible

rewards (such as status, protection or perceived receipt of love or affection). It is critical to remember the unequal power dynamic within which this exchange occurs and to remember that the receipt of something by a child/young person does not make them any less of a victim. It is also important to note that the prevention of something negative can also fulfil the requirement for exchange, for example a child who engages in sexual activity to stop someone carrying out a threat to harm his/her family.

Whilst there can be gifts or treats involved in other forms of sexual abuse (e.g. a father who sexually abuses but also buys the child toys) it is most likely referred to as child sexual exploitation if the 'exchange', as the core dynamic at play, results in financial gain for or enhanced status of, the perpetrator. Where the gain is only for the perpetrator/facilitator, there is most likely a financial gain (money, discharge of a debt or free/discounted goods or services) or increased status as a result of the abuse. If sexual gratification, or exercise of power and control, is the only gain for the perpetrator (and there is no gain for the child/young person) this would not normally constitute child sexual exploitation, but should be responded to as a different form of child sexual abuse.

If, as a school, we are concerned a child is being sexually exploited we will follow the procedures set out in this document and make reference to the [guidance provided by CHSCP](#). This further [Governmental guidance](#) can be useful when considering cases of CSE.

Child Criminal Exploitation

As set out in the [Serious Violence Strategy](#), published by the Home Office, criminal exploitation is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child criminal exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Some specific forms of CCE can include children being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines, working in cannabis factories, shoplifting or pickpocketing. They can also be forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/committing serious violence to others.

Children can become trapped by this type of exploitation as perpetrators can threaten victims (and their families) with violence, or entrap and coerce them into debt. They may be coerced into carrying weapons such as knives or begin to carry a knife for a sense of protection from harm from others. As children involved in criminal exploitation often commit crimes themselves, their vulnerability as victims is not always recognised by adults and professionals, (particularly older children), and they are not treated as victims despite the harm they have experienced. They may still have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears to be something they have agreed or consented to.

It is important to note that the experience of girls who are criminally exploited can be very different to that of boys. The indicators may not be the same, however professionals should be aware that girls are at risk of criminal exploitation too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation.

County Lines

As set out in the Serious Violence Strategy, published by the Home Office, [County Lines](#) is the term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas within the UK, using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of 'deal line'. They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move and store the drugs and money, and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges

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

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Schools and colleges should consider the following:

- It is more likely that girls will be the victims of sexual violence and more likely that sexual harassment will be perpetrated by boys. It is also crucial to consider boys as victims and girls as potential perpetrators.

Schools and colleges should be aware of the importance of:

- Making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- Not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”; and
- Challenging behaviours (which are potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts, vaginas and penises. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them;
- Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) can be especially vulnerable. Disabled and deaf children are almost four times more likely to be abused than their peers. Additional barriers can sometimes exist when recognising abuse in SEND children;
- ‘Upskirting’ has now become a criminal offence and therefore requires a safeguarding response if happening in school.

When, we as a school, consider issues of sexual violence and harassment between children we will consult with and seek support from our Children and Families Service partners, including Young Hackney.

Contextual Safeguarding

[Contextual Safeguarding](#) is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people’s experiences of significant harm and risk beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers have little influence over these contexts, and young people’s experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships.

Therefore, Children and Families Service practitioners and school staff need to engage with individuals and sectors who do have influence over/within extra-familial contexts, and recognise that assessment of, and intervention with, these spaces are a critical part of safeguarding practices. Contextual Safeguarding, therefore, expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts.

If, as a school, we are concerned a child is being exploited in an extra-familial context, as previously outlined, we will follow the procedures set out in this document and consult or refer to Children and Families Service.

The Extra-Familial Risk Panel

Hackney [Extra Familial Risk Panel \(EFRP\)](#) coordinates safeguarding interventions in cases where a child, or a group of children are:

- At risk of, or already experiencing, harm caused by people outside their family and/or;
- At risk of, or already causing harm, to young people outside their family.

Our school will respond to issues of risk or harm outside the family home as child protection issues and consult with and/or refer to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) following the same procedures as for any form of harm or abuse.

Modern Slavery and the National Referral Mechanism

Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Exploitation can take many forms, including: sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, forced criminality and the removal of organs.

Further information on the signs that someone may be a victim of modern slavery, the support available to victims and how to refer them to the NRM is available in the Modern Slavery Statutory Guidance [here](#).

Searching children

School staff have the power to search pupils or groups of pupils, including without consent where they have reasonable grounds for believing they are in possession of a prohibited or illegal item. Where a group is searched, the school should be clear about what the reasonable grounds are for this group being selected for a search.

In establishing the grounds for a search, safeguarding should be at the forefront of the person's mind when searching for an illegal item or an item prohibited by the school.

A safeguarding first approach not only relates to the requirement to safeguard others in the school but also the pupil who may be in possession of a prohibited or illegal item, which may be a sign of extra familial risk or harm. In these cases strong consideration should be given to making a referral to MASH or Early Help to secure additional support for the child.

The school's designated safeguarding lead (DSL) should be notified of all searches so that any risks arising from the decision to conduct a search can be assessed.

The DfE's guidance for searching children can be found [here](#).

Children with special educational needs and disabilities

Children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges, with [research stating](#) that SEND children can be up to four times more likely to be abused due to additional vulnerabilities. As a school we will ensure a culture of vigilance that reflects the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. These can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- The potential for children with SEN and disabilities being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
- Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

Female Genital Mutilation

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM.

If, as a school, we are concerned we will follow the procedures set out in this document and make reference to the [guidance provided by CHSCP](#).

FGM Mandatory Reporting Duty

There is a [mandatory duty](#) upon teachers (along with social workers and healthcare professionals), to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils, but the same definition of what is meant by "to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out" is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies.

Further information on so-called ‘honour-based’ violence

So-called [‘honour-based’ violence](#) (HBV) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving “honour” often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy). Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBV, or already having suffered HBV.

Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism

We as a school will fulfil our responsibilities under the [Prevent Duty](#), it is essential that staff are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of schools’ wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other harms (e.g. drugs, gangs, neglect, sexual exploitation), whether these come from within their family or are the product of outside influences.

We aim to build pupils’ resilience to radicalisation by [promoting fundamental British values](#) and enabling them to challenge extremist views. The Prevent duty is not intended to stop pupils debating controversial issues. On the contrary, the school will provide a safe space in which children, young people and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments. We will be mindful of the risk of children being exposed to extremist materials via the internet.

If, as a school, we are concerned we will follow the procedures set out in this document and make reference to the [guidance provided by CHSCP](#). Hackney’s Prevent Team can offer educational resources, training and support can be found [here](#).

Hackney Channel

Domestic Violence and Abuse

The [Domestic Abuse Act 2021](#) introduces the first ever statutory definition of domestic abuse and recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of abuse. The statutory definition of domestic abuse, based on the previous cross-government definition, ensures that different types of relationships are captured, including ex-partners and family members. The definition captures a range of different abusive behaviours, including physical, emotional and economic abuse and coercive and controlling behaviour. Both the person who is carrying out the behaviour and the person to whom the behaviour is directed towards must be aged 16 or over and they must be “personally connected”.

Types of domestic abuse include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse and child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse. Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of sexual identity, age, ethnicity, socio- economic status, sexuality or background and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home. The government will issue statutory guidance to provide further information for those working with domestic abuse victims and perpetrators, including the impact on children.

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Experiencing domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Young people can also experience domestic abuse within their own intimate relationships. This form of child on child abuse is sometimes referred to as ‘teenage relationship abuse’. Depending on the age of the young people, this may not be recognised in law under the statutory definition of ‘domestic abuse’ (if one or both parties are under 16). However, as with any child under 18, where there are concerns about safety or welfare, child safeguarding procedures should be followed and both young victims and young perpetrators should be offered support. The Act’s provisions, including the new definition, will be commenced over the coming months.

As a school, if we are concerned about the life lived experience of children who are, or may be, living in a household where domestic violence and abuse are present, we will adhere to our safeguarding procedures and consult with Hackney MASH. To inform our decision making we will consult with the [information provided by Hackney Council](#).

Operation Encompass

[Operation Encompass](#) operates in all police forces across England. It helps police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The system ensures that when police are called to an incident of domestic abuse, where there are children in the household who have experienced the domestic incident, the police will inform the key adult (usually the designated safeguarding lead) in school before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This ensures that the school has up to date relevant information about the child's circumstances and can enable immediate support to be put in place, according to the child's needs. Operation Encompass does not replace statutory safeguarding procedures. Where appropriate, the police and/or schools should make a referral to children's social care if they are concerned about a child's welfare. More information about the scheme and how schools can become involved is available via Hackney Education Safeguarding Team

Extended School and Off-Site Arrangements

Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, our own safeguarding policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on our site we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures.

When our pupils attend off-site activities, including day and residential visits and/or other activities, we will check that effective safeguarding arrangements are in place. We will also undertake appropriate and robust risk assessments for the venue, location and activity to be undertaken in accordance with the school's Risk Assessment protocol.

Filtering and monitoring

This is a focus on online safety and ensuring that staff and governors understand what filtering and monitoring is, and that it is in place to prevent children accessing inappropriate and harmful content online while pupils are in school. DSL's takes lead responsibility for filtering and monitoring reports and any safeguarding concerns that are made

Senior and middle leadership team makes sure staff understand their roles, reviews the effectiveness of our systems and oversees reports

IT service provider has technical responsibility for maintaining and managing our IT system.

Our IT provider is London Grid for Learning who are responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of our filtering system.

Roles and Responsibilities

All staff and volunteers will:

Fully comply with the school's policies and procedures, attend appropriate safeguarding training and inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead of any concerns and read Part 1 of <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

Our Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) is responsible for :

Referrals

- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise within our school and have access to the online London Child Protection Procedures;
- Consult with and/or refer cases of suspected abuse including extra-familial harm and child on child abuse to Children and Families Service Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and maintain a record of all concerns and referrals;
- Liaise with the Headteacher to inform them of any issues and ongoing investigations and ensure there is always cover for this role;
- Attend and contribute to safeguarding and child protection meetings with partners as appropriate, including, but not limited to, children protection, child in need and Extra Familial Risk Panel (EFRP) meetings;
- Monitor and support Child in Need and Child Protection plans, reporting any unauthorised absences to the child's social worker as soon as possible;
- Keep detailed, accurate and securely stored written or electronic records;

Training

- Recognise how to identify signs of abuse and know when it is appropriate to make a referral to Children and Families Service;
- Have knowledge of the [CHSCP Escalation Policy](#), the [Local Authority Designated Officer](#) (LADO) role, the conduct of a child protection case conference and be able to attend and contribute to these;
- Ensure that all staff have access to and understand the school's safeguarding policy;
- Ensure that all staff have induction safeguarding training and receive regular updates;
- Access resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses at least every two years;

- The DSL will ensure accurate records of training, updates, policy dissemination and the reading of Part 1 of KCSIE are kept.

Raising Awareness

- Ensure the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy is updated and reviewed annually and work with the Governing Body regarding this;
- Ensure parents are routinely made aware of the safeguarding policy which alerts them to the fact that referrals may be made and the role of the school in this to avoid conflict later;
- When a child leaves the school, ensure the child protection file is copied for the new setting in a timely manner and transferred to the new school separately from the main pupil file, as well as ensure the pupil's Social Worker is informed.

Our Head Teacher will ensure that:

- The policies and procedures adopted by the Governing Body or Proprietor are fully implemented, and followed by all staff;
- All pupils are provided with opportunities throughout the curriculum to learn about safeguarding, including keeping themselves safe online, relationship education and extra-familial risks including child on child harm and exploitation;
- Sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable the Designated Safeguarding Lead and their deputy to carry out their roles effectively including the assessment of pupils, attendance at initial child protection conferences, core group, EFRP and other necessary meetings;
- All staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children, and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with the agreed [Whistle Blowing Policy](#);
- They have completed Safer Recruitment training;
- The procedure for managing allegations against staff is known to all staff and displayed in staff rooms;
- Operate the procedure for managing allegations effectively and refer relevant concerns to the [Local Authority Designated Officer \(LADO\)](#);
- That anyone who has harmed or may pose a risk to a child is referred to the DBS;
- A senior manager is appointed to deal with allegations against staff in the absence of the Headteacher.

Our Governing Body will ensure that:

- The school has a safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures in place that are in accordance with statutory guidance and locally agreed inter-agency procedures, and the policy is made available to parents on request and via our website;
- The school operates safer recruitment procedures and makes sure that all appropriate checks are carried out on staff and volunteers who work with children;
- The school follows the [7th Edition of the London Child Protection Procedures](#) and the statutory guidance for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff and volunteers;
- A senior member of the school's leadership team is designated to take lead responsibility for safeguarding (and deputy);
- There is a named Governor lead for safeguarding and there is good communication between them and Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) within the school;
- Staff (including Governors) undertake appropriate safeguarding/child protection training, at regular intervals;
- Comply with the City and Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership Self Assessment auditing requirements;
- They remedy, without delay, any deficiencies or weaknesses regarding safeguarding practice and arrangements;
- A Governor is nominated to be responsible for liaising with the Local Authority and /or partner agencies in the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Headteacher;
- Where services or activities are provided on the school premises by another service, group or individual, the school will check they have appropriate policies and procedures in place in regard to safeguarding children and have 'hire agreements' with external groups and individuals;
- Policies and procedures are reviewed annually and provide information to the Local Authority about them and about how the above duties have been discharged.

Allegations regarding person(s) working in or on behalf of the school (including volunteers)

Where an allegation is made against any person working in, or on behalf of, the school that he or she has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child and/or;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child and/or;
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; and/or
- Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

Whilst we acknowledge such allegations may be false, malicious or misplaced, we also acknowledge they may be based in fact and/or founded. It is, therefore, essential that all allegations are investigated properly, in line with agreed procedures and outcomes are recorded. All school staff will maintain a culture of vigilance based on the notion that 'it could happen here'. Staff are expected to maintain highly professional behaviours and **set** appropriate professional boundaries at all times in line with the [Code of Conduct](#). Staff will be encouraged to use the [Whistle Blowing Policy](#) if they have concerns regarding the conduct or behaviour of a colleague and they feel that matter has not been addressed appropriately by the school.

Low level concerns - Keeping Children Safe In Education 2023

As part of our whole school approach to safeguarding, we will ensure that we promote an open and transparent culture in which all concerns about all adults working in or on behalf of the school or college (including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors) are dealt with promptly and appropriately.

Creating a culture in which **all** concerns about adults (including allegations that do not meet the harms threshold (see are shared responsibly and with the right person, recorded and dealt with appropriately, is critical. We will endeavour to identify concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour early; minimise the risk of abuse; and ensure that adults working in or on behalf of (insert name of school) are clear about professional boundaries and act within these boundaries, and in accordance with the ethos and values of the school/setting.

What is a low level concern?

The term 'low-level' concern does not mean that it is insignificant, it means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the threshold set out at paragraph. A low-level concern is any concern – no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a 'nagging doubt' - that an adult working in or on behalf of the school or college 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 LADO.

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

- Being over friendly with children;
- Having favourites;
- Taking photographs of children on their mobile phone;
- Engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door; or,
- Using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language.

Such behaviour can exist on a wide spectrum, from the inadvertent or thoughtless, or behaviour that may look to be inappropriate, but might not be in specific circumstances, through to that which is ultimately intended to enable abuse.

It is crucial that any such concerns, including those which do not meet the harm threshold, are shared responsibly and with the right person, and recorded and dealt with appropriately. Ensuring they are dealt with effectively should also protect those working in or on behalf of schools and colleges from potential false allegations or misunderstandings.

Initial Action by person receiving or identifying an allegation or concern

- Treat the matter seriously and keep an open mind;
- Make a written record of the information using the Record Form or the school's internal mechanism for reporting concerns, including the time, date and place of incident/s, persons present and what was said and sign and date this;
- Immediately report the matter to the Headteacher or designated person (unless the allegation is against the Headteacher or designated person, in which case the Chair of Governors must be reported to).

Initial Action by the Headteacher (or designated person)

- Obtain written details of the concern or allegation, but do not investigate or interview child, adult or witnesses;
- Contact the [Local Authority Designated Officer \(LADO\)](#) within 1 working day and seek their advice on how to proceed;
- Discuss with the LADO next steps using the London Child Protection Procedures Flow Charts Allegations/Concerns Against Staff;
- Inform the Chair of Governors of the allegation.

Subsequent Action by the Headteacher (or designated person)

- In consultation with the LADO conduct a disciplinary investigation, if an allegation indicates the need for this;
- Contribute to the child protection process by attending professional strategy meetings and other meetings as required;
- Maintain contact with the LADO throughout the process;
- Ensure clear and comprehensive records regarding the allegation, actions taken and outcome are retained on the staff member's personnel file;
- Consider along with Human Resources and the LADO whether a referral to the DBS should be made.

Appendix 1 Sharing concerns form



Benthal Primary School

Sharing Concerns Form

Name of child:	Class:
Place of incident:	Date:

Outline of concern:

What actions have you taken in response to this concern? (before referring to SLT)

Reported by:	To: SLT
Date:	Time:

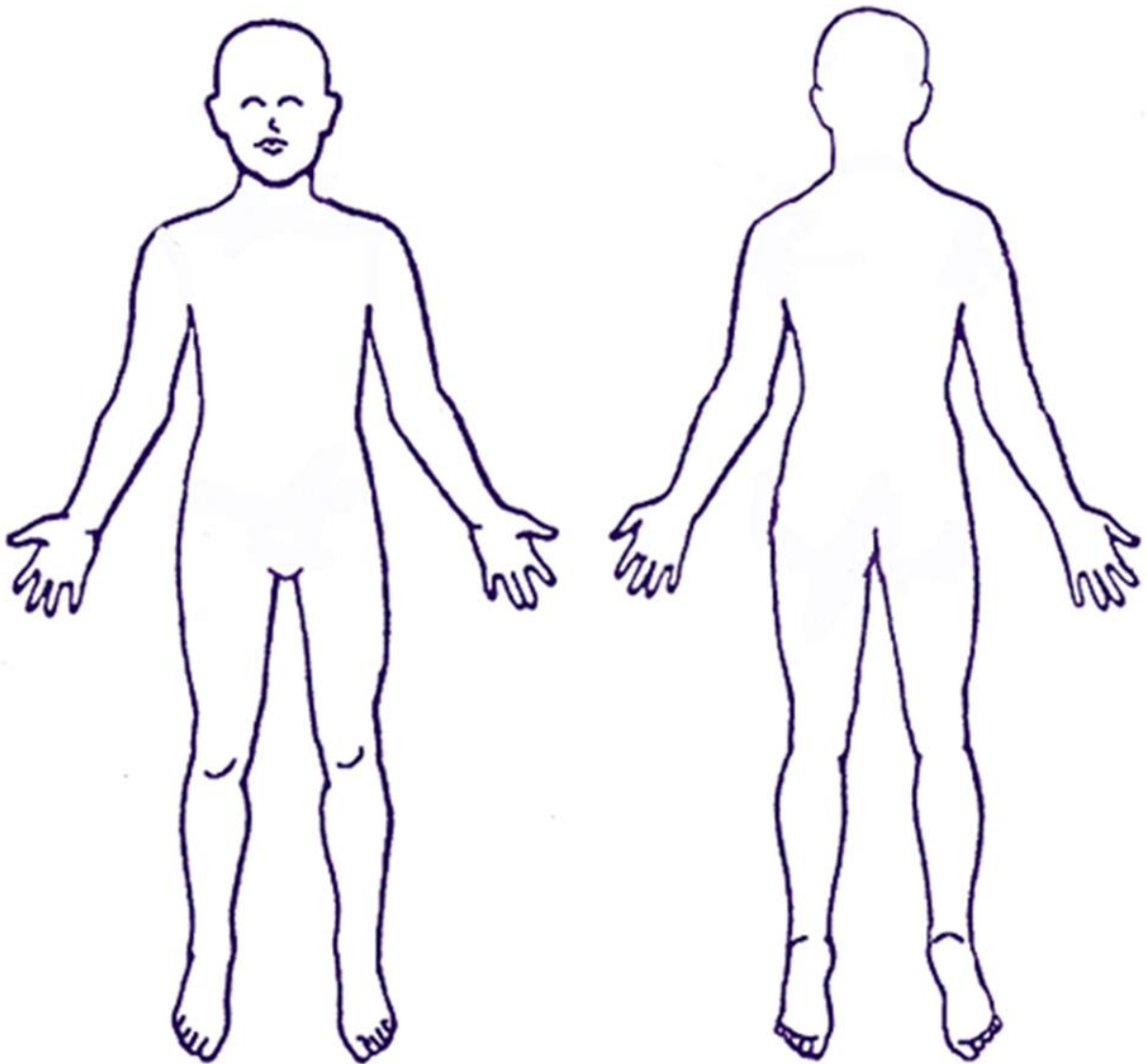
SLT will meet with you to agree actions or next steps.

Actions/next steps

Appendix 1

Cause for Concern Form (Page 2) – Body Map

This body outline can be used to record marks and/or bruises and the date of occurrence or observation and should be kept in the Child Protection File of the child.



Appendix 2

MASH Consultations and Online Referral Form

If a case is already allocated within Hackney Children and Families Services, please contact the child's allocated unit to discuss your concerns.

If you are worried about a child who is not open to Hackney Children and Families Services, where you feel your concern is urgent and you need to speak to a social worker to agree a plan of action today, please call MASH on 020 8356 5500 or email MASH@hackney.gov.uk:

- The phone line is open 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday, excluding bank holidays
- Outside of these hours, please contact the Emergency Duty Team on 020 8356 2710

If you're unsure about what support a child and family needs, or whether you should make a referral to MASH, please call MASH and ask for a consultation with a member of the team.

How does the consultation line work?

- It's for professionals only;
- For cases that are not already open to the Council's service;
- You must have consulted your Designated Safeguarding Lead first;
- You will need to use the usual MASH number – 020 8356 5500 – and ask for a consultation;
- Experienced members of staff from MASH will respond;
- MASH will listen to your concerns and offer advice and guidance about the most appropriate next steps – their advice may include:
 - a request for you to have further conversations with the child and family about the concerns and – with their consent – other members of the family's network;
 - a written referral to MASH;
 - a referral to another service;

MASH will keep a log of calls to monitor the consultation lines use, but calls will not be recorded on our files. It is important that anyone contacting MASH make their own agency records of discussions.

Referral form

Please complete a MASH referral form if you wish to request either early help or statutory social work support for a family.

[MASH referral form](#)

Information submitted via the form will only be reviewed during office hours.

Please note, it is expected that you will have spoken to the family about the referral you are making to MASH, prior to contacting MASH, in all cases except where it is felt that doing so will place a child at immediate risk of harm.

All decisions in MASH about the most appropriate next steps for a child and family are made in line with the [Hackney child wellbeing framework](#).

Appendix 3

Hackney Key Contacts and Guidance

Useful Contact Details:

- Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) (previously FAST): 020 8356 5500
- Hackney MASH Out of Hours: 020 8356 2710
- Child Abuse Investigation Team (CAIT) @ Police: 020 8217 6537
- Hackney Education Safeguarding in Education Team: 020 8820 7255
- Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO): 020 8356 4569
- City & Hackney Safeguarding Children Partnership: 020 8356 4183
- NSPCC- 24-hour Helpline: 080 8800 5000
- Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS): www.gov.uk/dbs

Useful guidance documents:

Hackney Well-being Framework and Resource Guide:

[Hackney-Child-Wellbeing-Framework.pdf](#)

London Child Protection Procedures:

<http://www.londoncp.co.uk/>

Working Together to Safeguard Children:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419595/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children.pdf

Keeping Children Safe in Education:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

What to do if you are worried a child is being abused:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419604/What_to_do_if_you_re_worried_a_child_is_being_abused.pdf

Information Sharing Guidance for Practitioners:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419628/Information_sharing_advice_safeguarding_practitioners.pdf

London Borough of Hackney Code of Conduct:

<https://www.hackneyservicesforschools.co.uk/extranet/code-conduct>

Hackney Education Whistle Blowing Policy:

<https://www.hackneyservicesforschools.co.uk/extranet/disciplinary-grievances-and-whistleblowing>

Online Safety Information and support

There is a wealth of information available to support schools, colleges and parents/carers to keep children safe online. The following list is not exhaustive but should provide a useful starting point:

Advice for governing bodies/proprietors and senior leaders

- [Childnet](#) provide guidance for schools on cyberbullying
- [Educateagainsthate](#) provides practical advice and support on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation
- [London Grid for Learning](#) provides advice on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements
- [NSPCC](#) provides advice on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements
- [Safer recruitment consortium](#) "guidance for safe working practice", which may help ensure staff behaviour policies are robust and effective
- [Searching screening and confiscation](#) is departmental advice for schools on searching children and confiscating items such as mobile phones
- [South West Grid for Learning](#) provides advice on all aspects of a school or college's online safety arrangements
- [Use of social media for online radicalisation](#) - A briefing note for schools on how social media is used to encourage travel to Syria and Iraq

- UK Council for Internet Safety have provided advice on, and an [Online Safety Audit Tool](#) to help mentors of trainee teachers and newly qualified teachers induct mentees and provide ongoing support, development and monitoring
- Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) [Online safety guidance if you own or manage an online platform](#) provides practical steps on how companies can embed safety into the design of their online platforms. It offers information on common platform features and functions (such as private messaging) and their risks, as well as steps that can be taken to manage that risk.
- Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) [A business guide for protecting children on your online platform](#) provides guidance to businesses on how to protect children on their online platform. It outlines existing regulatory requirements and provides best practice advice on how to protect children's personal data, ensure content is appropriate for the age of users, ensure positive user-to-user interactions and address child sexual exploitation and abuse.

Remote education, virtual lessons and live streaming

- [Case studies](#) on remote education practice are available for schools to learn from each other
- [Departmental guidance on safeguarding and remote education](#) including planning remote education strategies and teaching remotely
- [London Grid for Learning](#) guidance, including platform specific advice
- [National cyber security centre](#) guidance on choosing, configuring and deploying video conferencing
- [National cyber security centre](#) guidance on how to set up and use video conferencing
- [UK Safer Internet Centre](#) guidance on safe remote learning **Support for children**
- [Childline](#) for free and confidential advice
- [UK Safer Internet Centre](#) to report and remove harmful online content
- [CEOP](#) for advice on making a report about online abuse

Parental support

- [Childnet](#) offers a toolkit to support parents and carers of children of any age to start discussions about their online life, to set boundaries around online behaviour and technology use, and to find out where to get more help and support
- [Commonsensemedia](#) provide independent reviews, age ratings, & other information about all types of media for children and their parents

- [Government advice](#) about protecting children from specific online harms such as child sexual abuse, sexting, and cyberbullying
- [Government advice](#) about security and privacy settings, blocking unsuitable content, and parental controls
- [Internet Matters](#) provide age-specific online safety checklists, guides on how to set parental controls on a range of devices, and a host of practical tips to help children get the most out of their digital world
- [Let's Talk About It](#) provides advice for parents and carers to keep children safe from online radicalisation
- [London Grid for Learning](#) provides support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online, including tips to keep primary aged children safe online
- [Stopitnow](#) resource from [The Lucy Faithfull Foundation](#) can be used by parents and carers who are concerned about someone's behaviour, including children who may be displaying concerning sexual behaviour (not just about online)
- [National Crime Agency/CEOP Thinkuknow](#) provides support for parents and carers to keep their children safe online
- [Net-aware](#) provides support for parents and carers from the NSPCC and O2, including a guide to social networks, apps and games
- [Parentzone](#) provides help for parents and carers on how to keep their children safe online
- [Parent info](#) from Parentzone and the National Crime Agency provides support and guidance for parents from leading experts and organisations
- [UK Safer Internet Centre](#) provide tips, advice, guides and other resources to help keep children safe online