



SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION PROCEDURES PART 2 SEPT 23

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Our School

Our Context

Stanton Vale is a designated SLD (severe learning disability) school which supports pupils with a range of needs from the age of 2 -19. We aim to meet pupils specific needs by offering a range of personalised learning approaches and curriculum Pathways and Avenues. Stanton Vale is warm, lively and sensory learning environment and staff are highly trained in supporting physical, medical, social emotional and education needs of all pupils.

We have strong links with therapeutic agencies such as Physiotherapy, Occupational Health, Sensory Occupational Health, Dramatherpy, Speech and Language Therapy, The Visual Impairment Service, The Hearing Impaired Service as well as Early Help and Social Care.

All visitors on arrival to Stanton Vale use our digital sign in system (inventory) and receive either a Green (DBS checked) or red lanyard (Non-DBS). Visitors are also given a safeguarding leaflet with procedures and members of the safeguarding team who are present on site who they can see if they have any concerns in relation safeguarding.

Any safeguarding concerns regarding pupils are recorded using ‘My Concern’ by staff. If staff have any low-level concerns reading staff behaviour and conduct, this is recorded using ‘Confide’. We use our MIS system (RM Integris) to report behaviour concerns, including any physical interventions have taken place to support pupils. Staff are trained in TEAM Teach to understand and employ de-escalation strategies and to support pupils who may require physical intervention to keep them or others safe. Staff across school have also received Zones of regulation training and Zones of regulation is used across school to support our children and young people with regulation of their emotions.

Our Pupils, Our Families and Our Community

Pupils who attend Stanton Vale school have a range of needs including profound and multiple learning disabilities (PMLD), severe learning disabilities (SLD), some of which have complex medical needs, complex autism and a range of communication needs. A large percentage of pupils who attend Stanton Vale are pre-verbal, so we use a range of communications systems such as Makaton, PECS and phonics to support the development of communication and ensuring pupils are able to express their wants and needs.

Pupils who attend Stanton Vale come from a number of local authorities including, Derbyshire, Derby City, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire and Staffordshire, so the majority of our pupils require transport to attend school. There are pupils who live more locally and are transported by parents.

Data from 4 th Sept 2023	Amount %
Number of planned places	110
Number of pupils on roll	110
Pupils with EAL	7 (6%)
Pupils who receive pupil premium	42 (37%)
Pupils who are looked after	6 (5%)
Pupils who are Child In Need	32 (29%)
Pupils who are white British (largest ethnicity in school)	93 (85%)

Pupils in Early Years provision	14 (13%)
Pupils on our support pathway (with profound and multiple learning difficulties)	24 (22%)
Pupils in our explore pathway/avenue (with Severe learning difficulties)	19 (17%)
Pupils in our nurture pathway/avenue (with Severe learning difficulties)	19 (17%)
Pupils in our aspire pathway/avenue (with a range of moderate and severe learning difficulties)	33 (31%)

We recognise that our pupils with special educational needs (SEN) or disabilities or certain health conditions may face additional safeguarding challenges and are 3 times more likely to be abused than their peers. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group, including:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's condition without further exploration.
- Pupils being more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other pupils.
- The potential for pupils with SEN, disabilities or certain health conditions being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs.
- Communication barriers and difficulties in managing or reporting these challenges.

We offer extra pastoral support to our pupils.

We offer enhanced communication support to our pupils.

Any concerns of abuse involving pupils with SEND will require close liaison with the DSL/ DDSL and the SENCO.

We understand that some children will be more vulnerable, both online and offline, due to their individual needs and / or personal circumstances.

We understand that some young people will require more support to keep themselves safe. We are all committed to providing the additional support, education, guidance or multi agency protection that these pupils need to be able to achieve and thrive.

We will ensure that we remain particularly alert to the potential need for additional support at any tier or threshold for a child who:

- is disabled or has certain health conditions and has specific additional needs.
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan).
- has a mental health need.
- is a young carer.
- is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines.
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home.
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, sexual or criminal exploitation.
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited.
- has a family member in prison or is affected by parental offending.
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse.
- is misusing alcohol and other drugs themselves.

- has returned home to their family from care.
- is at risk of ‘honour’-based abuse such as Female Genital Mutilation or Forced Marriage.
- is a privately fostered child.
- is persistently absent from education, including persistent absences for part of the school day.

Recognising Abuse and Taking Action

Our Training and Our Support

We are all trained in recognising and responding to signs of abuse; training is bespoke to our role and responsibility. The DSL shares an annual safeguarding training and development calendar so that we receive updates / guidance and training throughout the year that ensures we are confident and competent to meet the needs of our pupils. This is broken down into different terms, with key priorities identified. All staff complete statutory training on safeguarding and child protection practices, KCSIE Updates, Prevent, online safety, FGM and private fostering which is delivered through face to face CPD meetings and online learning platform (national college).

Safeguarding Training / Awareness	DSL / DDSL	School staff in regulated activity	Staff in non-regulated activity	Governors
Safeguarding and Child Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓
KCSIE updates	✓	✓	✓	✓
PREVENT	✓	✓	✓	✓
Online Safety	✓	✓		
FGM	✓	✓		
Private Fostering	✓	✓		
Safer Recruitment	✓			✓

Training Calendar

Name of Training	Within normal hours and can be completed in own time	Allocated extra hours and date of completion
Safeguarding children and protecting them from abuse and neglect	4/9/23 – 1 hour by DSL	
Changes to keeping children safe in education 2023	4/9/23 – 1 hour by DSL	
Online Safety for educational settings (National College)	20/10/23 – 53 mins	
Filtering & Monitoring Systems (National College)	24/11/23 – 53 mins	
Data Protection & GDPR	5/9/23 – 30 mins	

Prevent Duty for special schools (National College)		22/12/23 – 53 mins
Understanding FGM (National College)		22/12/23 – 53 mins
Certificate in Legionella for Special Schools (National College)	15/9/23 – 23 mins	
Certificate in Health and Safety in Special Schools (National College)		22/12/23 – 30 mins

We have a team of staff in our school who are trained to lead safeguarding across our school. The DSL or the DDSL will always be available on site. If we have concerns about a pupil (both in school or outside of school) we always seek advice from the DSL or the DDSL. For more information on the role of the DSL and DDSL, please refer to Part 1 Esteem Safeguarding Policy

Our Safeguarding Team	Names	Contact Details
DSL	Andy Bunney	abunney@stantonvale.co.uk
DDSL	Emma Kehoe	ekehoe@stantonvale.co.uk
Link Governor	Aimee Perkinson	aperkinson@stantonvale.co.uk
Link Trustee	Mark Emley	memley@esteemmat.co.uk

If the DSL or DDSL requires support or guidance, they can contact:

Role	Contact	Details
Esteem Head of Safeguarding and Early Help	Hannah Longley	hlongley@esteemmat.co.uk
Esteem Head of HR	Maxine Day	mday@esteemmat.co.uk
FASST Senior Key Worker (Early Help)	Chantelle Taylor-Walster	ctaylor-walster@esteemmat.co.uk
Chair of LGB (if concerns are around the Head Teacher)	Martin Gilraine	mgilraine@stantonvale.co.uk
Local Safeguarding Advice Line	Starting Point	01629533190

Our school and Esteem Multi Academy Trust recognises that supporting pupils and families who may be at risk can be challenging for the staff involved. The DSL (or DDSL) has access to regular Safeguarding Supervision and the Esteem DSL Network.

All staff can access support via Westfield Health.

We follow Stanton Vale school procedures where we have any concerns regarding the welfare or safety of a pupil. Our visitors, volunteers, Governors and Trustees also follow Stanton Vale school procedures, this is made clear to them. All are provided with a safeguarding leaflet on arrival and briefed by a member of the reception team, confirmation of which safeguarding team are present in school and made aware of who to report to. Visitors, volunteers and agency staff have a briefing from the safeguarding team and sign to say they have received the appropriate information. Taxi drivers and escorts have cards which includes the safeguarding team.

Communicating and Working with Parents and Carers

Where appropriate, we will discuss any concerns about a pupil with their parents or carers. The DSL will normally do this in the event of concern or disclosure.

Other staff will only talk to parents or carers about any such concerns following consultation with the DSL.

If we believe that notifying the parents or carers would increase the risk to the pupil, we will discuss this with the local authority children's social care team before doing so.

In the case of allegations of abuse made against other children, we will normally notify the parents or carers of all the children involved. We will think carefully about what information we provide about the other child involved, and when. We will work with the police and/or local authority children's social care to make sure our approach to information sharing is consistent.

The DSL will, along with any relevant agencies (this will be decided on a case-by-case basis):

- Meet with the victim's parents or carers, with the victim, to discuss what's being put in place to safeguard them and understand their wishes in terms of what support they may need and how the report will be progressed.
- Meet with the alleged perpetrator's parents or carers to discuss support for them, and what's being put in place that will impact them, e.g. moving them out of classes with the victim, and the reason(s) behind any decision(s).

If school have assessed that Early Help intervention would be appropriate for the pupil or for the family, this referral to Esteem FASST or (Derbyshire Early Help through Starting Point - 01629533190) will only be completed with consent. Parents and Carers do have the right to withdraw their consent at any point.

Recording and Reporting

For Staff

We will hold records in line with our Esteem Records Retention Policy.

All safeguarding concerns, discussions, decisions made and the reasons for those decisions, will be recorded on My Concern. If I am in any doubt about whether to record something, I will discuss it with the DSL / DDSL.

Records will include:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern.
- Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved.
- A note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome.

Concerns, referrals and any other documents regarding safeguarding a pupil (including meeting minutes and reports) will be uploaded and stored in My Concern. This confidential information and will be held securely on My Concern and only available to those who have a right or professional need to see them.

Any non-confidential records will be readily accessible and available.

Safeguarding records relating to individual children will be retained for a reasonable period of time after they have left the school.

Safeguarding records which contain information about allegations of sexual abuse will be retained for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the inquiry.

If a child for whom the school has, or has had, safeguarding concerns moves to another school, the DSL will ensure that their child protection file is forwarded as soon as possible, securely, and separately from the main pupil file.

To allow the new school/college to have support in place when the child arrives, this should be within:

- **5 days** for an in-year transfer.
- **The first 5 days** of the start of a new term.

In addition, if the concerns are significant or complex, and/or social care are involved, the DSL will speak to the DSL of the receiving school and provide information to enable them to have time to make any necessary preparations to ensure the safety of the child.

- Our records are predominantly kept electronically through our safeguarding platform (MyConcern). Some paper files are also held within school, in a storage room, which requires an access code.
- Any transfer of files between school is done through our online system (My Concern) and is accepted by the DSL. Those pupils whose files don't arrive via 'My Concern' are delivered in person by the DSL from the school and signed for by DSL at Stanton Vale. Any files relating to meetings with sensitive information are sent through a secure portal from professionals, e.g Egress, Perspective Lite
- To ensure files are kept safe, there are only DSL/DDSL who have access to safeguarding systems for electronic files and the set of keys for the safe, which allows access to keys for paper files.

Stanton Vale shares information with professionals through meetings, Egress, Perspective Lite and other online portals which require access to be granted.

Please refer to the EMAT Retention Policy September 23

For Our Pupils

Where there is a safeguarding concern, adults will take the pupil's wishes and feelings into account when reporting. The DSL will consider the pupils wishes and feelings when determining what action to take and what services to provide.

We recognise the importance of ensuring pupils feel safe and comfortable to come forward and report any concerns and/or allegations.

To achieve this, we:

- Have systems in place for pupils to confidently report abuse. Staff use a range of communication methods to support pupils with reporting concerns, including PECS/Makaton and AAC devices.
- Pupils are encouraged to report any concerns to familiar staff, including the safeguarding team, who are on posters around school, including classes. We constantly reassure pupils that they have a voice, will be listened to and what they say will be taken seriously. They know that they will be supported and kept safe. They will never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse.
- Ensure our reporting systems are well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for pupils.
- Pupils are made aware of the reporting systems and processes, through discussion in relationships/sex education curriculum, circle time and pupil safeguarding posters around school with key staff to speak to.
- Make it clear to pupils that their concerns will be taken seriously, and that they can safely express their views and give feedback.
- Staff ensure that pupils are made to feel safe in submitting any concerns they have, e.g. reassurances provided following disclosures]

Our Safeguarding Procedures

If a Pupil is Suffering or Likely to Suffer Harm or is in Immediate Danger.

We will make a referral to children's social care and/or the police **immediately** if we believe a child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm or is in immediate danger.

Anyone can make a referral but our DSL and DDSL are trained to lead on referrals.

If staff have made the referral directly and they are not the DSL or the DDSL, staff will inform the DSL or DDSL immediately or as soon as possible.

We will ensure we follow the procedures for making a referral to Social Care as determined by our local Safeguarding Partnership – Starting Point

[Starting Point contact and referral service - Derbyshire County Council](#)

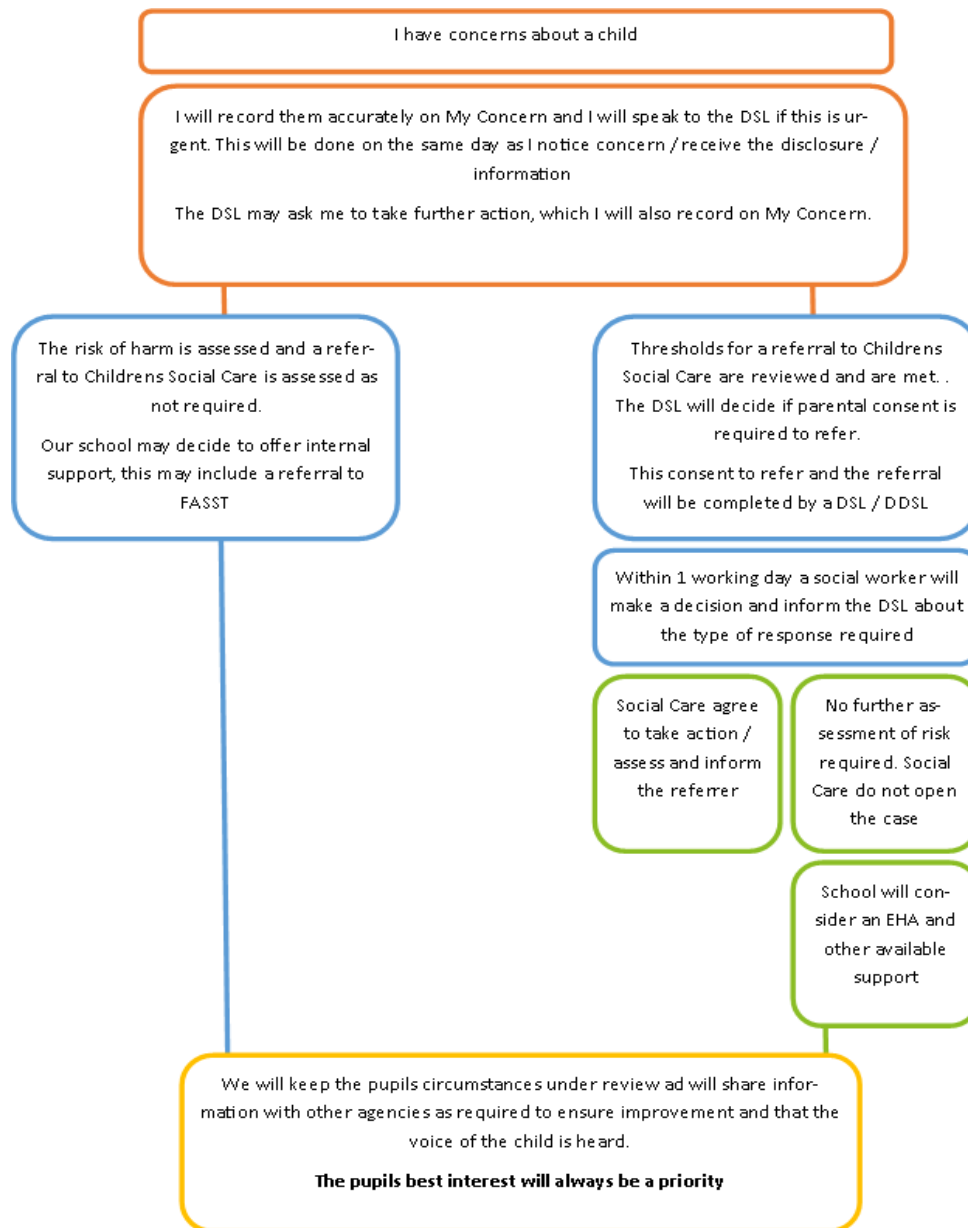
If a Pupil Makes a Disclosure to Me.

If a pupil discloses a safeguarding issue to me, I will:

- Listen to and believe them. I will allow them time to talk freely and will not ask leading questions.
- Stay calm and I won't show that I am shocked or upset.
- Tell the pupil they have done the right thing in telling me. I won't tell them they should have told me sooner.
- Explain what will happen next and that I will have to pass this information on. I will not promise to keep it a secret.
- Write up my conversation on My Concern as soon as possible on the day the information was received using the child's own words. I will stick to the facts, and I won't put my own judgement on it. I will ensure that my language is professional and cannot be misconstrued. I will record information as if it is going to be shared with external partners and parents / carers.
- Ensure that the DSL has received the report. Alternatively, if appropriate, I will make a referral to children's social care and/or the police directly and I will tell the DSL as soon as possible. Aside from these people, I will not disclose the information to anyone else unless told to do so by a relevant authority involved in the safeguarding process.
- I understand that some pupils may:
 - Not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited or neglected.
 - Not recognise their experiences as harmful.
 - Feel embarrassed, humiliated, or threatened. This could be due to their vulnerability, disability, sexual orientation and/or language barriers.
 - Not be able to disclose using verbal communication and need access to augmentative communication systems and staff trained.
 - Communicate through their behaviour or require staff to recognise changes in their presentation, concentration and motivation.

None of this will stop me from having a 'professional curiosity' and speaking to the DSL if I have concerns about a child.

If I have Concerns About a Child (As Opposed to Believing A Child Is Suffering Or Likely to Suffer From Harm, or That They Are In Immediate Danger).



I will record my concern onto My Concern and I will speak to the DSL or DDSL to agree a course of action. I may be required to take low level actions and record this onto the My Concern system.

If in exceptional circumstances the DSL or the DDSL is not available, this will not delay appropriate action being taken. I will speak to a member of the Senior Leadership team and/or take advice from Esteem Head of Safeguarding, a Senior Practitioner in the Esteem Family and Student Support Team and / or local authority children’s social care. I know I can also seek advice at any time from the NSPCC helpline on 0808 800 5000.

If I take any actions directly, including making a referral to children’s local authority social care, I will always seek advice from Esteem MAT and I will share details with the DSL as soon as practically possible. If I make a referral

directly, I will record the details on My Concern immediately. Any online or paper-based referral must be uploaded as a file onto My Concern.

Referral

If it is appropriate to refer the case to local authority children's social care or the police, the DSL will usually make the referral or will support me to do so. The DSL will refer to the local safeguarding partnership / board threshold document and will evidence their concerns using the descriptors published.

The local authority will make a decision within 1 working day of a referral about what course of action to take and will let the person who made the referral know the outcome. The DSL or person who made the referral must follow up with the local authority if this information is not made available and ensure outcomes and any discussions are accurately recorded on My Concern.

If the pupil's situation does not seem to be improving after the referral, the DSL or person who made the referral must follow local escalation procedures to ensure their concerns have been addressed and that the child's situation improves.

Esteem FASST and Early Help Assessment (EHA)

Esteem FASST are our central Early Help Service. They have a tiered model of support that all pupils and families can access to ensure the right support at the right time.

Further information and referral forms can be found at www.fasst-esteem.co.uk

If an EHA is appropriate, the DSL will generally lead on either liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment or will make a referral to the Esteem FASST who will then lead as appropriate. I may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner. We will discuss and agree, with statutory safeguarding partners, levels for the different types of assessment, as part of local arrangements.

The DSL will keep the case under constant review and the school will consider a referral to local authority children's social care if the situation does not seem to be improving. Timelines of interventions will be monitored and reviewed.

Specific Safeguarding Concerns.

We are trained to notice and to have professional curiosity.

We are supported to discuss our observations and our concerns with a DSL/ DDSL

We are encouraged to have confidence to challenge and think the unthinkable.

These indicators of abuse and the action we will consider are not an exhaustive list but are points for reflection and consideration. (what indicators are you referring

We are skilled at identifying indicators of abuse. We notice changes in behaviour, presentation, motivation and communication and we know what actions are required to promote a pupils wellbeing and to keep them safe.

If it is appropriate to refer the case to local authority children's social care or the police, the DSL will make the referral or support us to do so.

If I make a referral directly, I tell the DSL immediately or as soon as possible.

The local authority will make a decision within 1 working day of a referral about what course of action to take and will let the person who made the referral know the outcome. The DSL or person who made the referral must follow up with the local authority if this information is not made available, and ensure outcomes are properly recorded.

If the child's situation does not seem to be improving after the referral, the DSL or person who made the referral must follow local escalation procedures to ensure their concerns have been addressed and that the child's situation improves.

Where there are differences and disagreements between agencies or practitioners, a clear framework should be in place to ensure that timely and effective resolution is reached. All workers should feel able to challenge decision making and to see this as their responsibility in order to promote the best multi-agency safeguarding practice for the unborn, children, young people and their families/carers. This policy provides workers with the means to raise concerns that they have about decisions made by other practitioners or agencies. Please also see [Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership multi-agency safeguarding children procedures](#) for further information and guidance

A pupil whose behaviour towards other pupils causes a safeguarding concern or where we have received an allegation of Child-on-Child Abuse (peer-on-peer where the young people are 18+

We recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Abuse will never be tolerated or passed off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up", as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours and an unsafe environment for pupils. We have an attitude that child on child abuse can happen here.

We recognise that some groups of children are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows that girls, children with SEN and/or disabilities, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) children are at greater risk of child-on-child abuse. All child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

Most cases of pupils hurting other pupils will be dealt with under our school's behaviour policy, but this child protection and safeguarding policy will apply to any allegations or concerns that raise safeguarding concerns of harm or risk.

This might include where the alleged behaviour:

- Is serious, and potentially a criminal offence.
- Could put pupils in the school at risk of harm.
- Is violent.
- Involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol.
- Involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes).

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur:

- Between 2 children of any age and sex.
- Through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

- Online and face to face (both physically and verbally).

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap.

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school.

Managing allegations of child-on-child abuse (and peer-on-peer abuse where the young people are 18+)

When supporting victims, we will:

- Reassure that the law on child-on-child abuse is there to protect them, not criminalise them.
- Reassure that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.
- Ensure that they are never given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting any form of abuse or neglect. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

When supporting alleged perpetrators, the DSL will:

- Take the lead role in any disciplining of the alleged perpetrator(s).
- Provide support (or refer to a service to provide support) at the same time as taking any disciplinary action.

Disciplinary action can be taken while other investigations are going on, e.g. by the police. The fact that another body is investigating or has investigated an incident doesn't (in itself) prevent our school from coming to its own conclusion about what happened and imposing a penalty accordingly. We will consider these matters on a case-by-case basis, taking into account whether:

- Taking action would prejudice an investigation and/or subsequent prosecution – we will liaise with the police and/or LA children's social care to determine this.
- There are circumstances that make it unreasonable or irrational for us to reach our own view about what happened while an independent investigation is ongoing.

When recording and reporting an allegation of abuse against another pupil we will:

- Record the allegation and inform the DSL immediately, but we will not investigate it.

The DSL will:

- Contact the local authority children's social care team and follow its advice, as well as the police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence.
- Put a risk assessment and support plan into place for all children involved (including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected) with a named person they can talk to if needed. This will include considering school transport as a potentially vulnerable place for a victim or alleged perpetrator(s).
- Contact the Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), if appropriate.

If the incident is a criminal offence and there are delays in the criminal process, the DSL will work closely with the police (and other agencies as required) while protecting children and/or taking any disciplinary measures against the alleged perpetrator. We will ask the police if we have any questions about the investigation.

We will create a supportive environment at Stanton Vale school to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse by:

- Regularly reviewing decisions and actions and updating policies with lessons learnt.
- Looking out for potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, and deciding on a course of action where we identify any patterns.
- Considering if there are wider cultural issues within the school that enabled inappropriate behaviour to occur and whether revising policies and/or providing extra staff training could minimise the risk of it happening again.
- Being alert to reports of sexual violence and/or harassment that may point to environmental or systemic problems that could be addressed by updating policies, processes and the curriculum, or could reflect wider issues in the local area that should be shared with safeguarding partners.
- Remaining alert to the possible challenges of detecting signs that a child has experienced sexual violence and show sensitivity to their needs.
- Challenging any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between peers, including requesting or sending sexual images.
- Challenging physical behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, pulling down trousers, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.
- Being vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders – for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys.
- Ensuring our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent.
(<https://www.stantonvale.co.uk/pshe>)
- Ensuring pupils are able to easily and confidently report abuse using our reporting systems.
- Ensuring we reassure victims that they are being taken seriously.
- Supporting pupils who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape or assault by penetration. We will do all we can to make sure the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and any witnesses are not bullied or harassed.
- Considering intra familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following a report of sexual violence and/or harassment.
- Ensuring staff are trained to understand:
 - How to recognise the indicators and signs of child-on-child abuse and know how to identify it and respond to reports.
 - That even if there are no reports of child-on-child abuse in school, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an attitude of “it could happen here”.
 - That if they have any concerns about a child’s welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told, and that victims may not always make a direct report. For example:
 - Children can show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to.
 - A friend may make a report.
 - A member of staff may overhear a conversation.
 - A child’s behaviour might indicate that something is wrong.
 - That certain children may face additional barriers to telling someone because of their vulnerability, disability, gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation.

- That a pupil harming a peer could be a sign that the child is being abused themselves, and that this would fall under the scope of this policy.
- The important role they have to play in preventing child-on-child abuse and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it.
- That they should speak to the DSL if they have any concerns.
- That social media is likely to play a role in the fall-out from any incident or alleged incident, including for potential contact between the victim, alleged perpetrator(s) and friends from either side.

A pupil who has raised concerns around sharing of nudes and semi-nudes ('sexting')

At Stanton Vale School, if a member of staff is made aware of an incident involving the consensual or non-consensual sharing of nude or semi-nude images/videos (also known as 'sexting' or 'youth produced sexual imagery') they will explain to the pupil that they need to report the incident and reassure them that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

Staff will monitor pupil behavior and log any changes in on 'My Concern'.

Staff will **not**:

- View, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a pupil to share or download it (if I have already viewed the imagery by accident, I must report this to the DSL).
- Delete the imagery or ask the pupil to delete it.
- Ask the pupil(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL's responsibility).
- Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the pupil(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers.
- Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved.

The member of staff will record all of this information accurately on My Concern. **The DSL / DDSL will review the information.** Following a report of an incident, the DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff which may include the staff member who reported the incident and the safeguarding or leadership team that manages safeguarding concerns. This meeting will consider the initial evidence and aim to determine:

- Whether there is an immediate risk to pupil(s).
- If a referral needs to be made to the police and/or children's social care.
- What further information is required to decide on the best response.
- Whether the image(s) has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms (this may be unknown).
- Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images or videos from devices or online services – this is likely to be on advice from the police.
- Any relevant facts about the pupils involved, which would influence risk assessment.
- If there is a need to contact another school, college, setting or individual.
- Whether to contact parents or carers of the pupils involved (in most cases parents/carers should be involved).

The DSL will make an immediate referral to police and/or children’s social care if:

- The incident involves an adult.
- There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example, owing to special educational needs).
- What the DSL knows about the images or videos suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person’s developmental stage or are violent.
- The imagery involves sexual acts and any pupil in the images or videos is under 13.
- The DSL has reason to believe a pupil is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes (for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming).

If none of the above apply then the DSL, in consultation with the headteacher and other members of staff as appropriate, may decide to respond to the incident without involving the police or children’s social care. The decision will be made and recorded in line with the procedures set out in this policy.

Further review by the DSL

If at the initial review stage a decision has been made not to refer to police and/or children’s social care, the DSL will conduct a further review to establish the facts and assess the risks.

They may hold interviews with the pupils involved (if appropriate and all pupils involved attend your school).

If at any point in the process there is a concern that a pupil has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children’s social care and/or the police immediately.

Informing parents/carers

The DSL will inform parents/carers at an early stage and keep them involved in the process, unless there is a good reason to believe that involving them would put the pupil at risk of harm.

Referring to the police

If it is necessary to refer an incident to the police, this will be done through, dialling 101.

Recording incidents

All incidents of sharing of nudes and semi-nudes, and the decisions made in responding to them, will be recorded on My Concern.

Curriculum coverage

Pupils are taught about the issues surrounding the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes as part of our relationships and sex education and online safety curriculum.

A pupil who is Missing from Education or is Absent from Education

We understand that pupils who go missing from education could be at increased vulnerability to neglect, child sexual and child criminal exploitation - particularly County Lines. There are many circumstances where a child may become Missing from Education, but some children are particularly at risk.

Pupils being absent from education for prolonged periods and/or on repeat can act as a warning sign to a range of safeguarding issues.

Indicators of risk may include:

Patterns of unauthorised absence, particularly in regard to:

- Pupils from a Gypsy, Roma or Traveler family.
- Pupils from Service Personnel families.
- Pupils who arrive from new migrant families.

- Pupils who are supervised by the youth justice system.
- Patterns of disengagement from parents / carers (not being able to get in touch, no responses to phone calls, e-mails, Class DOJO or home visits)
- Any warning signs that a child may be travelling to conflict zones, be at risk of FGM or forced marriage.
- Any signs that a child may be suffering from harm or neglect, or these risks have been identified.

Actions we will consider are:

- We work closely to ensure we put appropriate safeguarding responses in place for children who go missing from education. This links to the schools attendance policy on our website. The appropriate referral is completed in a timely manner to the local authority to make them aware.
- Stanton Vale School holds at least two emergency contact numbers for each pupil. If a child goes missing from school and we are unable to locate them, we will inform parents/carers and we will also contact the Police to report them missing. This will ensure that the Police and other partners have a true picture of missing episodes, which are indicators of risk for some children.

A pupil who is persistently absent from education, including persistent absences for part of the school day.

Indicators of risk may include:

A child being absent from education, and missing education, are vital warning signs of safeguarding risks to a child

- It could indicate that a child is being abused or neglected, or that a child is being sexually or criminally exploited
- It might also indicate that a child has mental health problems, or is at risk of:
 - Substance abuse, travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation (FGM), honour-based abuse or forced marriage or exploitation

Actions we will consider are:

- The school will notify the Local Authority of any pupil/student who fails to attend school regularly after making reasonable enquiries or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of 15 days or more.
- Staff will be trained in signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns which may be related to being absent, such as travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.
- If a staff member suspects that a child is suffering from harm or neglect, we will follow local child protection procedures, including with respect to making reasonable enquiries. We will make an immediate referral to the local authority children's social care team, and the police, if the child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger
- Referring families for Early Help through our FASST team
- Follow our attendance procedures and introduce a supporting attendance plan
- Contacting the Local Authority to support with provision in the family home, through the Out of School Tuition (OOST) team

A pupil who may be a Young Carer

Indicators of risk may include:

Young carers provide care, assistance or support to another family member who is disabled, physically or mentally ill, or has a substance misuse problem. Young carers can carry out significant or substantial caring tasks, taking on a level of responsibility that is above what should be expected from a young person. As well as the daily tasks, such as housework, cooking and bathing, young carers live with the added pressure of school. Caring can be satisfying but it can also be exhausting and make great demands on a young person's time, health and emotions.

Actions we will consider are:

- If staff suspect that a pupil is a young carer, they will contact the County Council for information, advice and support related to their caring role. Young Carers have their own dedicated telephone number should they wish to speak to a Young Carers Assessor. Your Young Carers Assessor will be able to offer practical advice, guidance and signposting to other relevant services, as well as working with the young person to develop a support plan and completing a statutory carers assessment. Contact details for Derbyshire carers association is 01773833833. General enquiries at info@derbyshirecarers.co.uk

A pupil who may be at risk of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) is a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator, and/or through violence or the threat of violence.

We recognise that Child Criminal Exploitation can include children being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines, working in cannabis factories, shoplifting, or pickpocketing. They can also be forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/committing serious violence to others. We understand that both girls and boys can be vulnerable to this type of abuse but it can look different for boys and for girls so the indicators may be different.

Indicators of risk may include:

- Unexplained gifts, money or new possessions.
- Associate with other children involved in exploitation.
- Suffer from changes in emotional well-being.
- Misuse alcohol and other drugs.
- Go missing from home or care for periods of time or regularly come home late.
- Go missing and are subsequently found in areas away from their home.
- Regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.
- Have been the victim or perpetrator of serious violence (e.g. knife crime).

- Are involved in receiving requests for drugs via a phone line, moving drugs, handing over and collecting money for drugs.
- Are exposed to techniques such as ‘plugging’, where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection.
- Are found in accommodation that they have no connection with, often called a ‘trap house or cuckooing’ or hotel room where there is drug activity.
- Owe a ‘debt bond’ to their exploiters.
- Have their bank accounts used to facilitate drug dealing.

Actions we will consider are:

- If a member of staff suspects CCE, they will discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority’s children’s social care team and the police, if appropriate.

A pupil who may be at risk of serious violence

Indicators of risk may include:

- Increased absence from school.
- Change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups.
- Significant decline in performance.
- Signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing
- Signs of assault or unexplained injuries
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions (this could indicate that the child has been approached by, or is involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation (see above).

We understand the following risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence include:

- Being male.
- Having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school.
- Having experienced child maltreatment.
- Having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery.

Actions we will consider are:

Staff will be aware of these indicators and risk factors. If a member of staff has a concern about a pupil being involved in, or at risk of, serious violence, they will report this to the DSL

A pupil who may be at risk of CSE

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. It may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

We know that CSE is form of child sexual abuse that may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration or nonpenetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside clothing. It may include noncontact

activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse including via the internet. CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence and may happen without the child's immediate knowledge for example through others sharing videos or images of them on social media. Some children may not realise they are being exploited for example they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

Indicators of risk may include:

- Unexplained gifts, money or new possessions.
- Associate with other children involved in exploitation.
- Suffer from changes in emotional well-being.
- Misuse alcohol and other drugs.
- Go missing from home or care for periods of time or regularly come home late.
- Regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.
- Have older boyfriends or girlfriends.
- Suffer from sexually transmitted infections, display sexual behaviours beyond expected sexual development or become pregnant.
- Suffer from bruising or other injuries

Actions we will consider are:

- If a member of staff suspects CSE, they will discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority's children's social care team and the police, if appropriate.

A pupil who may be at risk of being radicalised

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Radicalisation can occur quickly or over an extended period.

Indicators of risk may include:

- Refusal to engage with, or becoming abusive to, peers who are different from themselves.
- Becoming susceptible to conspiracy theories and feelings of persecution.
- Changes in friendship groups and appearance.
- Rejecting activities they used to enjoy.
- Converting to a new religion.
- Isolating themselves from family and friends.
- Talking as if from a scripted speech.
- An unwillingness or inability to discuss their views.
- A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others.
- Increased levels of anger.

- Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use.
- Expressions of sympathy for extremist ideologies and groups, or justification of their actions.
- Accessing extremist material online, including on Facebook or Twitter.
- Possessing extremist literature.
- Being in contact with extremist recruiters and joining, or seeking to join, extremist organisations.

Actions we will consider are:

The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. Stanton vale School is clear that this exploitation and radicalisation must be viewed as a safeguarding concern and that protecting children from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school's safeguarding duty. The school's Designated Safeguarding Lead (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Prevent referral.

- Prevent Duty and Channel Prevent The school governors, the Head Teacher/Principal and the DSL will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Risk assessment may include consideration of the school's RE curriculum, SEND policy, Assembly Policy, the use of school premises by external agencies, integration of students by gender and SEN, antibullying policy and other issues specific to the school's profile, community and philosophy.
- All schools are subject to a duty to have "due regard to the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism" (section 26, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015). This is known as The Prevent Duty and is part of our schools wider safeguarding obligations.
- Designated safeguarding leads and other senior leaders familiarise themselves with the revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales, especially paragraphs 57-76, which are specifically concerned with schools (and covers childcare). We follow the guidance in terms of four general themes: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training, and IT policies.
- Our school has a Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC) who is the lead within the organisation for safeguarding in relation to protecting individuals from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism: this will normally be the DSL. The SPOC for our school is Andy Bunney
- Our School will monitor online activity within the school to ensure that inappropriate sites are not accessed by students or staff. This is best done using specialist online monitoring software (Securly).

Channel

- Channel is a multi-agency approach to provide support to individuals who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist related activity. It is led by the Staffordshire Police Counter-Terrorism Unit, and it aims to:
- Establish an effective multi-agency referral and intervention process to identify vulnerable individuals.
- Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised, so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity; and
- Provide early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risks they face and reduce vulnerability.

The Channel programme focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are

concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. An individual's participation in the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

Schools have a duty to cooperate with the Channel programme in the carrying out of its functions, and with the Police in providing information about an individual who is referred to Channel (Section 38, Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015). If staff are concerned about a pupil, they will follow our procedures set out in the 'Our Safeguarding Procedures' section on page 8 of this policy, including discussing their concerns with the DSL. o Staff should always take action if they are worried

The Department for Education also has a dedicated telephone helpline, 020 7340 7264, which school staff and governors can call to raise concerns about extremism with respect to a pupil. You can also email counter.extremism@education.gov.uk. Note that this is not for use in emergency situations. In an emergency, call 999 or the confidential anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321 if you:

- o Think someone is in immediate danger
- o Think someone may be planning to travel to join an extremist group
- o See or hear something that may be terrorist-related

A pupil who has a family member in prison, or is affected by parental offending

Approximately 200,000 children in England and Wales have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health

Indicators of risk may include:

Actions we will consider are:

The DSL ensures that all staff are aware of the early help process and understand their role in it. This includes identifying emerging problems, liaising with the DSL/DDSL, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment and, in some cases, acting as the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment

A pupil whose family circumstance may presenting challenges. This could be concerns around:

Parental drug and alcohol misuse

Indicators of risk may include:

Actions we will consider are:

The DSL ensures that all staff are aware of the early help process and understand their role in it. This includes identifying emerging problems, liaising with the DSL/DDSL, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment and, in some cases, acting as the lead professional in undertaking an Early Help Assessment.

Adult mental health issues

Indicators of risk may include:

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.

Actions we will consider are:

Staff will be alert to behavioural signs that suggest a child may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

- If you have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, take immediate action by following the steps on page 12.
- If you have a mental health concern that is not also a safeguarding concern, speak to the DSL to agree a course of action.

Domestic Abuse. We understand that children are also victims of Domestic Abuse.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 introduces the first ever statutory definition of domestic abuse and recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children.

Children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse and/or violence at home where it occurs between family members. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Types of domestic abuse include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse (abuse in intimate personal relationships between children) and child/adolescent to parent violence and abuse. It can be physical, sexual, financial, psychological or emotional. It can also include ill treatment that isn't physical, as well as witnessing the ill treatment of others – for example, the impact of all forms of domestic abuse on children. Anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, sexuality or background, and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home. Children who witness domestic abuse are also victims.

Indicators of risk may include:

- DA notifications into the Safeguarding@ inbox (DSL only).

Actions we will consider are:

- If police are called to an incident of domestic abuse and any children in the household have experienced the incident, the police will inform the DSL via email before the child or children arrive at school the following day. This is the procedure where police forces are part of [Operation Encompass](#).
- The DSL will provide support according to the child's needs and update records about their circumstances

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare.

Actions we will consider are:

The DSL are aware of contact details and referral routes into the local housing authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity (where appropriate and in accordance with local procedures). Where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, the DSL will also make a referral to children’s social care.

A pupil who may experience mental ill health

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.

At Stanton Vale School, staff will be alert to behavioural signs that suggest a child may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one.

If a member of staff has a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, they will take immediate action by following the steps in the ‘Our Safeguarding Procedures’ section on page 8.

If a member of staff has a mental health concern that is not also a safeguarding concern, they should speak to the DSL to agree a course of action. The DSL/DDSL may refer a pupil to the NHS Mental Health in School for further support with their mental health, if consent is provided by parents/carers.

A pupil who is missing alcohol and other drugs themselves

There is evidence that children and young people are increasingly misusing alcohol and illegal drugs. Consequences range from non-attendance and poor attainment at school, poor health, committing crime to support 'habits' and increased risk of being a victim of violent crime and criminal exploitation, including sexual exploitation.

Actions we will consider are:

If a member of staff suspects Drug and/or Alcohol misuse, they will discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will trigger the local safeguarding procedures, including a referral to the local authority’s children’s social care team and the police, if appropriate

A pupil who is Looked After, Previously Looked After or has returned home to their family from care

At Stanton Vale School we will ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep looked after children and previously looked-after children safe. In particular, we will ensure that:

- Appropriate staff have relevant information about children’s looked after legal status, contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility, and care arrangements
- The DSL has details of children’s social workers and relevant virtual school heads

We have appointed a Designated Teacher, Andy Bunney, who is responsible for promoting the educational achievement of looked-after children and previously looked-after children in line with statutory guidance.

The Designated Teacher is appropriately trained and has the relevant qualifications and experience to perform the role. As part of their role, the designated teacher will:

- Work closely with the DSL to ensure that any safeguarding concerns regarding looked-after and previously-looked after children are quickly and effectively responded to
- Work with virtual school heads to promote the educational achievement of looked-after and previously looked-after children, including discussing how pupil premium plus funding can be best used to support looked-after children and meet the needs identified in their personal education plans.

A pupil who is a private fostering arrangement

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 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or immediate relative. If the arrangement is to last, or has lasted, for 28 days or more, it is categorised as private fostering.

Close relatives are defined as a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, or aunt (whether of full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership), or a stepparent.

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

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

At Stanton Vale School, staff will notify the DSL/DDSL when they become aware of a private fostering arrangement. There is a mandatory duty on the school to inform Staffordshire Childrens Social Care of a private fostering arrangement by contacting (0300 111 8007), who then have a duty to check that the young person is being properly cared for and that the arrangement is satisfactory.

Guidance Document:

- **Children Act 1989 – Private Fostering**

A pupil who is lesbian, gay, bi or trans

The fact that a child or a young person may be LGBT is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm. However, children who are LGBT can be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be LGBT (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who identify as LGBT.

Actions we will consider are:

- We ensure that LGBT is part of the curriculum and we celebrate awareness days through activities and assemblies.

- Staff are vigilant and notice things which are troubling them
- Support is provided where necessary for students.

At Stanton Vale School, we know that the cohort of pupils in our provision often have complex needs, our Governing bodies/proprietors are aware of this additional risk of harm that our pupils may be vulnerable to.

A pupil who may be at risk online, including the use of mobile technology or a pupil who is putting others at risk online.

We recognise the importance of safeguarding children from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material, and we understand that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues.

To address this we:

- Have robust processes in place to ensure the online safety of pupils, staff, volunteers and governors.
- Protect and educate the whole school community in its safe and responsible use of technology, including mobile and smart technology (which we refer to as 'mobile phones').
- Set clear guidelines for the use of mobile phones for the whole school community.
- Establish clear mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate any incidents or concerns, where appropriate.

The 4 key categories of risk

Our approach to online safety is based on addressing the following categories of risk:

- **Content** – being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, such as pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, antisemitism, radicalisation and extremism.
- **Contact** – being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users, such as peer-to-peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.
- **Conduct** – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, such as making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography), sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and
- **Commerce** – risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams.

To meet our aims and address the risks above we will:

- Educate pupils about online safety as part of our curriculum. For example:
 - The safe use of social media, the internet and technology.
 - Keeping personal information private.
 - How to recognise unacceptable behaviour online.
 - How to report any incidents of cyber-bullying, ensuring pupils are encouraged to do so, including where they are a witness rather than a victim.
- Train staff, as part of their induction, on safe internet use and online safeguarding issues including cyber-bullying and the risks of online radicalisation. All staff members will receive refresher training at least once each academic year.

- Educate parents/carers about online safety via our website, communications sent directly to them and during parents' evenings. We will also share clear procedures with them so they know how to raise concerns about online safety.
- Make sure staff are aware of any restrictions placed on them with regards to the use of their mobile phone and cameras, for example that:
 - Staff are allowed to bring their personal phones to school for their own use, but will limit such use to non-contact time when pupils are not present.
 - Staff will not take pictures or recordings of pupils on their personal phones or cameras.
- Make all pupils, parents/carers, staff, volunteers and governors aware that they are expected to sign an agreement regarding the acceptable use of the internet in school, use of the school's ICT systems and use of their mobile and smart technology.
- Explain the sanctions we will use if a pupil is in breach of our policies on the acceptable use of the internet and mobile phones.
- Make sure all staff, pupils and parents/carers are aware that staff have the power to search pupils' phones, as set out in the [DfE's guidance on searching, screening and confiscation](#).
- Put in place robust filtering and monitoring systems to limit children's exposure to the 4 key categories of risk (described above) from the school's IT systems.
- Carry out an annual review of our approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by our school community.

This section summarises our approach to online safety and mobile phone use. For comprehensive details about our school's policy on online safety and the use of mobile phones, please refer to our online safety policy and mobile phone policy, which you can find on our website [Esteem Multi-Academy Trust | GVO \(thegvoffice.com\)](#).

A pupil who may be at risk of Honour-Based Abuse

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community, including FGM, forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.

Abuse committed in this context often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators.

Since February 2023, it's been a crime to carry out any conduct whose purpose is to cause a child to marry before their 18th birthday, even if violence, threats or another form of coercion are not used. This applies to non-binding, unofficial 'marriages' as well as legal marriages.

All forms of HBA are abuse and will be handled and escalated as such.

Actions we will consider are:

Speak to the pupil about their concerns in a secure and private place – we understand the '1 chance rule'.

- All forms of HBA are abuse and will be handled and escalated as such. At Stanton Vale School, all staff are alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA or already having suffered it. If staff have a concern, they will speak to the DSL, who will activate local safeguarding procedures.

A pupil who may be at risk of FGM define what this is or we have discovered that FGM has taken place

Keeping Children Safe in Education explains that FGM comprises “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs”.

FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting, harmful consequences. It is also known as ‘female genital cutting’, ‘circumcision’ or ‘initiation’.

Indicators of risk may include:

- A pupil confiding in a professional that FGM has taken place.
- A mother/family member disclosing that FGM has been carried out.
- A family/pupil already being known to social services in relation to other safeguarding issues.

A girl:

- Having difficulty walking, sitting or standing, or looking uncomfortable.
- Finding it hard to sit still for long periods of time (where this was not a problem previously).
- Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating.
- Having frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems.
- Avoiding physical exercise or missing PE.
- Being repeatedly absent from school or absent for a prolonged period.
- Demonstrating increased emotional and psychological needs – for example, withdrawal or depression, or significant change in behaviour.
- Being reluctant to undergo any medical examinations.
- Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem.
- Talking about pain or discomfort between her legs.

Potential signs that a pupil may be at risk of FGM include:

- The girl’s family having a history of practicing FGM (this is the biggest risk factor to consider).
- FGM being known to be practiced in the girl’s community or country of origin.
- A parent or family member expressing concern that FGM may be carried out.
- A family not engaging with professionals (health, education or other) or already being known to social care in relation to other safeguarding issues.

A girl:

- Having a mother, older sibling or cousin who has undergone FGM.
- Having limited level of integration within UK society.
- Confiding to a professional that she is to have a “special procedure” or to attend a special occasion to “become a woman”.
- Talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent, or parents/carers stating that they or a relative will take the girl out of the country for a prolonged period.

- Requesting help from a teacher or another adult because she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk of FGM.
- Talking about FGM in conversation – for example, a girl may tell other children about it (although it is important to take into account the context of the discussion).
- Being unexpectedly absent from school.
- Having sections missing from her ‘red book’ (child health record) and/or attending a travel clinic or equivalent for vaccinations/anti-malarial medication.

Actions we will consider are:

Speak to the DSL immediately if we suspect a pupil is at risk of FGM or we suspect that FGM has been carried out and the DSL follow our local safeguarding procedures.

Any teacher who either:

- Is informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her; or
- Observes physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 and they have no reason to believe that the act was necessary for the girl’s physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth.

Will immediately report this to the police, personally. This is a mandatory statutory duty, and teachers will face disciplinary sanctions for failing to meet it.

Unless they have been specifically told not to disclose, they should also discuss the case with the DSL and complete a My Concern report and involve children’s social care as appropriate.

The duty for teachers mentioned above does not apply in cases where a pupil is *at risk* of FGM or FGM is suspected but is not known to have been carried out. Staff should not examine pupils.

Concerns about a staff member, supply teacher, volunteer or contractor

Please refer to the Esteem Managing Allegations and Low-Level Concerns Policy

Complaints

Please refer to the Esteem Complaints Policy

Whistle Blowing

Please refer to the Esteem Whistleblowing Policy

National and Local Guidance / Services and Resources

<p>Specific Safeguarding Concerns</p>	<p>National Guidance / Services / Resources</p>	<p>Local Guidance / Services / Resources</p>
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<p>A pupil whose behaviour towards other pupils causes a safeguarding concern or where we have received an allegation of abuse towards a pupil by a pupil. Child on Child Abuse</p>	<p>Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) What is online child-on-child abuse? Internet Matters Child on child abuse – Safeguarding Network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - https://www.stopitnow.org.uk/ - https://www.childline.org.uk/
<p>A pupil who has raised concerns around sharing of nudes and semi-nudes ('sexting')</p>	<p>Online Safety Resource Centre - London Grid for Learning (lgfl.net) Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>	
<p>A pupil who is Missing from Education</p>	<p>Children missing education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Children who run away or go missing from home or care - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Missing Children and Adults strategy - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>	<p>Graded Care Profile (Link to your local tool kit)</p>
<p>A pupil who is persistently absent from education, including persistent absences for part of the school day.</p>	<p>Securing good attendance and tackling persistent absence - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Attendance: persistent and severe absence thresholds and statistics The Key Leaders (thekeysupport.com)</p>	
<p>A pupil who may be a Young Carer</p>	<p>Young carers Barnardo's (barnardos.org.uk) Being a young carer: your rights - NHS (www.nhs.uk) Young carers Action For Children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young Carers Service Derbyshire (derbyshirecarers.co.uk)
<p>A pupil who may be at risk of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines</p>	<p>County Lines Toolkit For Professionals The Children's Society (childrenssociety.org.uk) Missing Children and Adults strategy - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Children missing education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Care of unaccompanied migrant children and child victims of modern slavery - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Homepage - Runaway Helpline - Parenting and Family Support - Family Lives (Parentline Plus) Family Lives

	<p>Modern slavery: how to identify and support victims - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Child exploitation disruption toolkit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>	
A pupil who may be at risk of serious violence	<p>Serious Violence Strategy - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>An analysis of indicators of serious violence: Findings from the Millennium Cohort Study and the Environmental Risk (E-Risk) Longitudinal Twin Study (publishing.service.gov.uk)</p> <p>Our approach to evidence - Youth Endowment Fund</p> <p>Tackling violence against women and girls strategy - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>vice to schools and colleges on gangs and youth violence - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>	
A pupil who may be at risk of CSE	<p>Child sexual exploitation: definition and guide for practitioners - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Missing Children and Adults strategy - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Children missing education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child exploitation (saferderbyshire.gov.uk)
A pupil who is at risk of being radicalised	<p>Educate Against Hate</p> <p>NSPCC</p> <p>Channel and Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP) guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Prevent legislation, guidance and resources - The Education and Training Foundation (et-foundation.co.uk)</p> <p>Online Safety Resource Centre - London Grid for Learning (lgfl.net)</p>	
A pupil who has a family member in prison, or is affected by parental offending	<p>NICCO</p>	
parental drug and alcohol misuse	<p>Parental substance misuse NSPCC Learning</p> <p>Safeguarding children affected by parental alcohol and drug use - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Parents with alcohol and drug problems: support resources - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Home Derbyshire Recovery Partnership - Derby Drug and Alcohol Recovery Service :: Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust
adult mental health issues	<p>Parental mental health problems NSPCC Learning</p> <p>Parenting and mental health - Mind</p> <p>Parental mental illness for parents Royal College of Psychiatrists (rcpsych.ac.uk)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NHS Derby and Derbyshire mental and emotional well-being services - Mental health and emotional wellbeing :: Derbyshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust (derbyshirehealthcareft.nhs.uk)
Domestic Abuse. We understand	<p>How to Protect Children From Domestic Abuse NSPCC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safer Derbyshire domestic abuse webpage

that children are also victims of Domestic Abuse.	Refuge Home Safelives Domestic abuse: specialist sources of support - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Home : Operation Encompass	- Derbyshire constabulary - information and advice about domestic abuse webpages
Homelessness	Homelessness (16/17 year olds) - childlawadvice.org.uk Homelessness Barnardo's (barnardos.org.uk) Homelessness and its impact on children - ACAMH	- Derbyshire county council Preventing homelessness webpages
A pupil who may be experiences mental ill health	Mental health and behaviour in schools - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Children's mental health - Every Mind Matters - NHS (www.nhs.uk) Signs That a Child Is Suffering From Mental Health Issues NSPCC	- Mental Health Lead in School
A pupil who is misusing alcohol and other drugs themselves	From harm to hope: A 10-year drugs plan to cut crime and save lives - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Honest information about drugs FRANK (talktofrank.com) Drug and alcohol education (pshe-association.org.uk) DfE's guidance on searching, screening and confiscation	
A pupil who is Looked After, Previously Looked After or has returned home to their family from care	Designated teacher for looked-after and previously looked-after children - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Looked after children NSPCC Learning Looked after children – Safeguarding Network	
A pupil who is a private fostering arrangement	Children Act 1989: private fostering - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Private fostering - childlawadvice.org.uk	
A pupil who is lesbian, gay, bi or trans	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/relationships-education-relationships-and-sex-education-rse-and-health-education Safeguarding LGBTQ+ children and young people NSPCC Learning Think your child might be trans or non-binary? - NHS (www.nhs.uk)	- Stonewall - LGBT Foundation - Home
A pupil who may be at risk online, including the use of mobile technology or a pupil who is	A guide to the Online Safety Bill - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Homepage - UK Safer Internet Centre Online safety - BBC Teach Staying safe online Childline	

putting others at risk online.	What is Online Safety? SWGfL CEOP Safety Centre	
A pupil who may be at risk of Honor-Based Abuse	Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0151 or fmf@fco.gov.uk Forced marriage - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) The right to choose: government guidance on forced marriage - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	
A pupil who may be at risk of FGM or we have discovered that FGM has taken place	Female genital mutilation - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Female genital mutilation: resource pack - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)	