



Trust in Learning
Trust in Success



TRUST IN LEARNING (ACADEMIES)

SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY 2020-21





Date Created: August 2016
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| Date | Page | Change | Purpose of Change |
|----------------|------|---|---|
| October 2016 | | | New Policy |
| September 2017 | | No change | |
| September 2018 | | Re-launch of new policy following implementation of KCSIE 2018 | |
| September 2019 | 5 | Health and Safety added to the policy list to ensure the use of risk assessments are linked to safeguarding practice. | |
| | 6 | Bristol Safeguarding Children Board changed to Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership. Please note not all references to the Bristol Safeguarding Children Board BSCB have been changed as it is used to refer to documents and resources published under its name. | |
| | 11 | Hyperlink included to the NSPCC helpline | |
| | 13 | Upskirting (which is now a criminal offence) has been added to the examples of peer on peer abuse | |
| | 13 | Serious Violence added to Key Safeguarding areas | |
| | 14 | Hyperlink to specific guidance relating to County Lines included | |
| | 17 | Hyperlink to specific guidance relating to the teaching of online safety in schools added | |
| | 25 | New poster added containing details of organisations providing advice and support in relation to specific safeguarding issues | |
| September 2020 | 5 | Reference to Appendix F | Added information due to Coronavirus Pandemic |
| | 7 | DSL and Deputy DSL Information updated | |
| | 9 | The role of governance | Amended to reflect MAT structure |
| | | Appendix F (Appendices Page 10) | New insert |

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PART 1: Policy

1.1 Definitions

Safeguarding is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children’s mental and physical health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care;
- and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes;

Child Protection is defined in the Children Act 1989 (s.47) as when a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm. Under statutory guidance and legislation action must be taken to safeguard and promote the child’s welfare.

1.2 Introduction

At Trust in Learning (Academies) (TiLA)

- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone’s** responsibility. **Everyone** who comes into contact with children, their families and carers, has a role to play.
- In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the **best interests** of the child.
- We take an ‘**it can happen here**’ approach where safeguarding is concerned.
- **Everyone** who comes into contact with children has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

Trust in Learning (Academies) is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children by:

- The provision of a safe environment in which children and young people can learn;
- Acting on concerns about a child’s welfare immediately;
- Fulfilling our legal responsibilities to identify children who may be in need of early help or who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

All action taken by Trust in Learning (Academies) will be in accordance with:

- **Current legislation** (these are summarised within [Working Together to Safeguard Children: statutory framework](#))
- **Statutory, national and local guidance – this includes:**
 - **Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)**, which sets out the multiagency working arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young

people and protect them from harm; in addition it sets out the statutory roles and responsibilities of schools.

- **Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020)** is statutory guidance issued by the Department for Education which all schools and colleges must have regard to when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- **Local Guidance from the Local Safeguarding Partnership:** around particular safeguarding topics are available on the [Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership Website](#).
- **Government guidance issued in relation to COVID19.** The full collection is available on the [government website](#). TiLA have created an addendum to this document to reflect changes made during lockdown or in the event of a further lockdown. These are accessible via Appendix F

This policy should be read in conjunction with the following policies:

- Recruitment and Selection Policy
- Whistleblowing and Public Interest Disclosure
- Code of Conduct for Staff/ Staff Behaviour Policy
- Anti-Bullying /Peer on Peer Abuse
- Behaviour (and Exclusions Policy if a separate document)
- E-Safety
- Self-Harm
- Policy on Supporting Children in Care
- Attendance (including the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education)
- Health and Safety
- Allegation of Abuse against Staff

1.3 Equalities Statement

With regards to safeguarding we will consider our duties under the Equality Act 2010 and our general and specific duties under the Public Sector Equality Duty. General duties include:

1. Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Equality Act 2010.
2. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.
3. Foster good relations across all protected characteristics – between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

Details of our specific duties are published under TiLA's equality statement and measurable objectives. These are available on our website – www.tilacademies.co.uk.

We adhere to both the [Bristol Equality Charter](#) and [Bristol Children's Charter](#) with a view to contribute towards the [One City Plan](#).

Staff are aware of the additional barriers to recognising abuse and neglect in children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).

1.4 Overall Aims

This policy will contribute to the safeguarding of children at TiLA by:

- Clarifying safeguarding expectations for members of the education setting's community, staff, governing body, children and their families;
- Contributing to the establishment of a safe, resilient and robust safeguarding culture in the setting built on shared values; that learners are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other and staff with respect, feel safe, have a voice, and are listened to.
- Supporting contextual safeguarding practice recognising that the setting's site can be a location where harm can occur.
- Setting expectations for developing knowledge and skills within the setting's community (staff, children, parents/carers) to the signs and indicators of safeguarding issues and how to respond to them.
- Early identification of need for vulnerable learners and provision of proportionate interventions to promote their welfare and safety.
- Working in partnership with children, parents and other agencies in the Local Safeguarding Partnership.
- Ensuring all policies which address issues of power and potential harm, for example anti-bullying, equalities, use of reasonable force, positive behaviour, will be linked to ensure a whole school approach.

TiLA is named as a relevant agency in the Local Safeguarding Partnership. This policy sets out its statutory duty to co-operate, follow and comply with published arrangements as set out by the Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership.

1.5 Professional expectations, roles, and responsibilities

Role of all staff

- All staff will read and understand Part 1 of statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020). Those working directly with children will also read Annex A.
- In addition to this all staff will be aware of the systems in place which support safeguarding including; reading this Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy; the Behaviour Policy; the Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct); safeguarding response to children who go missing from education; and the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

- Know who and how to contact the DSL and any deputies, the Chair of Governors, and the Governor responsible for safeguarding.
- All staff will be able to identify vulnerable learners and take action to keep them safe. Information or concerns about learners will be shared with the DSL where it includes those:
 - who need a social worker and may be experiencing abuse or neglect
 - requiring mental health support,
 - may benefit from early help
 - where there is a radicalisation concern
 - where a crime may have been committed
- Be clear as to the setting's policy and [procedures with regard to peer on peer abuse](#), children missing education and [those requiring mental health support](#).
- Be involved, where appropriate, in the implementation of individual plans to further safeguard and achieve best outcomes for learners.
- Record concerns appropriately and in a timely manner by using the setting's safeguarding systems.
- Are aware of the need to raise to the senior leadership team any concerns they have about safeguarding practices within the school.

Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Duties are further outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education (Annex B)

Details of our DSL and Deputy DSL are shown below and available on the schools' websites or the notice boards in the schools' reception areas.

Bridge Learning Campus

Liz Hackling, Designated Safeguarding Lead

Caroline Johnson, Designated Safeguarding Lead

Filton Avenue Primary School

Dan Rodeck, Head of School (Lockleaze Campus), Designated Safeguarding Lead

Komilla Datta, Head of School (Orchard Campus), Designated Safeguarding Lead

Julie Britton, Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

Orchard School Bristol

Dorian Coxon, Designated Safeguarding Lead

Julia Hinchliffe, Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

Parson Street Primary School

Camilla Buckle, Designated Safeguarding Lead

Louise Hopcroft, Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

- The DSL is a senior member of staff who undertakes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection within the school.
- Activities include the management of work undertaken by any Deputy DSLs.
- Manages early identification of vulnerability of learners and their families from staff through cause for concerns or notifications. This will ensure detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals.
- Manages referrals to local safeguarding partners where learners with additional needs have been identified. These can include those –
 - who need a social worker and maybe experiencing abuse or neglect
 - requiring mental health support,
 - who may benefit from early help
 - where there is a radicalisation concern
 - where a crime may have been committed

The DSL will also:

- Work with others – acting as a point of contact for outside agencies with regard to safeguarding.
- Support and advise other staff in making referrals to other agencies
- When required, liaise with the case manager and the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) in relation to child protection cases which concern a staff member.
- Coordinate safeguarding training for all those in section 5, in line with section 6 of this document.
- Raise awareness and understanding to the school community around policies and practice in relation to safeguarding.
- Help promote educational outcomes by sharing information about vulnerable learners with relevant staff. This includes ensuring that staff:
 - know who these children are,
 - understand their academic progress and attainment and maintain a culture of high aspirations for this cohort;
 - are supported to identify the challenges that children in this group might face
 - make reasonable adjustments so that they act to best support these children.
- Ensure a prompt and successful transfer of the Safeguarding/Child Protection File when a learner moves on to a new setting.
- Ensure appropriate safeguarding cover and availability during term time/ any out of hours/out of term activities managed by the school.

Role of the Trust Board –

Duties are further outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education Part 2.

There is a senior board level lead who takes responsibility for the Trust’s safeguarding responsibility.

- Ensure that safeguarding and child protection practice, process and policy (including online safety) is effective and is compliant with legislation, statutory guidance and local safeguarding arrangements.
- Ensure that this document is updated annually (or when there are significant updates)
- Ensure each local governing body has a suitably trained governor to take responsibility for ensuring the setting safeguarding responsibilities are discharged

Local Governor (Safeguarding) will:

- Liaise with the Head Teacher and the DSL to produce an annual report for the Trust Board and local governing body and complete the S. 175 (annual safeguarding) audit for the Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership;
- Ensure that the school remedies any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to its attention without delay;
- Ensure that the DSL is an appropriate senior member of setting’s senior leadership team and ensure that they have adequate time and resourcing to carry out their roles.
- Ensure that the training and learning for the school community is robust and effective.
- Ensure that learners are taught about safeguarding including online safety.
- Prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children by ensuring that statutory checks are made on staff who work with children.
- Ensure that there are procedures in place to manage safeguarding concerns or allegations against staff.
- Ensure that systems are in place for children to express their views and give feedback.
- Ensure that the setting has systems in place to prevent, identify and respond to peer on peer harm and mental health concerns.
- Appoint a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement for children in care and other care arrangements.

Head teachers should ensure that the above procedures are accessible, understood and followed by all staff.

1.6 Safeguarding training for staff

All staff:

- Governing bodies and proprietors will ensure that all staff members undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction.

- Will receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training, which is regularly updated.
- All staff, working in a school setting, must complete FGM awareness training and will understand their legal duty under the Mandatory Reporting Duty.
- All staff, working in a school setting, must complete PREVENT awareness training. This is to ensure that they are able to comply with the legal expectations under the PREVENT duty.
- In addition, **all** staff should receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively (KCSIE, 2020).
- Staff training includes clear reference to internal whistleblowing policy and guidance for escalating concerns.

Training for DSLs and deputies:

- Will undergo formal training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. The training will be updated every two years.
- Deputies will be trained to the same level as the DSL.
- The DSL and any deputies will liaise with the Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership to ensure that their knowledge and skills are updated via e-bulletins, attend DSL network meetings and take time to read and digest safeguarding bulletins.

Other training considerations:

- The Trust Board will ensure that at least one person on any appointment panel will have undertaken safer recruitment training, in line with School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009
- The Designated Teacher for Children in Care will undergo appropriate training to fulfil their role to promote the educational achievement of registered pupils who are in care.
- The mental health lead has access to appropriate training.
- Training around safeguarding topics in Annex A (including online safety) will be integrated, aligned and considered as part of the overarching safeguarding approach.
- Appropriate colleagues have received appropriate training in relation to use of reasonable force and positive handling.

1.7 Safeguarding in the curriculum

TiLA is dedicated to ensuring that learners are taught about safeguarding, including online safety. This is part of a broad and balanced curriculum.

This includes:

- Working within statutory guidance in respect to Relationship, Sex and Health Education ;

- Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) education, to explore key areas such as self-esteem, emotional literacy, assertiveness, power, building resilience to radicalisation, e-safety and bullying.
- Appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place to ensure that ‘over- blocking’ does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what learners can be taught with regard to online teaching and safeguarding.
- The curriculum will be shaped to respond to safeguarding incident patterns in the setting identified by the DSL and safeguarding team (e.g., to respond to an increase in bullying incidents).
- Providing engagement opportunities with parents and carers to consult on key aspects of the curriculum.
- Learners have the opportunity to inform the curriculum via discussions with the school council and student body.

1.8 Safer recruitment and safer working practice

Safer recruitment

The school pays full regard to the safer recruitment practices detailed in ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ (2020)

- This includes scrutinising applicants, verifying identity and academic or vocational qualifications, obtaining professional and character references, checking previous employment history and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job.
- It also includes undertaking appropriate checks through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), the barred list checks and prohibition checks (and overseas checks if appropriate), dependent on the role and duties performed, including regulated and non-regulated activity.
- References are always obtained, scrutinised and concerns resolved satisfactorily before appointment is confirmed.
- All recruitment materials will include reference to TiLA’s commitment to safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of learners.

Use of reasonable force

- ‘Reasonable force’ refers to the physical contact to restrain and control children using no more force than is needed’. The use of reasonable force is down to the professional judgement of the staff member concerned and will be determined by individual circumstances and the vulnerability of any child with Special Educational Needs or Disability (SEND) will be taken into account.
- The use of reasonable force will be minimised through positive and proactive behaviour support and de-escalation and will follow government guidance ([Use of Reasonable Force in Schools 2013](#); [Reducing the need for restraint and restrictive intervention, 2019](#)).

- There is robust recording of any incident where positive handling or restraint has been used. Further review of the incident is carried out to reflect on how the incident could be avoided. This will involve the child and their family.

Whistleblowing procedures

- Staff are aware of the following whistleblowing channels for situations where they feel unable to raise an issue with the senior leadership team or feel that their genuine concerns are not being addressed:
- General guidance can be found at: Advice on whistleblowing <https://www.gov.uk/whistleblowing>.
- The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available [here](#) for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk.
- The above channels are clearly accessible to all staff (in the staff handbook, code of conduct, staff notice boards).

1.9 Key safeguarding areas

In addition to the above, there are specific areas of safeguarding that the setting has a responsibility to address - these include:

- Children in the court system
- Child Exploitation – both Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Criminal Exploitation
- Domestic Abuse -
- Homelessness
- So-called Honour based Abuse including:
 - Female Genital Mutilation -
 - and Forced Marriage,
- Online Safety
- Mental health
- Peer on Peer Abuse:
 - Bullying and Cyberbullying,
 - Physical Abuse,
 - Sexual Violence, Sexual Harassment,
 - Sexting,
 - Up skirting.
 - Initiation and Hazing Type violence.
- Serious Youth Violence -
- Substance Misuse
- Preventing Radicalisation
- Private Fostering



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- Young Carers

Additional information about key safeguarding areas can also be found in Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) - Annex A and Annex C (2020); or the [NSPCC website - Types of Abuse](#).

PART 2: Procedures

2.1 Reporting concerns

All staff are clear about recording and reporting concerns to the DSL and DSL deputies in a timely way. In the case a child is in immediate danger in staff should phone the police.

All staff are aware of and follow the procedures to respond to a concern about a child detailed in [Appendix B](#). This includes responses to peer on peer harm and children who present with a mental health need.

2.2 Information Sharing

TiLA is committed to have due regard to relevant data protection principles which allow for sharing (and withholding) personal information as provided for in the Data protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulations. This includes how to store and share information for safeguarding purposes, including information which is sensitive and personal and should be treated as 'special category personal data'.

Staff at the setting are aware that:

- That 'Safeguarding' and 'individuals at risk' is a processing condition that allows practitioners to share special category personal data.
- Practitioners will seek consent to share data where possible in line with [Information Sharing for Safeguarding Practitioners 2018](#).

There may be times when it is necessary to share information without consent such as:

- To gain consent would place the child at risk,
- It cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent,
- or, if by sharing information it will enhance the safeguarding of a child in a timely manner but it is not possible to gain consent

There are also times when TiLA will not provide pupil's personal data where the serious harm test under legislation is met, (by sharing the information the child may be at further risk). When in doubt TiLA will seek legal advice.

The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare and protect the safety of children.

2.3 Identifying and monitoring the needs of vulnerable learners.

The DSL and DSL deputies will regularly review and monitor those students who have been identified as vulnerable. This can include reviewing attendance data, behaviour data, attainment data and safeguarding records.

This is to ensure that:

- Proportionate and early interventions can be taken to promote the safety and welfare of the child and prevent escalation of harm.
- Information about vulnerable learners is shared with teachers and school and college leadership staff to promote educational outcomes.
- Reasonable adjustments are made in relation to school based interventions – for example responding to behaviour.

2.4 Multi-agency working

TiLA is a relevant agency in the Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership and will work together with appropriate agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children including identifying and responding to their needs. This is in compliance with statutory guidance [Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018](#).

Occasions that warrant a statutory assessment under the Children Act 1989:

- If the child is in need under s.17 of the Children Act 1989 (including when a child is a young carer and or subject to a private fostering arrangement);
- or if the child is in need of protection under s.47 of the Children Act 1989 where they are experiencing significant harm, or likely to experience significant harm.

Referrals in these cases should be made by the DSL (or Deputy DSLs) to Children's Social Care in the local authority in which that child resides. The list of safeguarding contact and other key agencies are listed in [Appendix B](#).

Where the child already has a social worker, the request for service should go immediately to the social worker involved or, in their absence, to their team manager. If the child is a child in care, notification should also be made to the Hope Virtual School.

We will co-operate with any statutory safeguarding assessments conducted by children's social care: the setting will ensure representation at appropriate inter-agency meetings such as integrated support plan meetings initial and review child protection conferences and core group meetings.

Additional considerations:

- Where a child and/or their family is subject to an inter-agency child protection plan or a multiagency risk assessment conference (MARAC) meeting, the setting will contribute to the preparation, implementation and review of the plan as appropriate.
- In situations where a child in care may be put on to part time timetable, the school will consult with the Hope Virtual School and complete the pro-forma found at <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/schools-learning-early-years/resources-professionals/attendance-and-exclusions>
- If a crime has been suspected or committed that involved the bringing of an offensive weapon on to the school site, the setting will liaise with the Local Authority Violence Reduction Unit (Safer Options) who will consider a proportionate response.
- If there is a risk of harm, the police should be called via 999. For other concerns of criminality the non-statutory guidance '[When to Call the Police](#)' from the [NCPC](#) can be helpful or contact the local PCSO/School Police Beat Officer/School Officer.
- In the rare event that a child death occurs or a child is seriously harmed, TiLA will notify the Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership as soon as is reasonably possible.

2.5 Exclusions and commissioning of Alternative Provisions

When the school is considering excluding a child, (either fixed term or permanently), where additional vulnerability is identified it is important that the child's welfare is taken into consideration.

- An assessment of risk should be undertaken with multi-agency partners with a view to mitigate any identified risk of harm.
- If the child is subject to a child protection plan or where there is an existing child protection file, we will call a multiagency risk-assessment meeting prior to making the decision to exclude.
- In the event of a one-off serious incident resulting in an immediate decision to exclude, the risk assessment *must* be completed prior to convening a meeting of the governing body.

In the event where TiLA commissions an Alternative Provision they will follow the [Bristol City Council Alternative Learning Provision Hub](#) and follow local guidance [Commissioning Alternative Learning Provision – Advice for schools, Commissioners, and Alternative Providers \(2019\)](#) to ensure clear agreement of roles and responsibilities to maintain safeguarding arrangements for learners who are not taught on site.

2.6 Children Missing from Education

(To be read in conjunction with the school's Attendance Policy)

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect.

Staff should follow the setting's procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children that go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions. These should be reported to the DSL and reviewed in line with [2.3 Identifying and monitoring the needs of vulnerable learners](#)

The school will 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.

The school should follow the guidance detailed in Children Missing Education (2016) and [Bristol City Council Education Welfare Service – Children Missing Education](#)

2.7 Respond to incidents of peer on peer harm.

(There is flow diagram in [Appendix B](#) that illustrates this section)

All staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Issues of learners hurting other learners have traditionally been dealt with under processes outlined in settings' behaviour policies. It is important that peer on peer harm should be considered as a safeguarding issue.

This can include (but is not limited to): abuse within intimate partner relationships; bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

At TiLA:

- Incidents are taken seriously. These will never be tolerated or passed off as 'banter', just having a laugh' or 'part of growing up'.
- Banter and teasing can and should be acknowledged and recognised as bullying behaviour and may require proportionate intervention.
- It is understood that peer on peer harm may reflect equality issues in terms of those who may be targeted are more likely to have protected characteristics.

It is important that incidents of harm are treated under safeguarding policy and process and records will be kept on the child's safeguarding/child protection file.

TiLA is committed to undertaking the following:

- Early identification of vulnerability to peer on peer harm by reviewing attendance, behaviour, attainment and safeguarding records at least on a termly basis.

- Securing the immediate safety of learners involved in an incident and sourcing support for other young people affected.
- If a disclosure is made – staff will listen carefully to the child, being non-judgmental, being clear about boundaries and how the report will be progressed, not asking leading questions and only prompting the child where necessary with open questions – where, when, what, etc;
- Those who experience abuse will never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting, nor will those who experience abuse ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.
- The child’s wishes are taken into consideration in any intervention and any action is taken to ensure safety of the target and other members of the wider peer cohort.
- The need to not promise confidentiality should be considered as it is very likely that information will need to be shared with others.
- When an incident of sexual violence and sexual harassment occurs, reference to Part 5 of Keeping Children Safe In Education 2020 and guidance [Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges 2018](#) should be made in relation to taking protective action. These incidents must be reported immediately to the DSL/ Deputy DSL who will undertake further assessment of what action should be taken proportionate to the factors that have been identified. [The Brook - Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Assessment Tool](#) should be utilised to inform assessment of risk and what actions to subsequently take. This may include seeking specialist advice and guidance from [Be Safe](#).
- DSLs/Deputies will consider whether a case can be managed internally, through early help, or should involve other agencies as required in line with the section [2.4 - Multi-Agency Working section](#).
- When the children involved require a statutory assessments either under s.17 or s. 47 of the Children Act 1989 a referral to social care should be undertaken.
- Where the report includes an online element, being aware of searching, screening and confiscation advice (for schools) and UKCCIS sexting advice (for schools and colleges). The key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child. The highlighted advice provides more details on what to do when viewing an image is unavoidable.
- If the incident constitutes towards a criminal offence, the setting will liaise with the police. If this this may also involve the Lighthouse team (Safeguarding Unit) of Avon and Somerset Police.
- Risk assessments will be developed for individual children who have been involved in an incident. This should be reviewed every 3 months or every time there is an occurrence of an incident. These should involve the child and parents/carers.
- DSL and Deputy DSL(s) will liaise with staff to ensure reasonable adjustments are made and develop ways to support achieving positive educational outcomes.

Contextual safeguarding approach to peer on peer harm:

TiLA will minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse by taking a contextual approach to safeguarding by increasing safety in the contexts of which harm can occur – this can include the school environment itself, peer groups and the neighbourhood.

Following any incidents of peer on peer harm, the DSL/Deputies will review and consider whether any practice or environmental changes can be made in relation to any lessons learned. This can include making changes to staffing and supervision, making changes to the physical environment and considering the utilisation and delivery of safeguarding topics on the curriculum.

2.8 Responding to allegations of abuse made against professionals.

Staff must report any concerns or allegations about a professional's behaviour (including supply staff and volunteers) that indicate that they may pose a risk of harm if they continue to work in regular or close contact with children in their present position, or in any capacity with children in a setting.

Examples of this include where they may have:

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

Immediate action must be taken – do not speak to the individual it concerns.

- Allegations or concerns about colleagues (including supply staff) and visitors must be reported directly to the Head Teacher/Principal.
- If the concern relates to Head Teacher/Principal it should be reported to the Chair of Governors, who will liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and they will decide on any action required,
- In the event that allegations are regarding a member of supply staff, the school will take the lead and progress enquiries with the LADO, whilst continuing to engage and work with the employment agency.

Trust in Learning (Academies) schools will follow guidance in KCSIE 2020 - Part four: Allegations of abuse made against teachers and other staff.

- All TiLA schools will make reference to allegations of abuse against staff
- Allegations regarding foster carers or anyone in a position of trust working or volunteering with children should be referred to the LADO on the day that the allegation is reported. The

allocated social worker should also be informed on the day. The school should not undertake any investigation unless the LADO advises this.

2.9 Mental health and wellbeing.

(A flow diagram is available in [Appendix B](#) to illustrate this section)

Schools and colleges have an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of their learners. Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

TiLA will commit to undertake the following.

- Early identification of vulnerability to mental health problems by reviewing attendance, behaviour, attainment and safeguarding records at least on a termly basis.
- Staff will follow a safeguarding process in terms of reporting concerns outlined in [Appendix B](#) so the DSL and deputy DSLs can assess whether there are any other vulnerabilities can be identified.
- Staff will ensure the immediate health and safety of a learner who is displaying acute mental health distress. This may require support from emergency services via 999 if the learner is at risk of immediate harm.
- DSLs/Deputies will consider whether a case can be managed internally, through early help, or should involve other agencies as required in line with section [2.4 - Multi-Agency Working](#).
- The setting will communicate and work with parents to ensure that interventions are in the best interests of the child.
- DSLs will liaise with staff to ensure reasonable adjustments are made and develop ways to support achieving positive educational outcomes.
- Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem – DSLs and the senior leadership team should be able to access specialist advice through targeted services or through their locality [Primary Mental Health Specialists from Child and Family Consultation Services](#).

Contextual safeguarding approach to mental health

TiLA will ensure that preventative measures in terms of providing safeguarding on the curriculum will provide opportunities for learners to identify when they may need help, and also to develop resilience.

The setting will take a 'whole school approach' to:

- deliver high quality teaching around mental health and wellbeing
- having a culture that promotes mental health and wellbeing
- having an environment that promotes mental health and wellbeing



- making sure pupils and staff are aware of and able to access a range of mental health services
- supporting staff wellbeing
- being committed to pupil and parent participation

Appendix A – Key Guidance for safeguarding issues.

All key single agency policies relevant for education settings can be found on the following webpage:

<https://bristolsafeguarding.org/policies-and-guidance/education/>

Other multi-agency guidance and policies from the Local Safeguarding Partnerships:

- For Bristol - <https://bristolsafeguarding.org/policies-and-guidance/>
- For South Glos - <http://sites.southglos.gov.uk/safeguarding/library>



Appendix B – Reporting concerns

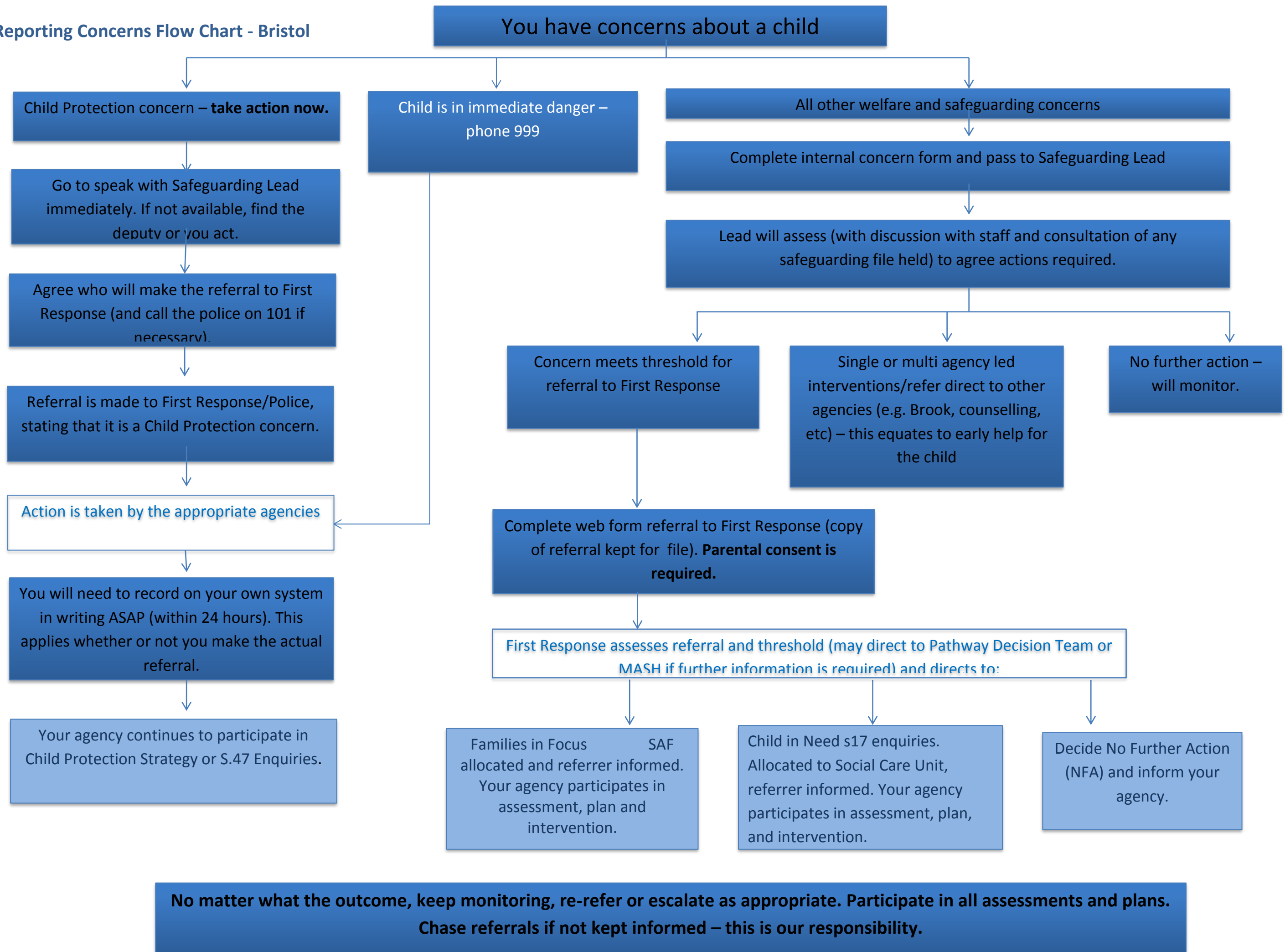
Reporting Concerns Flow Chart – **Bristol** – [Click here](#)

Process flow chart responding to incidents of Peer on Peer incidents and Mental Health Problems – [Click here](#)

Safeguarding contacts Poster – Multi-agency contacts in Bristol. – [Click here](#)

Neighboring Local Authority Contacts - [Click here](#)

Reporting Concerns Flow Chart - Bristol



Safeguarding Response to Mental Health and Peer on Peer Abuse

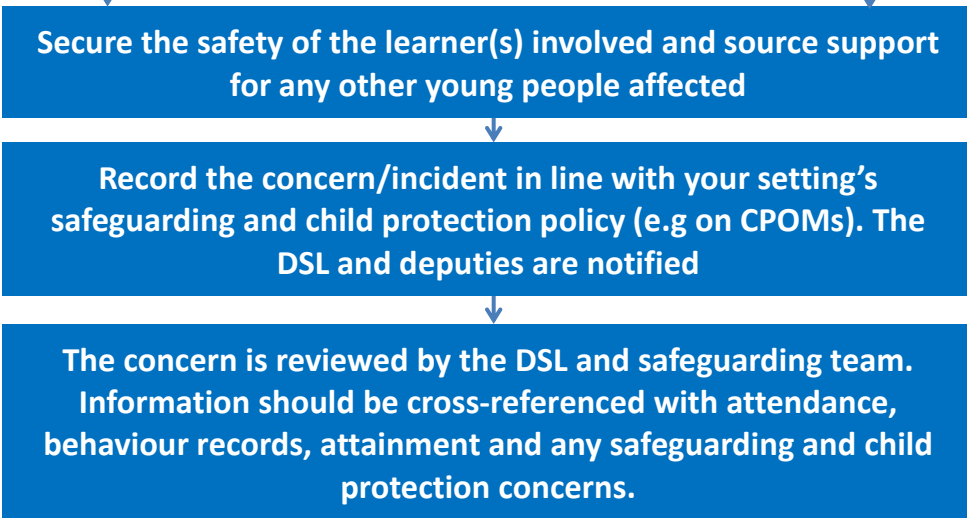
All staff should be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation (KCSIE, 2020)

All staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. All staff should be clear about their school's or college's policy and procedures with regard to peer on peer abuse (KCSIE, 2020)

There is a concern about a learner's mental health

You are made aware of an incident or pattern of peer on peer abuse

Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one. (KCSIE, 2020)



- Possible examples of peer on peer abuse
- Bullying (and cyberbullying)
 - Physical abuse
 - Sexual violence and sexual harassment
 - Upskirting
 - Sexting (youth produced sexual imagery)
 - Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals

- Additional guidance used to respond to the concern:
- [Mental health and behaviour in schools \(link\)](#)
 - [Promoting children and young people's mental health and wellbeing \(link\)](#)

- Additional guidance used to respond to the concern
- [Advice for Schools and Colleges on Responding to Sexting Incidents \(link\)](#)
 - [Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool \(link\)](#)
 - [Preventing and Tackling Bullying \(link\)](#)
 - [NPCC: When to call the police \(link\)](#)

Concern and need reviewed alongside learner and family

Concern can be managed internally through setting-based early help, support and signposting.

Concerns managed internally through pastoral support, contextual safeguarding, restorative approaches, RSE/PSHE. Setting informs parents/carers of incident and actions.

Concern requires additional support from a targeted agency or Primary Mental Health Specialist.

Outcomes

Outcomes

Repeat incidents or that of moderate concern – Setting liaises with parents/carers. Consider seeking consent and advice for targeted/specialist services to support all learners involved in the incident(s).

Child protection concern that requires a referral to social care for an assessment under s.17 or s.47 of the Children's Act 1989. School may also refer directly to CAMHs.

Clear child protection concerns/criminal issue. Make a referral to social care and/or the police for consideration of a statutory assessment.

All actions, risk assessments and responses should be recorded on the Safeguarding/Child Protection file. Plans/risk assessments should be reviewed every 3 months or on any occasion another concern is raised.

Multi-Agency Contacts for Safeguarding in Education

If you have concerns about a child/young person in Bristol ...

| | | |
|---|--|------------------------------|
| If a child is at immediate risk call the POLICE | POLICE 999 | |
| To make an URGENT referral, i.e. a child is likely to suffer or is suffering significant harm, call children's social care. | FIRST RESPONSE - 0117 9036444 | |
| Out of Hours | EMERGENCY DUTY TEAM - 01454 615 165 | |
| To make a NON-URGENT referral, contact FIRST RESPONSE using the online form (must have parental/carer consent). | FIRST RESPONSE Online form https://www.bristol.gov.uk/social-care-health/make-a-referral-to-first-response | |
| To raise concerns and ask for advice about radicalisation (also contact First Response). | PREVENT DUTY - 01278 647466 PreventSW@avonandsomerset.police.uk | |
| To liaise with the specialist Safeguarding Police unit | Lighthouse Safeguarding Unit – Avon and Somerset police 01278 649228 | |
| Families in Focus (Targeted Support) - For advice and guidance about whether to make a referral | | |
| South 0117 9037770 | East Central 0117 3576460 | North 0117 3521499 |

If you have concerns about a professional working with a child...

| | |
|--|---|
| To raise concerns and ask for guidance in relation to the conduct of someone who works with children | Local Authority Designated Officer - (LADO) Nicola Laird T: 0117 9037795 |
|--|---|

For information, advice and guidance in relation to safeguarding policy and procedures.

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <u>Safeguarding in Education Team</u> | | |
| T: 0117 9222710 | | |
| E: Safeguardingineducationteam@bristol.gov.uk | | |
| South Advisor Helen Macdonald helen.macdonald@bristol.gov.uk | East Central Advisor Jess Curtis jessica.curtis@bristol.gov.uk | North Advisor James Gregory james.gregory@bristol.gov.uk |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Child sexual exploitation & child criminal exploitation | Operation Topaz (Avon and Somerset Police) https://www.avonandsomerset.police.uk/forms/vul | |
| Safer Options Team - Education inclusion managers | | |
| South Ingrid.Hooper@bristol.gov.uk | East Central Calum.Paton@bristol.gov.uk | North Ross.Moody@bristol.gov.uk |
| Child Missing from Education | Bristol City Council – Education Welfare https://www.bristol.gov.uk/schools-learning-early-years/children-missing-education-cme | |
| Children affected by Forced Marriage | Forced Marriage Unit T: (0) 20 7008 0151 E: fmu@fco.gov.uk | |
| Online Safety Advice | Professional Online Safeguarding Helpline T: 0344 381 4772 E: helpline@saferinternet.org.uk | |
| Reporting online sexual abuse and grooming | Child Exploitation and Online Protection command https://www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-reporting/ | |
| FGM advice | NSPCC FGM Helpline T: 0800 028 3550 E: fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk | |
| Domestic Abuse support (Bristol) | Directorate of local and national services https://www.bristol.gov.uk/crime-emergencies/abuse-violence | |
| Young Carers – advice and support. | Carers Support Centre T: 0117 958 9980 W: https://www.carerssupportcentre.org.uk/young-carers/contact-young-carers/ | |
| Whistleblowing professional policy | NSPCC Whistleblowing hotline T: 0800 028 0285 E: help@nspcc.org.uk | |
| Mental health Advice (Local) | | |
| Primary Mental Health Specialists (advice) Child and Adolescent Mental Health | | |
| South 0117 3408121 | East Central 0117 3408600 | North 0117 3546800 |
| Advice around harmful sexualised behaviour. | Be Safe 0117 3408700 W: https://cchp.nhs.uk/cchp/explore-cchp/be-safe | |
| | Brook Traffic Light Tool https://legacy.brook.org.uk/brook_tools/traffic/index.html?syn_partner= | |

Other Local Authority Contacts

| Local Authority in which the child is resident | Contact details | Out of hours/ Weekend |
|--|--|--|
| South Gloucestershire | <p>Access and Reponses Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01454 866000 - Monday to Thursday 9.00 – 5.00, 4.30 on Friday • accessandresponse@southglos.gov.uk <p>Website: https://www.southglos.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/care-and-support-children-families/access-response-team-art/</p> | |
| North Somerset | <p>Single Point of Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01275 888 808 –Monday-Thursday 8.45am-5pm, Friday 8.45am-4.30pm <p>Website: https://www.northsomersetsafeguarding.co.uk/children-safeguarding-board/i-work-with-children/how-to-make-a-referral</p> | <p>Emergency Duty Team</p> <p>01454 615165</p> |
| Bath and North East Somerset (BANES) | <p>Children’s Social Work Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 01225 396312 or 01225 396313 weekdays, 8.30am to 5pm, except Fridays when we're closed from 4.30pm • Download and complete our request for service form and email it to ChildCare_Duty@bathnes.gov.uk <p>Website: https://beta.bathnes.gov.uk/report-concern-about-child</p> | |

Appendix C - Dealing with a disclosure of abuse

When a child tells me about abuse they have suffered, what must I remember?

- Stay calm.
- Do not communicate shock, anger or embarrassment.
- Reassure the child. Tell them you are pleased that they are speaking to you.
- Never promise confidentiality. Assure them that you will try to help but let the child know that you may have to tell other people in order to do this. State who this will be and why.
- Encourage the child to talk but do not ask "leading questions" or press for information. Use 'Tell Me, Explain to me, Describe to me' (TED) questioning.
- Listen and remember.
- Check that you have understood correctly what the child is trying to tell you.
- Praise the child for telling you. Communicate that they have a right to be safe and protected.
- It is inappropriate to make any comments about the alleged offender.
- Be aware that the child may retract what they have told you. It is essential to record all you have heard.
- At the end of the conversation, tell the child again who you are going to tell and why that person or those people need to know.
- As soon as you can afterwards, make a detailed record of the conversation using the child's own language. Include any questions you may have asked. Do not add any opinions or interpretations.

NB It is not education staff's role to seek disclosures. Their role is to observe that something may be wrong, ask about it, listen, be available and try to make time to talk.

- The 5 'R's are helpful in understanding what professionals duties are in relation to responding to an incident.

Recognise – Respond – Reassure – Refer - Record

Appendix D - Types of abuse and neglect

The Department for Education's Tackle Child Abuse campaign has accessible videos to watch

<https://tacklechildabuse.campaign.gov.uk/>

Abuse and neglect is defined as the maltreatment of a child or young person whereby someone may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to prevent harm. They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

All school and college staff should be aware that 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. For children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) additional barriers can exist when identifying abuse and neglect, these include:


- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- being more prone to peer group isolation than other children;
- 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.

To address these additional challenges, schools and colleges should consider extra pastoral support for children with SEND (KCSIE, 2020).

The following are the definition of abuse and neglect as set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) however, the ultimate responsibility to assess and define the type of abuse a child or young person may be subject to is that of the Police and Children's Services – our responsibility is to understand what each category of abuse is and how this can impact on the welfare and development of our children and where we have concerns that a child or young person may be at risk of abuse and neglect (one or more categories can apply) to take appropriate action as early as possible.

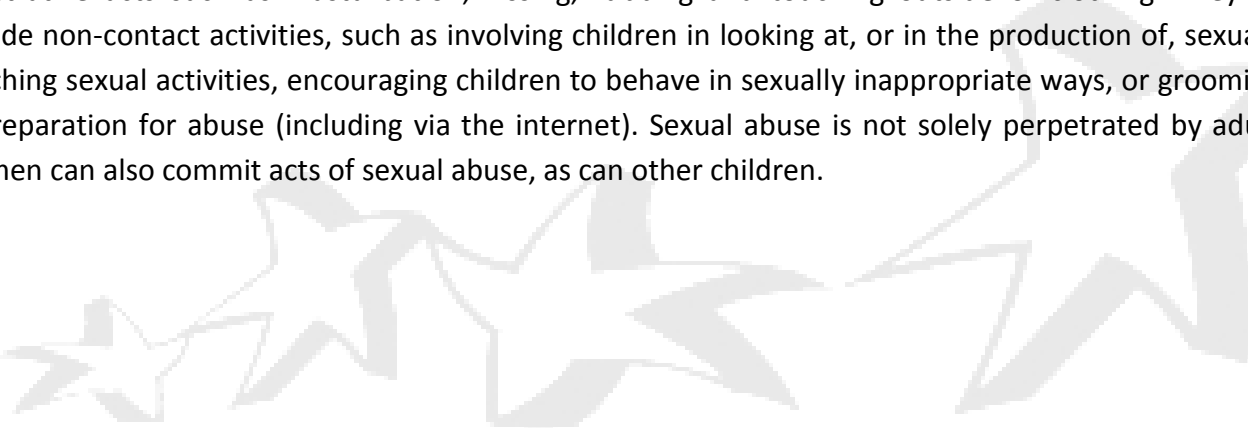
Physical abuse: a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a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

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.



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.



Appendix E Specific actions to take on topical safeguarding issues

General or national guidance will not be included here. A summary of specific duties are in [Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 Annex A](#) and Access to local guidance can be found in [Appendix A](#) of this document.

In recognition that the threshold of child protection is 'likely to suffer' significant harm, TiLA may need to make a referral to children's social care. Where possible, this will involve notifying the parent/carer if it does not place the learner at further risk of harm. In all other circumstances information will be shared in line with section [2.2 Information Sharing](#).

It is also important to recognise the importance of liaising with other education settings who may have siblings attending. It is likely that they may hold additional information which will support early identification of harm and in turn develop your assessment of need.

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

TiLA will ensure that early help intervention is provided as soon as a concern of exploitation is identified. Discussion and advice will be sought from targeted services to consider what support may be available. The learner and their families will be part of any planning and interventions.

- If the learner is at risk of CSE or there is intelligence which indicates that the learner or peer group are at risk of CSE, TiLA will share information with Operation Topaz (the police). This information will support proactive activity to disrupt criminal activity in relation to sexual exploitation.
- If the learner is at risk of CCE information should be shared with Bristol's Violence Reduction Unit - Safer Options. The Safer Options Education Inclusion Managers can advise and support settings to manage risk. Targeted support maybe available to disrupt learners from getting involved with criminality.
- Avon and Somerset Police share 'Missing persons' notifications (which a learner is reported missing from home or care) with education settings with a view to support them to take proactive action and reasonable adjustments in relation to behaviour management and achieving positive educational outcomes. These should be stored securely on the learner's Safeguarding/Child Protection file.

Domestic Abuse –

Operation Encompass is a national operation where local police forces notify when the police are called to an incident to domestic abuse. Avon and Somerset have their own version of this and will notify education settings whenever they have responded to a domestic abuse incident. This will enable the education setting to take proactive action and reasonable adjustments in relation to behaviour management and achieving positive educational outcomes.

Under the current information sharing protocol, the education setting **is not permitted** in sharing this information without seeking consent from Avon and Somerset police in case this can put a victim and learners at further risk of harm. The only exception to this when information is shared with new education setting (part of statutory duties in relation to transfer of the Safeguarding/ Child Protection file, Keeping Children Safe in Education). Additional instructions around this are sent out with every single notification.

- Education settings must have signed up to a Police Safeguarding Notification Briefing to receive these.
- Each setting should have at least 2 members of trained staff able to receive and act upon these notifications.
- Each setting should promote an open culture of safeguarding to enable learners and families to disclose and feel safe to talk about their experiences and what support maybe required.

Female Genital Mutilation -

Mandatory reporting duty: [Click here for government guidance](#)

This is a legal duty for all professionals undertaking teaching work to report known cases of FGM to the police via 101. This is when they:

1. are informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her; or
2. observe physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on

These cases must be referred to the DSL who will support them to carry out their duty. It is also advised any referrals made to the police under the mandatory reporting duty is followed up with children's social care so an assessment of need and support is concurrently considered.

Travel:

National guidance has highlighted going on holiday to a risk affected country is cause for concern, local guidance has been developed to prevent discriminatory action against families from risk affected communities.

- Families are encouraged to notify the education setting when they are looking to travel during term time dates.
- This will prompt a conversation with the DSL/ specialist trained member of staff to discuss and explain what FGM is in that; it is significantly harmful and illegal to practice this.
- The setting will complete an [FGM Referral Risk assessment](#) (available on the [Keeping Bristol Safe Partnership website](#)) with the family to identify any support that the family may require in relation to FGM.
- Proportionate action is taken. Referrals to social care should NOT be automatically made – however should be made if there are high risk concerns identified from the FGM Referral Risk Assessment.
- These assessments should be saved onto the child's Safeguarding/Child Protection file to avoid duplication with new incidents of travel.

Online Safety – Annex C of Keeping Children Safe in Education highlights additional actions schools should take to keep learners safe online.

- For concerns around individual cases where a child has been harmed through online mediums, advice and guidance can be made through the **Professional Online Safeguarding Helpline**, T: 0344 381 4772, E: helpline@saferinternet.org.uk
- Where there have been established cases of online abuse or grooming, the school settings should alert - **Child Exploitation and Online Protection command (CEOPS)** <https://www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-reporting/>

Mental health – linked to section within main body of this policy

Peer on Peer Abuse - linked to section within main body of this policy.

Serious Youth Violence –

To be read in conjunction with the above section around Child Criminal Exploitation. There has been local guidance issued on the issue of [‘Offensive Weapons in Education Settings’](#).

It is important to note that should a weapon be used or there is threat of use, the police should be called immediately.

- The same day a weapon is found Safer Options should be called for a multi-disciplinary assessment of risk.
- Whilst it is acknowledged that the decision to exclude remains with the Headteacher/principal it is recommended that consultation with the Safer Options Education Inclusion Manger is made so as not to further put the child at further risk of harm if they are excluded.
- Alternatives to exclusions should be considered first in recognition that by doing so a learner it may be at further risk of harm out in the community.
- Police will be notified through the multi-agency discussion held at the ‘Out of Court Disposals Panel’ to prevent students unnecessarily getting a criminal record.

Preventing Radicalisation - The Prevent duty

All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”.¹¹⁰ This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools’ and colleges’ wider safeguarding obligations. Designated safeguarding leads and other senior leaders should familiarise themselves with the revised [Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#), especially paragraphs 57-76, which are specifically concerned with schools (and also covers childcare).

The guidance is set out in terms of four general themes:

- risk assessment,
- working in partnership,
- staff training, and
- IT policies.

Private Fostering

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child:

- under the age of 16 years (under 18, if disabled)
- by someone other than a parent or close relative (*Close family relative is defined as a 'grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt' and includes half-siblings and step-parents; it does not include great-aunts or uncles, great grandparents or cousins.)
- with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more.

Cases of private fostering arrangements must be reported to children's social care to ensure that needs are adequately made.

Statutory guidance states that this should be done at least 6 weeks before the arrangement is due to start or as soon as you are made aware of the arrangements. Not to do so is a criminal offence.

Further support and reasonable adjustments should be made by the education setting to promote achievement of positive educational outcomes.

Young Carers

A young carer is a person under 18 who regularly provides emotional and/or practical support and assistance for a family member who is disabled, physically or mentally unwell or who misuses substances.

The setting will support learners who are young carers to appropriate support. To find out what is available locally visit the Bristol City Council Website - <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/social-care-health/support-for-young-carers>

The Carers Support Centre can undertake an assessment of need and provide bespoke support. <https://www.carerssupportcentre.org.uk/young-carers/making-a-referral/>

Appendix F – COVID 19 Addendum Policy in the event of lockdown

Scope

In response to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic schools are having to adapt to national school closures; limited on-site support for some vulnerable children and children of key workers. The effect is that schools are having to carefully support, monitor and safeguard children who are vulnerable and who, if they are not in school, could be at risk. This appendix clarifies how ALL SCHOOLS across the Trust will seek to ensure that we do everything to ensure the safety of our children and young people continues to be of the highest priority.

This appendix will cover the following areas:

1. Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) – COVID-19
2. Dedicated Safeguarding Leads (DSL)
3. Children being supervised in settings other than their usual school
4. Online Safety whilst pupils/students are away from school
5. Recruitment of Staff and Single Central Record
6. Checklist for schools

1. Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) – COVID-19

These changes and or amendments to our existing policy follow the guidance from the DfE/Government which can be accessed in full here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-other-providers>

Principles:

- KCSIE is statutory safeguarding guidance that schools and colleges should continue to have regard to as per their legislative duty and/or funding agreement requirements
- We continue to ensure that with regard to safeguarding the best interests of children come first
- That despite the challenge that COVID-19 presents us everyone should continue to raise any concerns that they have for children
- That sites and access to school buildings continue with existing safeguarding procedures and practice and that unsuitable people are not allowed access to children
- That children continue to be protected when they are online

Practice:

- All schools and DSLs (or deputies) continue to receive and take into account updated advice and guidance from DfE; Local Authority and other external services
- Staff in all TiLA schools should continue to raise concerns using their school system (CPOMS) AND staff should act immediately on any safeguarding concerns
- Each school has a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). In these times of uncertainty in respect of people's continued health then all our schools will put in place cover arrangements for their DSL and the work that they are doing
- Bullying/Peer on peer abuse: each school will ensure that there are effective means for pupils/students to communicate concerns, including maintaining anonymity when needed. Secondary

provision will utilise the 'Whisper' button while primary provisions will ensure there are effective means of communication for pupils and/or home

- Concerns about a member of staff posing a safeguarding risk: staff should continue to follow the principles and practice within our existing policy and which is also found in Part 4 of KCSIE
- Each school will have in place procedures by which staff can raise concerns about those children who do not meet the definition of vulnerable – via pastoral or SLT staff (each school to identify)
- The following practice should be adopted when staff have concerns about a child who is not in school and/or working remotely:

○ EACH SCHOOL TO ADD CONTEXT PLEASE

2. Dedicated Safeguarding Leads (DSL)

Each of our schools have DSLs in place and also people to cover for them if necessary. These people should have also received appropriate training (Level 3). It is important that each school makes these arrangements known to all staff.

See Page 7 for the school DSLs and Deputy DSLs

Where a DSL or a trained deputy is not onsite then each school will identify a member of SLT who is on site to coordinate safeguarding arrangements and follow up.

3. Children being supervised in settings other than their usual school

With spread of COVID-19 it is possible that children on roll in our schools may be supervised in another setting. If this is the case then for vulnerable children we have a duty to liaise with the receiving institution to provide any relevant welfare and child protection information.

It will be the responsibility of the DSL or their deputy to provide this or if delegated to do so the school's SENCO. The information provided will be some or all of the following:

- A vulnerable child's EHC plan
- A child in need plan
- Child protection plan
- Personal Education plan (for LAC)
- If relevant the name of the child'; social worker

This communication should take place (ideally) before the child arrives at the receiving institution.

For LAC then we must also contact the Headteacher of the Virtual School to inform them of this change of setting.

4. Online Safety: whilst pupils/students are in school and when pupils/students are away from school

The DfE guidance stresses that 'it will be more important than ever that schools provide a safe environment, including online.'

In school guidance on appropriate filters and monitoring systems can be found here: <https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-centre/teachers-and-school-staff/appropriate-filtering-and-monitoring>

There should be no changes to our normal in school systems for securing on-line safety of our pupils or students. But of course, most of our children and young people will be working from home and all staff have a responsibility to continue to fulfil their safeguarding duty of care.

The DfE are due to release guidance on remote education shortly and we will update this appendix accordingly when they do.

5. Recruitment of Staff and Single Central Record

Recruitment of staff will continue using a virtual environment to interview. Panels will continue to follow safer recruitment practices throughout the recruitment process.

When a position is formally offered a DBS check will be carried out in the usual way, but the documentation will be validated using scanned or photographed documentation, no photocopies will be accepted. On the first day at work, or prior if the schools reopen, the original documents will be validated. No-one will work unsupervised without original documentation having been seen and validated.

In the interim, there are number of key links that each school needs to use to provide their staff with guidance and support:

<https://swgfl.org.uk/resources/safe-remote-learning/>
<https://static.lgfl.net/LgflNet/downloads/digisafe/Safe-Lessons-by-Video-and-Livestream.pdf>

Staff should always remember that the starting point for considering the safety of their children when working online is the same as that which applies normally in school. Ensuring that our Acceptable Use of IT policy is adhered to by staff and pupils; that staff are very aware of the code of conduct in respect of any communication with children and young people, including the use of social media.

Staff should also ensure their on line learning is in line with privacy and data protection/GDPR requirements – see [TiLA GDPR Policy](#)