

SAFEGUARDING: POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy applies to EYFS as well as whole school

Owner	Designated Safeguarding Lead Seniors and Head of Primary
Authorised by	Head and Governors
Dated	September 2018
Review	September 2019

Introduction

Derby High School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. All pupils, regardless of age, special needs or disability, racial/cultural heritage, religious belief or sexual orientation have the right to be protected from all types of harm and abuse. This Safeguarding Policy forms a fundamental part of our approach to providing excellent pastoral care to all pupils, including young people who may be over the age of 18 years.

Children and vulnerable young adults have the right to achieve and maintain a reasonable standard of health and development. The school is committed to protecting all children from abuse of any kind, whether inside or outside school, and to recognise when they are children in need of support from other agencies e.g. those with mental health issues.

This document follows the guidance in KCSIE (September 2018), Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) and the requirements of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) for Derby, including its thresholds for referrals. Copies of the latest versions of the School's Child Protection policies are given to all staff. In addition, all staff are asked to read KCSIE (September 2018) guidance. Staff will confirm when they have read and understood KCSIE (September 2018).

Derby High School seeks to provide a safe environment in which children can learn and develop through the:

- Anti-bullying Policy*
- Behaviour and Discipline Policies*
- Health and Safety Policy*
- Use of Force to Restrain Pupils Policy
- Confidentiality Policy
- Complaints Policy*
- Camera and Photography Policy
- Staff and Safer Recruitment Policy
- Code of conduct for Safe Practice – staff
- Staff ICT and social media policy
- Computing Rules and E-Safety Agreement – Primary and Seniors
- E-safety policy*
- Safeguarding Policy*

*Policies marked with an asterisk are available on the school website; the other policies may be requested from the school office.

Through the ethos of the school, the pastoral care and the PSHE programme, children are equipped with the skills they need to recognise and keep them safe from abuse and harm (including online). Children at Derby High feel secure and know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried and know that they will be listened to. The older pupils know the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) for the Senior school.

Derby High School ensures that young people are protected from possible abuse from those adults who are responsible for their care in the school, through its procedures for recruitment, through staff training and new staff induction. The staff at Derby High are informed how to recognise child abuse and what to do if child abuse is suspected.

The following acronyms are used in this policy:

CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
DBS	Disclosure and Barring Service
DSL	Designated Safeguarding Lead
EHA	Early Help Assessment
KCSIE	Keeping Children Safe in Education (statutory guidance) September 2016
LADO	Local Authority Designated Officer

LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
MAT	Multi-Agency Team
SSD	Social Services Department
TAC	Team around the Child

Derby High works with Derby Safeguarding Children Board and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board (and any other LSCB as necessary) – contact details and web addresses for both are given in Appendix 1. The school contributes to inter-agency working in accordance with Derby/Derbyshire. Safeguarding Boards e.g. EHA, TAC and local MAT teams and organisations such as CAMHS and Safe and Sound as necessary.

1. Safeguarding Roles and Responsibilities

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The School has appointed two Designated Safeguarding Leads. The Designated Safeguarding Leads and their deputies are members of the School's Senior Leadership Team with the necessary status and authority to take lead responsibility for child protection matters. This responsibility cannot be delegated. The School will ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Leads are given the time/cover, funding, training, resources and support to fulfil their role. The DSLs are the most likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and will be the most appropriate individuals to advise on any safeguarding concerns. The DSLs at the School are:

The Senior School

Designated Safeguarding Lead

Mrs Claire Bellman – Assistant Head – Head of Sixth Form

Phone: 01332 514267 (school switchboard)

Email: cbellman@derbyhigh.derby.sch.uk

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

Mrs Anna Jordan – Deputy Head

Phone: 01332 514267 (school switchboard)

Email: ajordan@derbyhigh.derby.sch.uk

The Infant and Junior School

Designated Safeguarding Lead

Mrs Rachel Youngman – Acting Head of Primary

Phone: 01332 514267 (school switchboard)

Email: ryoungman@derbyhigh.derby.sch.uk

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

Mr Chris Horne – Primary

Phone: 01332 514267 (school switchboard)

Email: chorne@derbyhigh.derby.sch.uk

Any decision about when or if to contact parents will be made in consultation with the Head, Mrs Amy Chapman (Designated Safeguarding Officer, DSO). It is noted that parental consent is not required for referral to statutory agencies where there is concern about a child's safety.

The DSLs will ensure that there is always cover for their role (out of hours and out of term activities) and that arrangements for cover are communicated clearly to staff. Please be aware that out of hours, and in particular during holiday periods, the DSL may not pick up emails as routinely. Any safeguarding concerns will be prioritised at the earliest opportunity but this could be the start of the next school term.

Mrs Claire Bellman is also the CSE lead for the senior school. Mrs Rachel Youngman is the CSE lead for the Primary school. Miss Carole Riley is the CSE staff link.

The nominated Governors for Safeguarding and Child Protection are Dr Richard Faleiro and Mr Glenn Jones Chair of Governors. They can be contacted via email – richard.faleiro@derbyhigh.derby.sch.uk
jonesg376@derbyhigh.derby.sch.uk

DSL responsibilities

The DSLs maintain an overview of Safeguarding in the school. The DSLs will refer all cases where a child is in need of help or at risk to the local authority children's social care and will contact the police if a crime may have been committed. For allegations against a person working in the school, the DSL will report the matter immediately to the Head or to the Chair of Governors if the allegation is against the Head. (See below – section for Allegations against staff.)

The DSLs maintain links with Derby/Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board.

The DSLs keep staff aware of child protection procedures and deliver training to new staff and volunteers so that they understand their responsibilities in being alert to the signs of abuse and to the risks of radicalisation and their responsibility for referring any concerns to the DSLs. (See later section – Training)

If one DSL is off site the other should be referred to; if both are out, the Head is trained and will assume this role.

Derby High School follows the procedures set out by the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board. The local procedure is for the initial contact to be via the given telephone number (See Appendix 1) and to speak to the Duty Officer. Although staff should aim first to speak to the DSL, any member of staff may contact the Derby/Derbyshire Children's Social Care directly (in an emergency or if there is concern that appropriate action has not been taken). The **contact details are to be found in Appendix 1**. In such cases, staff will be reporting the issue as individuals and not on behalf of the school.

In accordance with the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Procedures, children who go missing and who have a safeguarding plan are searched for immediately.

Derby High contributes to inter-agency working in Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board (for example TAC, MAT, CAMHS).

Whistleblowing

Derby High aims to have a culture of safety and raising concerns. The school values staff and expects staff and management to be reflective, review their practice and act on concerns. Staff are encouraged to raise concerns related to treatment of children or unsafe practices and expect these to be acted upon. Provision is made for **"whistle blowing"** which is done in good faith, where there is concern about another member of staff or the practices of a colleague. Immunity from retribution is afforded. The Public Disclosure Act 1998 protects the Whistle-blower. (See later- Procedure for allegations against staff). See also full Whistleblowing Policy section in the Employment Manual page 58.)

Review

The Governing Body undertakes an annual review of the policies and procedures relating to safeguarding to ensure that their duties have been discharged and that the efficiency of the procedures is monitored. This review is recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Dr Richard Faleiro and Mr Glenn Jones, are the Governors with responsibility for Safeguarding. They are kept fully informed of issues by the DSLs and by the Head. When necessary, they will liaise with the local authority on safeguarding issues or in case of allegations against the Head.

An **annual Safeguarding Audit** is undertaken and a plan of action created for any potential improvements identified.

The Safeguarding policy is reviewed annually by members of the Senior Leadership Team and the Governor representative and any necessary amendments made. Any deficiencies or weaknesses in safeguarding arrangements are remedied without delay. See also **Safeguarding Audit and Action Plan**

If there were a substantiated allegation against a member of staff, the school would work with the LADO to determine whether any improvements in procedure and practice were needed for the future.

Records

Appropriate, secure and separate written records of safeguarding concerns are maintained.

Recruitment and Selection (see also Staff Safer Recruitment Policy – accessed by staff in the Staff Handbook on the Shared Drive or by parents on request from the school office)

Derby High School recognises that all vacancies in a school whether teaching or non-teaching positions (including Governors), represent an opportunity for unsuitable people to seek employment to gain access to children. Derby High School adopts all the recommendations of safe recruiting advice in 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' and Disclosure and Barring Service. At all points during the recruitment and selection process those members of staff responsible for the procedures will be vigilant in the need to help deter, reject or identify people who might be unsuitable to work with children.

- Derby High School includes the following sentence in all job information in response to enquiries for specific jobs: "The school has rigorous safeguarding procedures in place and the person appointed will be asked to supply information confirming identity and qualifications and will be subject to an enhanced DBS check". (Whilst the exact wording of the sentence may be changed from time to time it will always clearly demonstrate the school's commitment to safeguarding.)
- Derby High School takes up references, looks into career history and ascertains the reasons for an applicant to leave previous employment.
- A central register is kept within the school to ensure that all records are maintained.
- At least one person on an interviewing panel involved in the appointment process for new staff has attained safer recruitment training.
- All adults (including Governors and volunteers) who may have individual access to pupils are subject to an enhanced DBS check initiated by the Bursar's department.
- Teaching staff are subject to a prohibition order check.
- Any temporary staff, obtained through a supply agency or external organisation must already have an enhanced DBS check from the agency. This is verified by the Bursar's department, along with photographic evidence of identification (e.g. passport, driving licence).
- To comply with the Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009, Derby High School ensures that staff and volunteers working with children under the age of 8 or in management sign a declaration to confirm that they are not disqualified from working with children under the Regulations. This includes disqualification by association.
- Volunteer staff and parents who are helping within school over a period of time are DBS checked by DHS or are escorted at all times when on site during term time.

Visitors

Visitors to the school are asked to report directly to the school reception. Visitors who have the required up-to-date DBS checks will be given a blue visitor's lanyard to wear, and are allowed to travel around the school site unsupervised. All other visitors (without DBS checks or infrequent visitors) will be given a red visitor's lanyard to wear and must be supervised around the school site.

Visitors to the school, who will be working in areas where they will come into contact with the students, are given a leaflet giving guidance on safeguarding issues and detail about who to speak to if they see or hear of any issues of concern. Speakers are invited in on recommendation and staff are always in attendance in workshops/talks run by outsiders to ensure that material is appropriate and balanced. All staff are aware of the requirements of the PREVENT strategy and work to ensure students are not subject to risks in this regard, alerting the DSLs with any concerns.

Visiting speakers

Visiting speakers will be DBS checked if they are not to be accompanied by a staff member. Before they are invited in, staff will assess their suitability to speak in school. This is done through prior knowledge, internet search, reference or commendation. The nature of the material they will cover is checked by the staff member in charge of the talk and the talk itself will be monitored by the member of staff to ensure pupils are not exposed to extremist ideology or partisan views.

Non-DHS employees

It is the responsibility of the person organising on-site work by an outside agency or any offsite visits of any duration to obtain assurance that appropriate safeguarding checks and procedures apply to any staff employed by another organisation and working with the pupils.

Assurances are sought that employees of other agencies have had enhanced DBS checks if they supervise pupils on another site other than the school (e.g. sports centres, training centres).

This policy is provided to all adults and volunteers working in the school and to older pupils in positions of responsibility. It is available to all parents and prospective parents to view on the school website and a hard copy is available on request through the school office.

Staff Training

All members of staff and volunteers, including temporary supply staff (all individuals working in or for the school) and the governing body know the name of the designated safeguarding leads and the Governor responsible for safeguarding. All members of staff receive regular safeguarding training (level 1) (this will include Prevent awareness training) through inset and twilight sessions. In addition, staff also receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates as required, but at least annually.

The School's Designated Safeguarding Leads receive local inter-agency training. The Head, the DSLs, the Governor responsible for safeguarding, and other key pastoral staff have all received Level 2 Safeguarding training in support of their roles, which is updated every 2 years.

Staff have been made aware of the risks of radicalisation and the need to be vigilant in this area.

A written record is kept of all staff training.

New Staff Induction

All new staff, including temporary staff and volunteers, are given and confirm they have read:

- **The Safeguarding Policy (including Whistleblowing information)**
- **The names of the DSLs**
- **The Code of Conduct for Safe Practice**
- **KCSIE**

KCSIE can be accessed using the following web address and clicking on the document labelled Part 1

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/737289/Keeping_Children_Safe_in_Education_Sept_2018.pdf

New staff will receive specific induction training by the DSLs to ensure that they have a full understanding of the school's procedures for safeguarding and the specific documents listed above. This training will also include the school's policy on procedures to promote safe working practice and to avoid false allegations of inappropriate behaviour by the member of staff and what to do if the allegation is against an employee of the school. All new members of staff will be given full documentation to assist them to recognise signs of abuse, how to respond to a pupil who seeks to reveal incidents which are safeguarding concerns and what to do following such a revelation. The DSL will give training to all Peripatetic staff, Sixth Form Senior Prefects and guidance to pass on concerns to Lower Sixth mentors of younger pupils.

Members of staff (**including those working in EYFS**) are made aware that inappropriate use of mobile phones, cameras and video equipment may be the cause of allegations against the member of staff and should therefore exercise caution.

Phones, computers and portable devices: staff must ensure that all contact via such devices cannot be misinterpreted by a pupil or in a way that would lead a reasonable person to question their actions.

- Staff must think carefully about whether or not it is appropriate to communicate with a pupil via their mobile. E.g. for school arrangements.
- Personal phone numbers should only be given for particular reasons, such as contact for a school trip and only if the member of staff is comfortable with this. If a member of staff needs to use their personal mobile but wishes to protect their number they should enter 141 before the number they are dialling. Pupil numbers held by staff for expeditions or trips must be deleted at the end of the trip.
- E-mail communication with pupils should be only via the school e-mail system.
- Interactions with pupils using social media, such as MSN, Facebook etc should be approached with caution and be for educational rather than social reasons. e.g. setting up a subject page for support with homework is acceptable but individual messages to students' profile pages is not. See Code of Conduct for ICT use – staff.
- If staff use their own device (e.g. phone/ipad) to take pictures or video of pupils, it must be only for use in school. The pictures/video must be downloaded onto the school network within a reasonable time frame and after this the pictures must be deleted from the personal device.

What to do if you suspect a child is “in need”:

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. No single professional can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action. School staff are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help for children, to prevent concerns from escalating.

School staff have a responsibility to identify children who may be in need of extra help or who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm. All staff then have a responsibility to take appropriate action, working with other services as needed.

Any concern, allegation or incident of abuse must be referred immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing. If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss this with the Designated Safeguarding Lead. If staff have concerns about a child (as opposed to a child being in immediate danger or at risk of harm – see below) they will need to decide what action to take. All staff should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help, that is, support as soon as a problem emerges. Such problems should be discussed in the first instance with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, who will lead on all early help. The early help process may also involve sharing information with other professionals and contributing to an early help assessment.

The following indicators may help staff recognise the potential need for early help:

The child is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups.

The child is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation.

The child is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect.

The child is at risk of being radicalised or exploited.

The child is a privately fostered child.

Starting Point is Derbyshire's first point of contact and referral service for Children; including advice, support and next steps - Early Help and intervention (MAT) and for welfare and Child Protection concerns.

If a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, this must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, who will make a referral to children's social care and/or the police immediately. It is not the responsibility of the School to investigate suspected or alleged abuse; this is the role of the Police and Social Services.

Recognising Child Abuse

Child abuse can be physical, sexual, emotional or neglect. Recognition of signs and symptoms is dependent upon professionals being open to the possibility of non-accidental injury or other forms of abuse and sharing possible

concerns. The dangers of Children Missing from education and the possibilities of CSE (Child Sexual Exploitation), FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) and radicalisation/being drawn into terrorism have to be considered. See Appendix 2 for definitions and signs and further guidance is included in KCSIE (see link above). It is the responsibility of staff to report concerns, not to decide whether it is child abuse or not. Contact details for advice and support about extremism are given in Appendix 1

The warning signs: no single symptom or sign is sufficient to confirm that abuse is taking place. Derby High School provides all staff with written documentation, which informs them of the indicators of child abuse. See also KCSIE Part 1 (link given above).

It is accepted that there will be different responses between safeguarding children who have suffered or are at risk of suffering serious harm and those in need of additional support from one or more agencies: the former will be reported to Derby/Derbyshire Children's Social Care immediately and the latter will be referred for local inter-agency assessment (for example CAF and TAC approaches).

Children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can face additional safeguarding challenges. Staff must be alert to the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. These may include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further explanation;
- Children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying without outwardly showing any signs; and
- Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

What to do if you suspect a child is at risk:

Concern about a child – procedures **See also the flow chart in Appendix 1**

(Concerns including child abuse, FGM, CSE, being drawn into terrorism)

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility (staff, parents or visitors to Derby High School)

- If anyone suspects that a child may be at risk of harm or if a pupil discloses something that points to this, it is the responsibility of the person concerned to report their concerns as soon as is practicable and before leaving the site to the named member of staff responsible for safeguarding in that area of the school. Anyone has the right to refer directly to Derby/Derbyshire Children's Social Care and the telephone numbers of the local contacts are at the end of Appendix 1.
- Even if the detail seems trivial, if something causes concern, pass the detail on and keep a record of having done so. Do not keep a record of the detail yourself. Concerns are to be recorded on a DHS referral form found in the staffroom.
- Never promise a child who wishes to talk to you in confidence that you will not tell anyone else. (See the Confidentiality Policy).
- Do not investigate the matter yourself, do not ask leading questions, but pass on the detail, as divulged by the pupil. The school's DSLs in consultation with the Head will decide what course of action should be taken, including contact with the local Derby/Derbyshire Children's Social Care, NSPCC or Police within 24 hours of a disclosure or suspicion of abuse. When deciding whether to make a referral over borderline cases, any doubts and concerns will be discussed with the First Contact Team at CSC or the local authority designated officer or team of officers LADO(s).
- If staff or parents have concerns about possible radicalisation or a student being drawn into terrorism they should also report their concerns as soon as possible to Derby PREVENT – see contact detail in Appendix 1
- If staff suspect that an act of FGM has been carried out, it is essential that this is reported to the DSL, CSC and the police (**Derby Police: call 101**); this is now a legal requirement for all staff. If staff discover that an act of FGM has taken place they must report it directly to the Police and then report the matter to the DSL.
- If staff become aware of sexting (the sending of an indecent image) they should report their concern to the DSL as soon as possible. The sending of an indecent image can be illegal. A person under 16 is committing an offence if they send an indecent image of themselves and someone passing this on is also distributing an indecent image of a child. The School seeks to protect children from sexting and the significant impact it can have.

Allegations of **abuse by a pupil or pupils against another pupil** (if not dealt with under the anti-bullying policy) will be dealt with according to these procedures. If there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm or stress, the case will be referred to local agencies. On no account should the pupil against whom the allegations have been made be approached by the person to whom the initial disclosure has been made. It is expected that for a disclosure of pupil on pupil abuse, both perpetrator and victim would be treated as 'at risk'.

Informing Parents

Parents play an important role in protecting their children from abuse and will normally be kept informed, as appropriate, of any action to be taken under these procedures. However, there may be circumstances when the DSL or Head will need to consult the Designated Officer, children's services and/or the police before discussing details with parents e.g. where the concern relates to the pupil's home life or the police are involved in the matter. In relation to Channel referrals, the DSL will consider seeking the consent of the pupil (or their parent/guardian) when determining what information can be shared. Whether or not consent is sought will be dependent on the circumstances of the case but may relate to issues such as the health of the individual, law enforcement or protection of the public.

Allegations against Staff - procedures

- Allegations against an employee or volunteer at the school should be reported directly and immediately to the Head, or in their absence, to the Chair of Governors.
- If the allegations are against the DSLs, the matter should be reported to the Head.
- If the allegations are against the Head, then the matter should be reported directly to the Chair of Governors without informing the Head. The Chair of Governors will liaise directly with the local authority (Derby) in the case of any allegation against the Head.
- In the case of allegations or concern about a member of staff or volunteer who has behaved in such a way that has harmed or may have harmed a child or who has possibly committed a criminal offence against a child or who has behaved in such a way that indicates unsuitability to work with children, the Derbyshire Local Authority Designated Officer or team -LADO(s) (or in the most serious cases, the police) will first be consulted for advice by the Head **before** any internal investigations are carried out.
- The LADO(s) provides advice and presides over investigation of allegations or suspicions of abuse for anyone working in school.
- The LADO(s) will be informed within one working day of all allegations that come to an employers' attention or that are made directly to the police.
- Discussions with the LADO(s) will be recorded in writing and communication with both the individual and the parents of the child/children agreed with the LADO(s).
- When reviewing the circumstances of the case, the school will consider carefully whether the situation warrants suspension or whether alternative arrangements should be put in place. The views of the LADO(s) will be considered when making the decision.
- When an allegation is made against a member of staff, the school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity until the accused person is charged with an offence, or the DfE/NCTL publish information about an investigation or decision in a disciplinary case.

Reporting matters further

Staff should be aware that in serious cases the school has an obligation to fulfil the following duties of reporting the matter further:

It is the responsibility of the DSL to ensure that a report is made to the DBS within one month of leaving the school of any person (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or student) whose services are no longer used because he or she is considered unsuitable to work with children and the DBS referral criteria are met. Ceasing to use a person's services includes: dismissal; non-renewal of a fixed-term contract; no longer engaging/refusing to engage a supply teacher provided by an employment agency; terminating the placement of a student teacher or other trainee; no longer using staff employed by contractors; no longer using volunteers; resignation; and voluntary withdrawal from supply teaching, contract working, a course of initial teacher training, or volunteering. The report will include as much evidence about the circumstances of the case as possible. The school accepts that failure to make a report constitutes an offence. 'Compromise agreements' cannot apply in this connection, or where the individual refuses to cooperate with an investigation.

It is noted that the school has a legal duty to respond to requests from the DBS for information they hold already, but they do not have to find it from other sources.

The school will also consider a referral to the National College for Teaching and Leadership (NCTL) if a teacher is dismissed (or would have been dismissed had he/she not resigned) in the case of “unacceptable professional conduct” or “conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute” or a “conviction, at any time, for a relevant offence. Advice in *‘Teacher misconduct: the prohibition of teachers (July 2014)’* (or the most up to date copy) would be referred to.

With respect to any allegations of serious harm or abuse within the setting of the **EYFS**, the DSL will inform Ofsted as soon as reasonably practicable, but at the latest within 14 days, of the detail of the allegations and of the action taken.

Pupil Record Transfer:

For children with a current safeguarding file the DSL will ensure that this is transferred securely and separate from the main pupil file to the new school or college’s DSL as soon as possible. The DSL will consider whether it is appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a pupil leaving, in addition to the child protection file. The DfE gives the example of information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting a victim of abuse and have the appropriate support in place for the pupil’s arrival.

Whilst there is no legal requirement to transfer other information about a pupil from one school to the next it makes sense to share information. The local authority request that, where a case is closed, schools should not pass on information. However, the authority would hold information from a previous case, so that if new concerns are raised then the previous case detail can be retrieved, as this would not be destroyed centrally.

Refer to non-statutory advice ‘Information Sharing’ (March 2015).

Reporting Missing Children:

The DSL will notify the Local Authority if any child, fails to attend school regularly, goes missing, is excluded or leaves the school (without a place at another school). If a pupil is to be removed from the admission register for reasons given on page 13 of KCSIE 2015, the DSL will notify the Local Authority. For those children with a safeguarding plan, this would be dealt with as a matter of urgency. Staff are expected to notify the DSL if a pupil has been missing for 10 days but in practice our normal procedures would pick up concerns about absence more quickly than this.

Talking to Pupils about Safeguarding Issues

In school, children are encouraged to talk with whomever they feel most comfortable but they are also made aware of the named DSL contact for their part of the school; they should feel that school is the safe place for them. Staff know always to give time to listen to a concern expressed by a child.

DHS displays the telephone number for Childline and for the NSPCC.

Through PSHE, ICT lessons, specially arranged sessions and assemblies, Derby High School teaches young people about the safe use of and the potential dangers of internet and social networking media use so pupils are well informed and know how to seek help outside the school.

Derby High School cooperates with local authority procedures including the Police, Derby/Derbyshire Children’s Social Care, the NSPCC and Medical Authorities.

On-line filtering

Derby High school has robust filtering, which blocks suspect sites and keep pupils safe when accessing the internet through school. The Network manager also keeps an overview of activity logs and randomly monitors student internet use at break and lunchtime.

- The school works to ensure that systems to protect pupils are reviewed and improved regularly.
- If staff or pupils discover an unsuitable site, it must be reported to the Senior Network Manager.
- The Senior Network Manager will ensure that regular checks are made to ensure that the filtering methods selected are appropriate, effective and reasonable.

- Robust web filtering is built into Dell Sonicwall; this is based on a list of inappropriate websites, which have been categorised by a third party. We can add websites to this list as we see fit. "Safe search" is enacted through Google and other search engines.
- The filtering process looks for and blocks sites containing key words of concern e.g. Violence/Hate/Racism/Illegal/Questionable Skills/Weapons.
- The Network Manager monitors the log file of the sonic wall list of issues/blocks. This means that: a) any repeated searching by a particular student would be noted, reported to the DSL and followed up and b) if there was an unprecedented failure of the filter, this would be picked up very quickly by the change in length of blocked searches.
- Students are monitored at random during un-supervised use of computers by the Network Manager; any behaviour of concern is reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. We force the use of "safe search" on search engines to filter out the worst of the web.
- All teachers have access to Impero, which allows them to view the screens of students in their lesson.
- Students are aware of Impero and know that we can see what they are doing – Impero is used in lessons to demo students work via the teacher's machine, a small thumbnail of every monitor is on screen so if a student was doing something of concern the whole group would see it.
- If a student was identified as being at risk of being drawn into terrorism, their computer use would be closely monitored and access may be restricted.

Useful publications:

- "Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018) (KCSIE)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) (WTSC)
- "What To Do If You're Worried A Child Is Being Abused" Summary: Department for Education
- "Protecting All God's Children". The Child Protection Policy for the Church of England 4th Edition 2010
- "Dealing with Allegations of abuse against Teachers and Other Staff" 2012
- Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales (March 2015) (Prevent).
- The Prevent duty: Departmental advice for schools and child-minders (June 2015)
- The use of social media for on-line radicalisation (July 2015)

Websites:

- www.everychildmatters.gov.uk
- www.teachernet.gov.uk
- www.derbyshirescb.org.uk

Appendix 1

IN-SCHOOL SAFEGUARDING PROCEDURES

Child suspected of being abused/
discloses abuse



Is child in need of immediate medical assistance?

Yes →

Check with Designated Safeguarding Lead. Arrange immediate medical care.

DSL contacts Children's Social Care and/or LADO (allegations against member of staff). Decide with CSC who is to contact parents

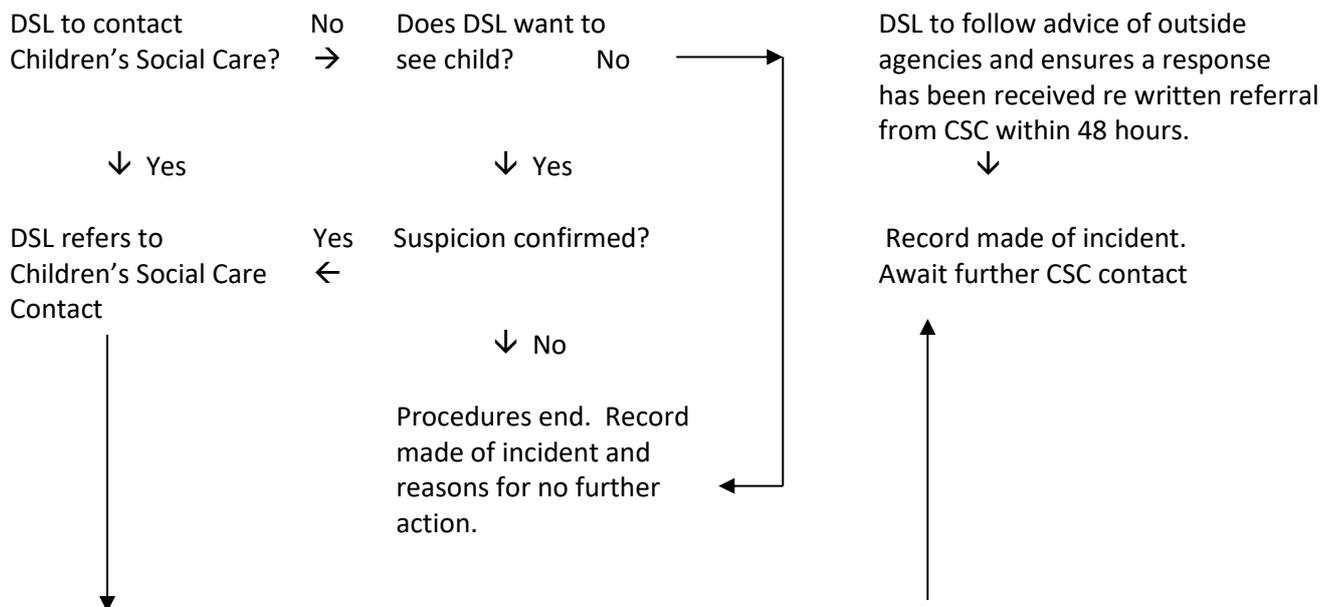
↓ No



DSL makes written referral to CSC Within 24 hours. DSO informed Parents contacted

Report to Designated Safeguarding Lead





The initial contacts for Children's Social Care for referrals are:

Derby: First Contact Team 01332 641172 or out of hours: 01332 786968, (Careline)

Derby Safeguarding Children Board: 01332 717811

www.derbyscb.org.uk

Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Board: 01629 533190

www.derbyshirescb.org.uk

Derby Local Authority Designated Officer: 01332 717818,
In Emergency dial 101 and ask for LADO details

Disclosure and Barring Service: PO Box 3961, Royal Wootton Bassett SN4 4HF (03000 200 190)

PREVENT strategy against extremism: DfE dedicated telephone helpline for non-emergency advice for staff and governors: 020 7340 7264 and website : counter-extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk.

Derby PREVENT – contact the team by dialling 101

Signs of Abuse

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institution or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the Internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children. Abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases multiple issues will overlap with one another.

The categories listed below are drawn from Keeping Children Safe in Education:

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. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

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

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 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.

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: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people receive something (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases simply affection) as a result of engaging in sexual activities. Sexual exploitation can take many forms ranging from the seemingly 'consensual' relationship where sex is exchanged for affection or gifts, to serious organised crime by gangs and groups. What marks out exploitation is an imbalance of power in the relationship. The perpetrator always holds some kind of power over the victim which increases as the exploitative relationship develops. Sexual exploitation involves varying degrees of coercion, intimidation or enticement, including unwanted pressure from peers to have sex, sexual bullying including cyberbullying and grooming. However, it is also important to recognise that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse.

Specific Safeguarding Issues

There are specific issues that have become critical issues (highlighted are current key concerns in Derbyshire and nationally) in Safeguarding that Schools will endeavour to ensure their Staff, Governors and all those working within the school community are familiar with and there are processes in place to identify, report, monitor and include in teaching:

Bullying including cyber bullying

Peer on peer abuse

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Domestic Violence

Drugs

Fabricated or induced illness

Faith abuse

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Forced Marriage

Gangs and Youth Violence

Gender based violence/Violence against women and girls (VAWG)

Hate

Honour based violence

Mental Health

Private Fostering

Preventing Radicalisation

On line abuse/Sexting

Teenage Relationship abuse

Trafficking

Missing children and vulnerable adults

Child sexual abuse within the family

Poor parenting, particularly in relation to babies and young children

Sexting is a child protection issue. Even if explicit material is sent or elicited without malicious intent the consequences are serious and put those involved at risk of serious harm. Having or sending explicit material on digital devices is also a criminal offence for those under 18. Pupils are taught about sexting as part of their e-safety education. The School takes incidences of sexting extremely seriously, and deals with them in accordance with child protection procedures, including reporting to the police.

Advice for pupils is available at: www.thinkuknow.co.uk

<https://www.childline.org.uk/explore/onlinesafety/pages/sexting.aspx>

Advice for parents is available at:

www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-childrensafe/sexting/ / <https://www.ceop.police.uk/Media-Centre/Press-releases/2009/What-does-sextingmean/>

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. It's also known as female circumcision, cutting or sunna. Religious, social or cultural reasons are sometimes given for FGM. However, FGM is child abuse. It's dangerous and a criminal offence. 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.

A girl who has had FGM may:

- have difficulty walking, sitting or standing
- spend longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet
- have unusual behaviour after an absence from school or college
- be particularly reluctant to undergo normal medical examinations
- ask for help, but may not be explicit about the problem due to embarrassment or fear.

Risk factors for FGM include: low level of integration into UK society; mother or a sister who has undergone FGM; girls who are withdrawn from PSHE; visiting female elder from the country of origin; being taken on a long holiday to the country of origin; talk about a 'special' procedure to become a woman.

Radicalisation

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings. Specific background factors may contribute to vulnerability which are often combined with specific influences such as family, friends or online, and with specific needs for which an extremist or terrorist group may appear to provide an answer. The internet and the use of social media in particular has become a major factor in the radicalisation of young people.

Staff should be alert to changes in children's

- behaviour
- expression of increasingly radical views
- negative views of authorities such as the police
- internet or social media use of concern

Allegations of abuse against other children/Peer on Peer abuse

We recognise that some children abuse other children or their peers; the reasons for this are complex and are often multi-faceted. We understand that we need as a school to have clear mechanisms and procedures in place to identify and report incidents or concerns. We aim to reduce this behaviour and any related incidents with an expectation to eliminate this conduct in the school.

Peer on peer abuse is a Safeguarding concern and will require a discussion with the Designated Safeguarding Lead who will seek advice from agencies and professionals including reference to the Safeguarding procedures as outlined by the local authority. This may mean a referral into the Police and Social Care. Derby High will consider and may apply the behaviour management policy. Derby High will offer support to a victim.

We recognise peer on peer abuse can take some of these forms;

- Language seen as derogatory, demeaning, inflammatory;
- Unwanted banter;
- Sexual harassment;
- Sexting;
- Hate;
- Homophobia;
- Based on gender differences and orientation;
- Based on difference.

Further information can be found in the school's anti-bullying, behavioural and sexting policies.

Children Missing from Education

Staff should be aware that missing school can be an indicator of abuse and neglect and in older children may raise concerns around child sexual exploitation.

Staff should be alert to signs and triggers for travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage. Schools must inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly, or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more, at such intervals as are agreed between the school and the local authority (or in default of such agreement, at intervals determined by the Secretary of State).

Staff must flag anyone missing for 10 days or more with the DSL – although in practice, of course, this would be picked up much earlier.

Who are the abusers? Abusers might be parents or carers, siblings or members of the extended family, neighbours, teachers, strangers; in short, an abuser could be anyone.

All Staff have responsibility for the following:

- Reading and understanding KCSIE (2018) and Annex A
- Reading and understanding the school's safeguarding policy
- Being aware of Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)
- Ensuring the safety and welfare of each and every child is at the forefront of their thinking
- Being aware of the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Procedures, <http://derbyshirescbs.proceduresonline.com/index.htm> and ensuring these procedures are followed;
- Listening to, and seeking out, the views, wishes and feelings of children and young people, ensuring in this that the child's voice is heard and referred to;
- Knowing who the School Designated Safeguarding Lead is and the relevant links for CIC (Child in Care/Looked After Children), SEND and Anti- Bullying including who is the School Governor for Child Protection and Safeguarding;
- Being alert to the signs of abuse, including specific issues in Safeguarding and their need to refer any concerns to the Safeguarding Designated Lead(s) in the School;
- To be aware of the 'Allegations Against Professionals' procedures and feel confident in being able to use them including how to report concerns about other staff and the setting;
- That any concerns any staff have about the Headteacher, should be referred to the Chair of Governors, without informing the Headmaster.
- To be aware of Whistle Blowing procedures and where to obtain further information, advice and support.
- Being aware of the 'Guidance for Safer Working Practices when working with Children and Young People in education settings, 2015', relevant sections of 'KCSIE 2018' and local procedures for 'Safer Working Practices'
- Ensuring that their Child Protection training is up to date, undertaking refresher/update training
- Sharing information and working together with agencies to provide children and young people with the help and support they need;
- Supporting pupils who have been abused in accordance with his/her Child Protection Plan;
- Seeking early help where a child and family would benefit from co-ordinated support from more than one agency (e.g. education, health, housing, police) to prevent needs escalating to a point where intervention would be needed via a statutory assessment;
- If at any time it is considered that the child may be a 'Child in Need' as defined in the Children Act 1989; or that the child has suffered significant harm or is likely to do so, a referral is made to Local Authority Children's Social Care;

- If Staff, Governors and all those working within the school have concerns regarding a child they should raise these with the Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) who will normally decide take the next step, (however, any member of Staff, Governor or Volunteer in a School/College can make a referral directly to Derbyshire SCB);
- If they feel unclear about what has happened to their concerns following a referral they can enquire further and obtain feedback;
- To recognise the new requirements on Children Missing From Education and particularly those where it is believed a child/children may be leaving the country;
- To refer & adhere to Children Missing from Education (CME) processes and procedures as set out by national and local guidelines on all children where there is a concern they may be missing or who are missing.
- Recognising that Home Educated Children can be more vulnerable than other children and with regard to the motivations of the intention to home educate. Therefore, recognising the responsibilities the school/college has to those who are thinking about or who are about to home educate, including those who have been removed from a school/college roll with a view to home educate;
- Recognising that looked After Children are more vulnerable than other children and often have poorer educational outcomes; therefore, ensuring their wellbeing, safety and welfare, helping them to reach their potential;
- All Staff, Governors and those working within the school recognise their roles and responsibilities under SEND that those children in the setting may not be able to recognise abuse, abusive situations or protect themselves from significant harm and exploitation;
- Recognising the needs of young carers in that they can be more vulnerable or placed at risk. Therefore, being able to identify young carers and ensure they are supported to help reach their potential with an understanding that staff and volunteers will need to refer into early help social care services for an assessment of their needs.

Governors' responsibilities:

- Taking leadership responsibility for the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection procedures;
- Ensuring that they themselves are up to date with emerging issues in Safeguarding and recognise the strategies used by the school in trying to keep children safe;
- Ensuring that we have a nominated link Governor for Child Protection and Safeguarding (Dr Richard Falerio and Mr Glenn Jones)
- Ensuring that we have a Designated Safeguarding Lead (Mrs Claire Bellman and Mrs Rachel Youngman) for Child Protection, appointed from the Senior Management Team. The number of DSL's is sufficient in number depending upon the size and demands of the school. That the DSL's are fully equipped to undertake the Safeguarding role and that they have access to the appropriate training and that has updates at least annually and with certified training very two years.
- Ensuring that a Designated Safeguarding Leads are on the premises and available, where this is not available there is cover in place (Deputy DSL's; Mrs Anna Jordan and Mr Chris Horne). Therefore, ensuring there is cover at all times for staff to have a clear pathway for raising concerns and in a timely way;
- Ensuring that appointed Designated Safeguarding Leads are fully equipped with the knowledge and skills to carry out the role and have access to appropriate regular training to help them keep up to date;
- Appointing a teacher who is responsible for looked after children (Mrs Claire Bellman), who understands her Safeguarding responsibilities and is fully aware of the Local Safeguarding procedures and the school's procedures for reporting, responding and recording Child Protection concerns;
- Ensuring that there are procedures in place for handling allegations against staff or anyone working within the school community and any concerns staff and volunteers have (including concerns about the setting) are brought to the attention of the Headteacher;

- Ensuring that all Staff and anyone working within the school community (including volunteers and frequent visitors) who will be working in the school is given a mandatory induction which includes the names of the DSLs, knowledge regarding abuse, neglect, specific safeguarding issues and familiarisation with Child Protection responsibilities, this policy, KCSIE 2018, the whistle-blowing policy and the staff Code of Conduct. The induction will also include procedures to be followed if anyone has any concerns about a Child's Safety or welfare, and knowledge about the school's other safeguarding-related policies and procedures;
- Ensuring that all Staff have regular reviews of their own practice to ensure ongoing personal/professional development;
- Ensuring that all Staff and anyone working within the school community including volunteers receives the appropriate training which is regularly updated;
- Ensuring that we have in place effective ways to identify emerging problems and potential unmet needs for individual children and families;
- Ensuring that important policy such as those for behaviour and bullying, are kept up to date.
- Ensuring that children are taught about Safeguarding, including on line safety, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.
- Ensuring that the curriculum makes best use of PSHE to cover Safeguarding issues with children;
- Ensuring that the school has in place an on-line Safety Policy equipped to deal with a widening range of issues associated with technology;
- Ensuring that we understand the need to identify trends and patterns regarding Children Missing from Education (CME) and to respond to / refer where required.
- Ensuring that we notify the Children's Social Care department if there is an unexplained absence of a pupil who is the subject of a Child Protection Plan.
- Ensuring that we notify the Children's Social Care department if it is thought or known that a child or young person may be Privately Fostered.
- Ensuring that we use the Local Authority Case Referral Pathway on reporting concerns about extremism or views considered to be extreme which may include a referral to PREVENT/CHANNEL and/or Social Care.
- Ensuring that all Staff, governors and anyone working within the school community are made aware of the Confidential Reporting Code (Whistle Blowing 2014).
- Ensuring that all Child Protection records are kept centrally, kept up to date, are secure and reviewed annually.
- Ensuring the Single Central Register (SCR) is kept up to date.
- Ensuring that all Senior members of staff are subject to Section 128 checks.
- Making sure that the Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy is available to parents and carers as appropriate including displaying on the school's website.
- Undertaking regular monitoring and review to ensure that any deficiencies or weaknesses in safeguarding are remedied without delay and that staff are appointed with due regard to safer recruitment requirements.

All Staff, Governors and those working within the school:

- are aware of the Private Fostering and have an understanding of host families (KCSIE September 2018) and recognising they have a duty to notify the local Children's Social Care department if it is thought or known that a child or young person may be Privately Fostered or subject to a host family arrangement which is unclear or ambiguous;
- are aware of Extremism, which include the signs of, alerts to concerning behaviours, and ideologies considered to be extreme; as well as having an understanding of the British Values Agenda.
- know about Prevent duties and will report any concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead in the school who has responsibilities under Prevent to take action, offer advice and support which may include a referral into Channel using the case pathway process;
- should recognise that children are capable of abusing other children or their peers, working to reduce and eliminate such behaviour in their setting.

- recognise that children living away from home may be more vulnerable and require specific support.

Derby High School recognises the importance of learning from national and local Serious Case Reviews and Thematic Learning Reviews. We are aware of the impact this has on how we carry out our Safeguarding and Child Protection responsibilities and roles.