



Champion EDUCATION TRUST

SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

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A family of Schools

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SAFEGUARDING CONTACT DETAILS

BLACKBURN CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Melanie Kelsall

Email: MKelsall961@bchs.co.uk Tel: 01254 505700

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead: Mateen Kamaluddin

Email: MKamaluddin374@bchs.co.uk Tel: 01254 505700

Nominated Safeguarding and Child Protection Governor: Derek Elliot

Headteacher: Shanaz Hussain

Email: shussain365@bchs.co.uk Tel: 01254 505700

LA Designated Officer for Blackburn with Darwen: Megan Dumpleton

Email: megan.dumpleton@blackburn.gov.uk Tel: 01254 585184

Blackburn with Darwen Children's Advice and Duty Service (CADS)

Email: CADS@blackburn.gov.uk T: 01254 666400

Blackburn with Darwen Emergency Duty Team

01254 587547 (out of office hours)

CROSSHILL SCHOOL

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Rachel Hadfield

Email: RHadfield267@crosshill.blackburn.sch.uk Tel: 01254 667713

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads: Lidia Gardner and Safiya Balu

Email: LGardner687@crosshill.blackburn.sch.uk SBalu919 @crosshill.blackburn.sch.uk Tel: 01254 667713

Nominated Safeguarding and Child Protection Governor: TBC

Headteacher: Lidia Gardner

Email: LGardner687@crosshill.blackburn.sch.uk Tel: 01254 667713

LA Designated Officer for Blackburn with Darwen: Megan Dumpleton

Email: megan.dumpleton@blackburn.gov.uk Tel: 01254 585184

Blackburn with Darwen Children's Advice and Duty Service (CADS)

Email: CADS@blackburn.gov.uk T: 01254 666400

Blackburn with Darwen Emergency Duty Team

01254 587547 (out of office hours)

LOTUS SCHOOL

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Mrs Rachel Kenworthy

Email: RKenworthy100@lotusschool.co.uk Tel: 01253 531 415

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads: Miss Steph Owen

Email: SOwen815@lotusschool.co.uk Tel: 01253 531 415

Nominated Safeguarding and Child Protection Governor: Mike Coole

Headteacher: Mrs Rachel Kenworthy

Email: RKenworthy100@lotusschool.co.uk Tel: 01253 531 415

LA Designated Officer for Blackpool: Jeremy Mannino

Email: Jeremy.Mannino@blackpool.gov.uk Tel: 01253 477684

Blackpool Children's Social Care Duty and Assessment Team

Email: duty.assessment@blackpool.gov.uk T: 01253 477299 (24 hours)

Children's Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

01253 477600 (out of office hours)

SCOPE

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everybody's responsibility.

This policy is one of a series in the school's integrated safeguarding portfolio. We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all students. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of **protecting children from maltreatment, preventing the impairment of 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**¹:

- The school's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children is of paramount importance and everyone's responsibility
- Safer children make more successful learners
- Representatives of the whole-school community of students, parents, staff and governors will be involved in policy development and review
- Policies will be reviewed at least annually
- We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued

Prevention and early support

Our school is committed to early help and identification of unmet needs and vulnerabilities. The school works in partnership with other agencies to promote the welfare of students and keep children safe. We recognise that effective safeguarding systems are those which:

- Put the child's needs first
- Provide children with a voice
- Promote identification of early help
- Encourage multi-agency working and sharing of information

Early support and intervention to address unmet needs can be either single agency (such as within school) or multi-agency as part of the Child and Family (CAF) assessment and plan. All staff who are in positions to assess a child's needs should be aware of the CAF process and how to support a child/family using this process. They should also be aware of and undertake the role of Lead Professional appropriately.

The Pan Lancashire Children's Continuum of Need and Response (CoNR) framework is a tool to assist all those whose work brings them into contact with children, young people and their families (including the unborn child) to identify the level of help and protection required to ensure children grow up in circumstances that achieve their best outcomes. The framework supports a risk sensible approach (see Appendix A).

Child Protection

Where it is believed that a child is at risk of or is suffering significant harm, the school will follow the procedures set out by the Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Children Safeguarding Assurance Partnership (CSAP) arrangements. The aims of this policy are:

- To provide all staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their child protection responsibilities
- To ensure consistent good practice
- To demonstrate the school's commitment with regard to child protection to students, parents and other partners
- To contribute to the school's safeguarding portfolio

¹ Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 & Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019

Protection

All staff and volunteers are trained to recognise and respond to abuse and neglect. All staff and volunteers are expected to be vigilant and must act quickly when they suspect a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer harm.

Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the school, full time or part time, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

Child refers to all young people who have not yet reached their 18th birthday.

Parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting role, for example step-parents, foster carers and adoptive parents or legal guardian.

Vulnerable Adults refers to adults who are parents or carers and who have care and support needs may also be at risk of abuse and neglect and school will ensure they follow procedures outlined by the Local Safeguarding Adult Board www.lsab.org.uk and seek advice from the Adult Safeguarding Team (Blackburn) 01254 585949, (Blackpool) 01253 477592.

COVID-19

The DfE has published updated guidance on the full return to schools from September 2020 and can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/actions-for-schools-during-the-coronavirus-outbreak/guidance-for-full-opening-schools#contents>

This guidance outlines that as schools return to full operation, the following needs to be considered in relation to the safeguarding of student:

- School leaders should provide more time to safeguarding leads and deputies to help support staff and students
- It is anticipated that during lockdown there may have been unseen and unknown safeguarding issues, and resources maybe required to meet any additional demand
- Communication with school nurses and public health officials should be robust to allow rapid and effective information sharing, response and support

CHILDREN WHO MAY BE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE

It is vital that children receive the right help and support at the right time to address unmet needs and identify risks to prevent issues from escalating. To ensure that all of our students receive equal protection, we will give special consideration to children who are:

- Disabled and have special educational needs
- Have special educational needs (with or without a Health Care Plan)
- Young carers
- Affected by adverse childhood experiences (such as multiple types of abuse; neglect; violence between parents or caregivers; other kinds of serious household dysfunction such as alcohol and substance abuse, parental incarceration, parental mental health; parental separation or bereavement; and peer community and collective violence)
- Asylum seekers
- Regularly absent from school
- Attending alternative provision or subject to a managed move
- Living away from home (frequent movers)
- Vulnerable to being bullied/peer abuse, or engaging in bullying/peer abuse
- Living in temporary accommodation
- Living a transient lifestyle
- Living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations
- Vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexuality
- Involved directly or indirectly in sexual and/or criminal exploitation or child trafficking
- Speakers of another first language
- Subject to a Child Protection Plan
- Exhibiting any changing behaviours or risk taking behaviours that cause concerns
- Children In Our Care/Looked After Children
- Privately fostered

See also section on 'Specific Safeguarding Circumstances'

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

All staff (including governors):

- Will have children's safeguarding training appropriate to their role and responsibility which is regularly updated. In addition, all staff members should receive at least annual updates which can be in the form of emails, bulletins, staff meetings/discussion and supervision
- Should be aware of the signs of abuse and neglect
- Should be aware of how to respond to specific safeguarding concerns as outlined in this policy
- Have a responsibility to identify those children who may require early intervention support and what action to take to ensure they are supported appropriately
- Have a responsibility to identify and respond to a child who is or likely to suffer significant harm and what action they must take, appropriate to their role
- Must be aware of the importance of multi-agency partnership working and information sharing processes;
- Who work directly with children and can contribute to early support and safeguarding assessments must be aware of the risk sensible approach to safeguarding adopted in Blackburn with Darwen (BwD)
- Have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn
- Act in accordance with local safeguarding arrangements and participate directly or through local education partnerships, in local safeguarding arrangements

The governing body will ensure that:

- The school complies with their duties under legislation
- All staff undergo safeguarding training (including online safety) on induction and that annual updates on the training are provided
- All school leaders and staff working directly with children read Part One of 'Keeping children safe in education' 2020
- This safeguarding and child protection policy is consistent with local safeguarding partnership arrangements, reviewed and updated annually and made available publicly (available on the school website)
- Safeguarding training commissioned and/or delivered internally is in line with advice from the Department for Education
- There are procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against members of staff including allegations made against the Head Teacher and a nominated person identified to liaise with the BwD Local Area Designated Officer (LADO)
- Policies adopted are disseminated, followed and understood by all staff
- They appoint a member of staff from the senior leadership team to the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)
- Children are taught about safeguarding (including online, relationships etc.) through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum
- There are written recruitment and selection procedures that include the requirement for appropriate pre-employment checks and at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training
- The procedure is in place to handle allegations of abuse of children against other children
- There are appropriate safeguarding responses to children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect including sexual abuse or exploitation and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in the future
- The child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide to protect individual children through ensuring there are systems in place for children to express their views and give feedback
- They recognise the importance of information sharing between professionals and the local authority
- They appoint a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement of children who are looked after and this person has appropriate training
- Ensure the school ICT policy addresses the safety of children in accessing inappropriate material when accessing the internet and that appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL):

The DSL or Deputy will always be available during school hours to discuss safeguarding concerns.

As set out in Annex B: Keeping children safe in education 2020

A deputy lead will be identified who can undertake those functions in the absence of the DSL.

Managing referrals:

The DSL is expected to:

- Refer cases of suspected abuse to the Children Advice & Duty Service (CADS) as required
- Support staff who make referrals to CADS
- Refer cases to the Channel Panel where there is a radicalisation concern as required
- Support staff who make referrals to the Channel panel
- Refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)
- Refer cases whereby a crime may have been committed to the police as required

Working with others

The DSL will:

- Liaise with the head teacher (or principal) to inform of ongoing enquires under section 47 of the Children Act and police investigations
- As required liaise with the LADO for all cases involving a staff member
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding when deciding whether to refer by liaising with relevant agencies
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff
- Understand and implement the locally agreed safeguarding partnership arrangements and contribute, both strategically and operationally, to the local arrangements

Training

The DSL (and deputies) should undergo safeguarding training that is updated every 2 years. They will also undertake Prevent awareness raising where required.

DSLs skills and knowledge should be refreshed at regular intervals but at least **annually** and this can involve e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs or simply taking the time to read and digest safeguarding materials. Training and briefings should also improve the DSL's (and whole school's) awareness of local needs, risks, challenges and emerging threat issues in relation to safeguarding in the local area.

The DSL will:

- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through the Child and Family (CAF or EHA) process
- Have a working knowledge of how BwD/Blackpool Children's Social Care conduct child in need, child protection case conferences, child protection review conferences, core groups and looked after children reviews and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so
- Ensure members of staff has access to and understand the school's child protection policy and procedures, behaviour policy, management of children missing education and staff code of conduct policy, especially new and part time staff
- Ensure members of staff have the relevant safeguarding competencies so that they can identify, share information, respond and work together in safeguarding incidents
- Be alert to the specific needs of children in need, children with special educational needs and young carers;
- Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure records of concerns and referrals
- Understand and support the school with regards to the requirement of the Prevent duty and able to provide advice to school staff

- Understand the current risks associated with online safety including recognition of the additional risks that children with SEN and disabilities face online e.g. from bullying/peer abuse, grooming and radicalisation and support SEND children to stay safe online
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school may put in place to protect them

Raising Awareness:

The DSL will:

- Ensure the school or college's policies are known and used appropriately
- Ensure this policy is reviewed annually, procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this
- Ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school in this
- Link with the local safeguarding partnership arrangements to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding
- Link with the local safeguarding partnership arrangements to ensure the voice of the school's staff and the needs of the school students are reflected in the local safeguarding arrangements and priorities
- Where children leave school ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible. This should be transferred separately from the main student file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained (see also Section 9)

RECOGNISING AND RESPONDING TO SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS

All staff should be aware of the signs of abuse and neglect and if they are unsure they should speak to the DSL. For advice and support, staff and the DSL can contact the BwD Children Advice & Duty Service (CADS) 01254 666400/Duty team Blackpool 01253 477299.

The Department for Education 'What to do if you are worried a child is being abused - Advice for practitioners' is a booklet that helps staff to identify child abuse and neglect and take appropriate action in response. All staff can access this on the following web address:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419604/What_to_do_if_you_re_worried_a_child_is_being_abused.pdf

The following flowchart will be visible for staff to be able to identify actions required when they have a safeguarding concern: Action when a child has suffered or is likely to suffer harm

<http://www.lscb.org.uk/diagram-action-when-a-child-has-suffered-or-is-likely-to-suffer-harm/>

Child in Need (CIN)

Under section 17 (s.17 (10)) of the Children Act 1989, a child is 'in need' if:

- The child is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity to achieve or maintain, a reasonable standard of health or development, without the provision of services by a local authority
- The child's health or development is likely to be impaired, or further impaired, without the provision of such services
- The child is disabled

Referral to Children's Services is via the Children Advice & Duty Service (CADS) (see the next section)

Child in Need of Protection

Under section 47(1) of the Children Act 1989, a local authority has a duty to make enquiries where they are informed that a child who lives or is found in their area:

- Is the subject of an Emergency Protection Order
- Is in Police Protection or where they have

- Reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm

A professional making a child protection referral under s.47 must provide information that highlights what the child's unmet needs (underlying risk factors) are as well as high risk indicators that potentially identify the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

The underlying risk factors and high risk indicators are identified on:

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_referral_social_care.html

Referral to children's social care

- **Telephone Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council's Children Advice & Duty Service (CADS) 01254 666400**
- **Telephone Blackpool Children's Social Care Duty and Assessment Team 01253 477299**

To ensure that our students are protected from harm and maltreatment, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect. There are four categories of abuse: physical, emotional, sexual and neglect:

Physical abuse

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

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child, such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only for meeting the needs of another person. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying, causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. It may feature age – or developmentally – inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the 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 serious bullying (including online), causing children to frequently feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation of children.

Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative or non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. It is not solely perpetrated by adult males as women can also commit acts of sexual abuse as can other children.

Neglect

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

(Definitions are taken from Keeping Children safe in education 2020).

Also see Specific Safeguarding Circumstances

If, at any point, there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child a referral should be made to CADS immediately. Anybody can make a referral. If the child's situation does not appear to be improving the staff member with concerns should press for re-consideration.

Key points for staff to remember for taking action are:

- In an emergency take the action necessary to help and protect the child, for example, call 999
- Report your concern to the DSL as soon as possible
- Do not start your own investigation
- Share information on a need-to-know basis only – do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family
- Complete a record of concern
- Seek support for yourself if you are distressed

If a student discloses to you

It takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose that they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual; their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell; they may have lost all trust in adults; or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault.

If a student talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, the staff member will need to let the student know that they must pass the information on. The point at which they tell the student this is a matter for professional judgement. If they jump in immediately the student may think that they do not want to listen, if left until the very end of the conversation, the student may feel that they have been misled into revealing more than they would have otherwise.

During their conversations with the students, staff will:

- Allow them to speak freely
- Endeavour to utilise a neutral translator if necessary
- Remain calm and collected – the student may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting their listener
- Give reassuring nods or words of comfort – 'I'm so sorry this has happened', 'I want to help', 'This isn't your fault', 'You are doing the right thing in talking to me'
- Not be afraid of silences – staff must remember how hard this must be for the student
- Under no circumstances ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the student's mother think about all this
- Tell the student that in order to help them, the member of staff must pass the information on
- Not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comfort to a child who has been abused
- Avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying things such as 'I do wish you had told me about this when it started' or 'I can't believe what I'm hearing' may be interpreted by the child to mean that they have done something wrong
- Tell the student what will happen next. The student may agree to go to see the designated safeguarding lead. Otherwise it is the duty of the member of staff to inform the DSL of what has been discussed. If the student does agree to go and see the designated safeguarding lead, the staff member should inform the DSL that the child will be coming to see them at some point
- Report verbally to the DSL even if the child has promised to do it by themselves
- Write up their conversation as soon as possible on the record of concern form and hand it to the DSL
- Seek support if they feel distressed

Notifying parents

The school will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a student with their parents (if safe to do so). This must be handled sensitively and the DSL will make contact with the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure.

However, if the school/DSL believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, advice will first be sought from children's social care (particularly if the disclosure is sexual abuse, forced marriage, under Prevent Duty, Female Genital Mutilation or Fabricated and Induced Illness (FII)).

PEER ON PEER ABUSE

All staff should be aware that children can abuse other children (often referred to as peer on peer abuse). This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- Bullying (including cyberbullying).
- Physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm.
- Sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault.
- Sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be stand-alone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
- Up skirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm.
- Sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery).
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

All staff should be clear as to the schools policy and procedures with regards to peer-on-peer abuse.

Children may be harmed by other children or young people. Staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use the school's Anti-Bullying procedures where necessary. However, there will be occasions when a student's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than Anti-Bullying procedures.

Peer on peer abuse can include: bullying, sexual bullying at school; being coerced to send sexual images; physical and sexual assaults and violence; child sexual exploitation and teenage relationship abuse. Gang-affected young women are particularly vulnerable to being sexually exploited for protection, status, drugs or money.

The School takes peer on peer abuse seriously and all staff are clear that peer on peer abuse should not be passed off as "part of growing up" or "banter".

The School has put in place safeguards to reduce the likelihood of peer on peer allegations as outlined in this document and is alert to the indicators of abuse.

Incidents of peer on peer abuse will be dealt in line with the normal School safeguarding procedures.

In dealing with peer on peer abuse, the School recognises:

- That peer on peer abuse often occurs in the same school or neighbourhood, thus it is important any response takes account of how a network of peer relationships is affected.
- The relationship between sexual exploitation, serious youth violence, and teenage relationship abuse, and the need to ensure it is recognised when young people are experiencing multiple forms of abuse.
- That young people who have experienced abuse and exploitation can also be groomed to abuse their peers, requiring a much more holistic approach to safeguarding.
- That different gender issues can be prevalent.
- That peer on peer abuse can be influenced by the nature of the environments in which young people spend their time (e.g. exposure to violence on the streets, exposure to harmful social norms related to gender, relationships and consent).
- That peer on peer abuse hinges upon young people's experiences of power, and ultimately the notion of consent (while young people who abuse their peers have power over the young person they are harming, they may be simultaneously powerless in relation to some peers who are encouraging their behaviour or in the home where they are being abused).

The School also recognises that an alleged perpetrator is likely to have considerable unmet needs as well as posing a significant risk of harm to other children. Any decision on action in respect of the alleged perpetrator must be based on the risk they pose to other children and what can be done to minimise this risk. Assessment of an alleged perpetrator's needs will include consideration of:

- The nature, extent and context of the abusive behaviours.
- The young person's development and family and social circumstances.
- Whether the young person appears to pose a continuing risk and, if so who is likely to be at risk from him/her, and the nature and degree of the risk.
- The young person's need for services, both those which relate to his/her harmful behaviour and other significant needs.

- Whether the young person is also at risk of significant harm and should be the subject of a child protection conference.

Youth Produced Sexual Imagery (Sexting)

There is no clear definition of sexting, however, the school adopts the UK Council for Child Internet Safety definition and advice for dealing with 'youth produced sexual imagery' as set out in 'Sexting in Schools and Colleges: Responding to Incidents and Safeguarding Young People'.

Youth produced sexual imagery includes incidents where a person under the age of 18:

- Creates and shares sexual imagery of themselves with a peer under the age of 18.
- Shares sexual imagery created by another person under the age of 18 with a peer under the age of 18 or an adult.
- Is in possession of sexual imagery created by another person under the age of 18.

Youth produced sexual imagery does not include:

- The sharing of sexual imagery of people under 18 by adults as this constitutes child sexual abuse and schools should always inform the police.
- Young people under the age of 18 sharing adult pornography or exchanging sexual texts which don't contain imagery.

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

- It is an offence to possess, distribute, show and make indecent images of children.
- The Sexual Offences Act 2003 (England and Wales) defines a child, for the purposes of indecent images, as anyone under the age of 18.
- The law criminalising indecent images of children was created long before mass adoption of the internet, mobiles and digital photography. Despite this, young people who share sexual imagery of themselves, or peers, are breaking the law.

Incidents of sexting will be dealt in line with the School's Safeguarding (Child Protection) procedures.

In responding to an incident or disclosure regarding youth produced sexual imagery, the School will aim to establish:

- Whether there is an immediate risk to a young person or young people.
- If a referral should be made to the police and/or children's social care.
- If it is necessary to view the imagery in order to safeguard the young person – in most cases, imagery should not be viewed.
- What further information is required to decide on the best response.
- Whether the imagery 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 from devices or online services.
- Any relevant facts about the young people 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 students involved - in most cases parents/carers should be involved, unless informing the parent/carer will put the young person at risk of harm.

An immediate referral to Police and/or Children's Social Care will be made if, at this initial stage:

- 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 School knows about the imagery 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 student in the imagery is under 13.

- The School has reason to believe a student or students are at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of the imagery, for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming.

If none of the above apply then the School may decide to respond to the incident without involving the Police and/or Children's Social Care (the School can choose to escalate the incident at any time if further information/concerns come to light).

The decision to respond to the incident without involving the Police and/or Children's Social Care will be made in cases when the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Principal are confident that they have enough information to assess the risks to students involved and the risks can be managed within the School's pastoral support and disciplinary framework and if appropriate local network of support. For example, if a young person has shared imagery consensually, such as when in a romantic relationship, and there is no intended malice, it is usually appropriate for the School to manage the incident directly. In contrast any incidents with aggravating factors, for example, a young person sharing someone else's imagery without consent and with malicious intent, will generally be referred to police and/or children's social care.

If at the initial review stage, a decision is made not to refer to Police and/or Children's Social Care, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will conduct a further review (including an interview with the young people involved) to establish the facts and assess the risks. When assessing the risks the following will be considered:

- Why was the imagery shared? Was the young person coerced or put under pressure to produce the imagery?
- Who has shared the imagery? Where has the imagery been shared? Was it shared and received with the knowledge of the student in the imagery?
- Are there any adults involved in the sharing of imagery?
- What is the impact on the students involved?
- Do the students involved have additional vulnerabilities?
- Does the young person understand consent?
- Has the young person taken part in this kind of activity before?

Adults will not view youth produced imagery unless there is good and clear reason to. In making that decision, the School will need to be satisfied that viewing:

- Is the only way to make a decision about whether to involve other agencies (i.e. it is not possible to establish the facts from the young people involved).
- Is necessary to report the image to a website, app or suitable reporting agency to have it taken down, or to support the young person or parent in making a report.
- Is unavoidable because a student has presented an image directly to a staff member or the imagery has been found on a school device or network.

If it is necessary to view the imagery, the School will:

- Never copy, print or share the imagery; this is illegal.
- Ensure viewing is undertaken by the Designated Safeguarding Lead or another member of the safeguarding team with delegated authority from the Principal.
- Ensure viewing takes place with another member of staff present in the room, ideally the Principal or a member of the senior leadership team. This staff member does not need to view the images.
- Wherever possible, ensure viewing takes place on school premises, ideally in the Principal or a member of the Senior Leadership Team's office.
- Ensure wherever possible that images are viewed by a staff member of the same sex as the young person in the imagery.
- Record the viewing of the imagery in the school's safeguarding records including who was present, why the image was viewed and any subsequent actions.

If a decision is made to inform the Police and any devices need to be seized and passed to the Police, then the device(s) will be confiscated, turned off and placed under lock and key until retrieved by the Police.

If a decision is made that other agencies do not need to be involved, consideration will be given to deleting the imagery in line with the Trusts Powers of Search Policy and the DfE guidance 'Searching, Screening and Confiscation' which advises that schools have the power to search students devices, search data on devices and delete youth produced

sexual imagery. The School will not search devices and delete imagery unless there is good and clear reason to do so. The student should be asked to delete the imagery and confirm deletion.

In line with the school's general safeguarding procedures, all decisions and actions, including dates and times and reasoning will be logged.

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children in School

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Reports of sexual violence and sexual harassment are extremely complex to manage. It is essential that victims are protected, offered appropriate support and every effort is made to ensure their education is not disrupted. It is also important that other children, students and school staff are supported and protected as appropriate.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- Making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up.
- Not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as "banter", "part of growing up", "just having a laugh" or "boys being boys".
- Challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours has the potential to normalise them.

It is important to understand that all of the above can be driven by wider societal factors beyond the school and college, such as everyday sexist stereotypes and everyday sexist language.

It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. In some cases, the victim may not make a direct report. For example, a friend may make a report or a member of school staff may overhear a conversation that suggests a child has been harmed.

As with all safeguarding concerns, it is important that in such instances staff take appropriate action in accordance with the Safeguarding (Child Protection) Policy. Staff should not assume that someone else is responding to any incident or concern. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or a deputy). In such cases, the basic safeguarding principles remain the same, but it is important for the school to understand why the victim has chosen not to make a report themselves. This discussion should be handled sensitively and with the support of Children's Social Care if required.

There may be reports where the alleged sexual violence or sexual harassment involves students from the same school but is alleged to have taken place away from the school premises, or online. There may also be reports where the children concerned attend two or more different schools. The safeguarding principles, and individual school's duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of students, remain the same. In such circumstances, appropriate information sharing and effective multi-agency working will be especially important (Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges, DfE, 2019).

SPECIFIC SAFEGUARDING CIRCUMSTANCES

Part One in 'Keeping children safe in education 2020' sets out information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues. All school staff who work directly with our children will read this and if they have concerns about a child's welfare speak to the DSL (or deputy) immediately.

In addition to the guidance above, school will ensure that the following safeguarding partnership arrangements are followed on the specific areas of concern using the following links (and additional information where provided):

Children in the Court system

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_sg_youth_justice_sys.html?zoom_highlight=children+in+the+court+system

Children missing education

The following link provides both the procedure and forms for school to follow:

- https://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_children_missing.html
- <http://www.lscb.org.uk/new-cme-form/>

Children with family members in prison

https://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_visit_prison.html

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

- All staff will undertake CSE training appropriate to their role
- The school curriculum (where sexual relationships/PSHE is delivered) will include relevant information around the risks associated with CSE

Link to Pan Lancashire CSE Standard Operating Protocol which includes further guidance that school will follow if CSE is recognised:

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_child_sex_exp.html

Pan-Lancashire guidance on CCE & County Lines can be accessed at:

https://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_gang_activity.html

Domestic Abuse

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_domestic_violence_abuse.html?zoom_highlight=domestic+abuse

Operation Encompass

Operation Encompass is a police and education early intervention safeguarding partnership which ensures that a child's school is informed, prior to the start of the next school day, that there has been an incident of domestic abuse to which the child or young person has been exposed, and which might then have an impact on them in school the following day.

Each school in Blackburn with Darwen is informed of all domestic abuse incidents, not just those where an offence can be identified or those which are graded as high risk. The partnership recognises that all incidents of domestic abuse can be harmful to children and young people.

Operation Encompass notifications should be transferred onto the schools preferred recording system with actions linked to the notification. This will help clearly identify any assessment, support and any actions taken that are linked to the notification.

A nominated member of staff, known as a Key Adult, has been trained to liaise with the police. They will be able to use information that has been shared with them, in confidence, to ensure that the school makes provision for possible difficulties experienced by children or their families.

Staff should conduct an individual assessment of the child's needs, and decide on any school routine modifications that need to be made, for instance, allowing the child time out, additional time to complete homework, discreetly providing the child with access to washing facilities, food and clothing (if available). They should record a brief summary of their assessment, and any support actions taken that directly relate to it.

If school staff have additional concerns around the child's safety and wellbeing due to being aware of previously unknown information, they should make a CP referral following existing referral procedures, even if they are aware of

one having been done by the Police and Operation Encompass officers. They may possess unique information that they can share, that will more fully inform the picture of risk to a child or victim adult.

Schools will be on occasion be asked to provide the Local Authority, Safeguarding Partnership or the Domestic Abuse Strategic Board information in relation to analysis/audit of Operation Encompass notifications.

Homelessness

https://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_child_living_away.html

Honour Based Abuse

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_honour_abuse.html?zoom_highlight=honour+based+abuse

Preventing Radicalisation

All schools are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act of 2015, to have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism', known as the 'Prevent Duty'.

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_radicalisation.html

Peer abuse and sexual violence and harassment between children

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_peer_abuse.html

Voyeurism (offences) Act 2019

This act criminalises the act of 'up skirting' in which the Crown Prosecution Services defines 'up skirting' as a colloquial term referring to the action of placing equipment such as a camera or mobile phone beneath a person's clothing to take a voyeuristic photograph without their permission. It is not only confined to victims wearing skirts or dresses and equally applies when during the wearing of kilts, cassocks shorts or trousers.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is encompassed within a range of crimes of so called 'honour based abuse' or 'honour based violence' including forced marriage, the practice of breast ironing and FGM. There is a statutory duty upon teachers that they must report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out.

The duty above does not apply in cases where a student is *at risk* of FGM or FGM is suspected but is not known to have been carried out. Staff must inform the DSL if they have any concerns that a student may be having FGM surgery in the future in the UK but also abroad. Staff should not examine students.

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_female_mutilation.html

Any other member of staff who discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a **student under 18** must speak to the DSL and follow the above pan Lancashire safeguarding procedures

Warning signs for FGM can be found in the HM Government Multi-Agency Practice Guidance (link below), and pages 59-62 focuses on the role of schools and colleges. Pages 38-41 gives guidance on the warning signs that FGM may be about to take place or has already taken place.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/800306/6-1914-HO-Multi_Agency_Statutory_Guidance.pdf

Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence

A forced marriage is one whereby one or both parties do not consent to marriage but are forced to do so through violence, threats or any form of coercion. Schools play an important role in safeguarding children from being forced to marry and will follow local procedure.

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_forced_marriage.html

Online Safety

The governing body will carry out an annual appraisal of school's online safety using the Pan Lancashire guidance tool; Online Safety Governance Checklist available on:

<http://www.lancshiresafeguarding.org.uk/online-safeguarding/schools-the-childrens-workforce.aspx>

Mobile phones, computers and other digital devices can be a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education. However, we know that some adults and young people will use these technologies to harm children. The harm may include sending hurtful or abusive texts and emails; enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations online; inappropriate/indecent webcam filming and photography or face-to-face meetings.

The school's online ICT Acceptable Use policy, Social Media policy, and Mobile Phone policy (available from our website) are updated **annually** will explain how we try to keep students safe in school when using the internet and mobile technology.

Children and young people may unknowingly also engage in activities that could put themselves and others at risk, such as revealing personal information and uploading images of others.

Online bullying by students, via texts and emails, will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures.

- We will ensure that our students are taught how to keep safe online through our curriculum
- School policies/measures will encourage good behaviour and respect (this includes around bullying)
- We ensure policies take into account equality and diversity
- We ensure policies relating to searching a student or their property with and without their consent are written correctly
- We have an up to date home / school agreement regarding the use of social media to make complaints relating to students / staff
- We ensure we have the appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place that do not restrict what children can be taught in regard to online teaching and safeguarding

School will use 'Teaching online safety in school (DfE 2019) to ensure teaching of online safety is age and developmentally appropriate as outlined in:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teaching-online-safety-in-schools>

Modern Slavery & County Lines

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 places a new statutory duty on public authorities, including schools, to notify the National Crime Agency (NCA) (section 52 of the Act) on observing signs or receiving intelligence relating to modern slavery, e.g. human trafficking, slavery, sexual and criminal exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude. The public authority (including schools) bears this obligation where it has 'reasonable grounds to believe that a person may be a victim of slavery or human trafficking'.

Children do not need to give their consent to be referred to the NCA.

- Staff must be aware of the above and contact the DSL should they suspect or receive information that either parents or their children may be victims of modern slavery
- The DSL should then contact the NCA and BwD CADS for concerns about children possibly subject to Modern Slavery

http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_modern_slavery.html?zoom_highlight=modern+slavery

Gender-based violence/violence against women and girls/Racist, disability and homophobic or transphobic abuse

https://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_diversity.html

Relationships, education, relationships and sex education (RSE) and health education (DfE, 2019)

This curriculum will be statutory from September 2020 with safeguarding and keeping safe at the heart of these topics. Good practice will allow children and young people to discuss potentially sensitive issues in a safe environment. However should these raise safeguarding concerns then the safeguarding and child protection policy will apply.

SUPPORT FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN A CHILD PROTECTION ISSUE

Child abuse is devastating for the child and can also result in distress and anxiety for staff who become involved.

We will support students, their families, and staff by:

- Taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously
- Nominating a link person (DSL) who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact
- Nominating a separate link people for the child and member of staff, where a member of staff is the subject of an allegation made by a student, to avoid any conflict of interest
- Responding sympathetically to any request from students or staff for time out to deal with distress or anxiety
- Maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need-to-know basis only with relevant individuals and agencies
- Storing records securely
- Offering details of helplines, counselling or other avenues of external support
- Following the procedures laid down in our whistleblowing, and complaints procedures
- Cooperating fully with relevant statutory agencies
- Making sure a neutral interpreter is available when English is not the child's first language
- Providing time for the member of staff to reflect on child protection issues (e.g. through peer support and/or reflective safeguarding practice/supervision) as outlined in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018

SAFER RECRUITMENT

Our school endeavours to do our utmost to employ 'safe' staff by ensuring our recruitment, selection and pre-employment processes are in line with statutory guidance including Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) and 'Keeping children safe in education 2020' and these are contained within our safer recruitment policy.

Champion Education Trust will ensure that any contractor or their employees has been subject to the appropriate level of DBS check prior to undertaking work in school.

In Brief:

Regulated activity requires an enhanced DBS certificate and this includes barred list information. Regulated activity is if a member of staff:

- Will be responsible, on a regular basis in a school or college, for teaching, training instructing, caring for or supervising children
- Will carry out paid, or unsupervised unpaid, work regularly in a school or college where that work provides an opportunity for contact with children
- Engages in intimate or personal care or overnight activity, even if this happens only once

Secretary of State Teacher Prohibition Orders and Section 128 Direction

A teacher who is appointed will require an additional check to ensure they are not prohibited from teaching.

School will register and complete these checks as appropriate:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/teacher-status-checks-information-for-employers>

In addition, the Secretary of State 128 direction prohibits or restricts a person from taking part in the management or as a governor of a maintained school.

For staff who have regular contact not classed as regulated activity: an enhanced DBS certificate, which does not include a barred list check, will be appropriate. This would include contractors that would have the opportunity for contact with children and who work under a temporary or occasional contract.

Supervised volunteers: In a school, a supervised volunteer who regularly teaches or looks after children is not in regulated activity. Our school will have regard to when considering which checks should be undertaken on volunteers as set out in Part 3 and Annex F of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020.

External contractors in regulated activity: An enhanced DBS certificate, which includes a barred list check, will be required.

Single Central Record

Keeping children safe in education 2020, sets out the school's responsibility to keep all staff details on the Single Central Record (example Appendix B). This will cover the following:

- All staff (including supply staff, and teacher trainees on salaried routes) who work at the school: and
- All members for independent schools, including academies and free schools, and the proprietor body.

Safer recruitment means that all applicants will (appropriate to the role & responsibility):

Have the following:

- Their identity checked
- A barred list check
- An enhanced DBS check/certificate
- A prohibition from teaching check
- A section 128 check
- Further checks on people living or working outside the UK
- A check of professional qualifications: and
- A check to establish the person's right to work in the UK

School has a legal duty to refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm to a child (or vulnerable adult). School will follow DBS guidance on referrals as per the GOV.UK website.

ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE

Against teachers and other staff

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, set procedures must be followed. It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events do happen.

A child may also make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. Even so, we must accept that some professionals do pose a serious risk to students and we must act on every allegation. Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. Suspension is not mandatory, nor is it automatic but, in some cases, staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected.

- Allegations against staff should be reported to the Head Teacher
- Allegations against the Head Teacher should be reported to the Chair of Governors
- The Head Teacher and/or Chair of Governors must discuss the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)
- The full procedures for dealing with allegations against staff can be found in the following local safeguarding policy on allegations against staff: http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_allegations.html

Staff conduct

Staff that are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a student are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount and that they have a duty to respond and inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

The school's whistleblowing code (available on the school website) enables staff to raise concerns or allegations in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.

All concerns of poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues should be reported to the Head Teacher. Complaints about the Head Teacher should be reported to the Chair of governors.

CONFIDENTIALITY, INFORMATION SHARING & RECORD KEEPING

All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the student and staff involved but also to ensure that being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.

Staff should only discuss concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Head Teacher or Chair of Governors (depending on who is the subject of the concern). That person will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a 'need-to-know' basis.

Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with Data Protection Act and General Data Protection Regulations (2018). Information is:

- Processed for limited purposes
- Adequate, relevant and not excessive
- Accurate
- Kept no longer than necessary – local authority guidance is 25 years after leaving school/education
- Processed in accordance with the data subject's rights
- Secure

Written record of concern forms will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals.

Every effort will be made to prevent unauthorised access, and sensitive information should not be stored on laptop computers.

Child protection information will be stored separately from the student's school file and the school file will be 'tagged' to indicate that separate information is held.

Safeguarding information must follow the child throughout their education as an additional separate record but a copy must be retained by each school attended for the set time as above/99 years.

Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Data Protection Act, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request from a student or parent to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the Head Teacher or DSL.

The Data Protection Act does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child.

The school's policy on confidentiality and information-sharing is available to parents and students on request.

The school policy will reflect the local safeguarding partnership Multi Agency Information Sharing Policy:

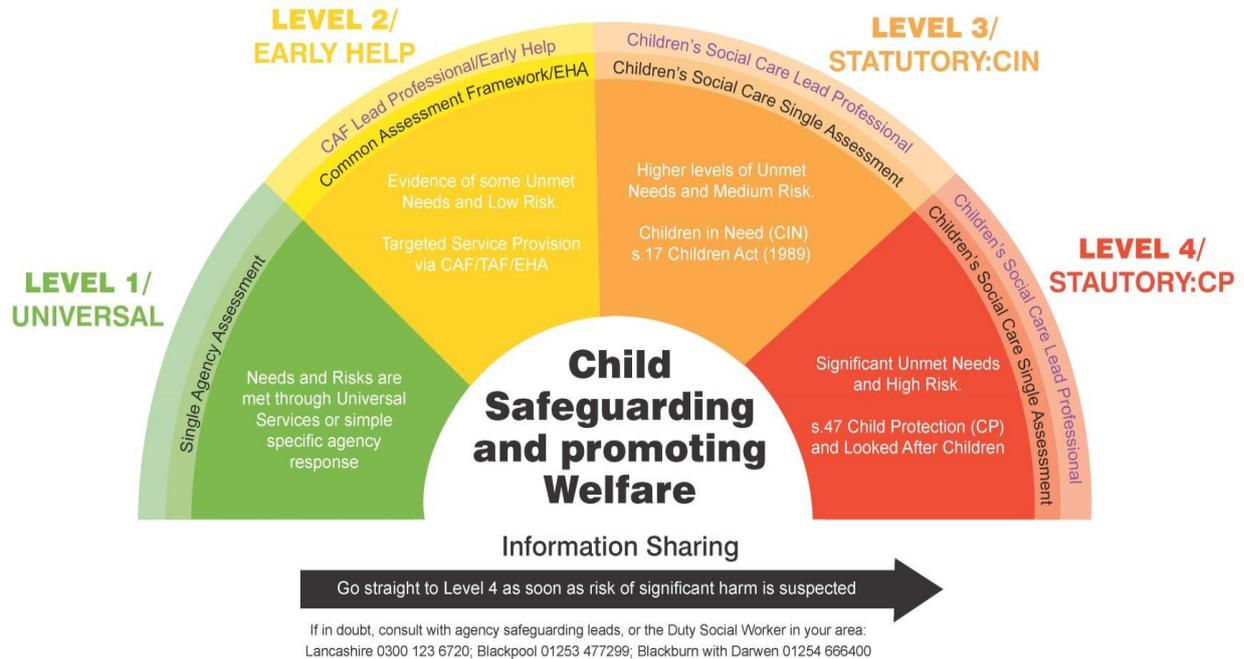
http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_info_share_confident.html

POLICIES THAT OFFER ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDING INFORMATION/LINKS

- Visitors Policy
- Health & Safety Policy
- Complaints & Appeals Procedure
- Anti-bullying
- Attendance policy
- Discretionary leave of absence during term time
- Whistleblowing
- Student Behaviour
- Recruitment and Selection Guidance
- Allegations of Abuse Against Staff
- Grievance Policy
- Off Site Visits Policy
- Data Protection

APPENDIX A

Pan - Lancashire Continuum of Need



July 2017

The Pan-Lancashire Children's Continuum of Need and Response (CoNR) Framework is a guidance tool to assist all those whose work brings them into contact with children, young people and their families (including the unborn child) to identify the level of help and protection required to ensure children grow up in circumstances that achieve their best outcomes.

The table below defines the four levels of the framework and there are more detailed need and risk indicators contained within the booklet accompanying this which can be found on the LSCB website: www.lscb.org.uk

Level	Risk & Need	Definition of the Level
1	Needs & Negligible Risk	Universal Service Provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary prevention services being accessed by parents/carers through universal service routes; effects of socio-economic disadvantage addressed Good enough parenting Social and emotional readiness for school and equipped for life Step Down from level 2: Provision of prevention services to avoid long term suffering, monitoring of progress and access to tools required to transform lives
2	Evidence of Some Unmet Need(s) & Low Risk	Single Agency Targeted Service Provision and Child and Family Plan (CAF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selective primary prevention services offered to vulnerable groups/areas Variety of unmet needs and 'underlying risk factors' that are not being met, making the child potentially vulnerable and requiring multi-agency early help to ensure the child maintains the capacity and protective factors to sustain satisfactory development Parenting and parental relationships requiring additional support and guidance Secondary prevention to respond quickly to low level problems to prevent them getting worse; interventions designed to stop falling into difficult circumstances Step Down from level 3: Provision of prevention services to avoid long term suffering, monitoring of progress and access to tools required to transform lives
3	Higher Levels of Unmet Needs & Medium Risk	Child in Need (CIN) – s.17 Children Act (1989) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlikely to meet developmental milestones without concerted multi-agency support led by a social worker Variety of unmet needs and 'underlying risk factors' that are not being addressed (including resistance at CAF level to address), making the child vulnerable and unlikely to achieve good outcomes Tertiary prevention services including responding to serious problems and avoiding them becoming entrenched Step Down from level 4: Provision of prevention services to avoid long term suffering, monitoring of progress and access to tools/services required to transform lives
4	Significant Unmet Needs & High Risk	Child Protection (CP) and Looked After Children (LAC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasonable cause to suspect the child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm requiring immediate multi-agency management and service provision – s.47 Children Act (1989) Possible unaddressed 'underlying risk factors' and the presence of 'high risk indicator(s)' Child accommodated by the local authority due to: the child having no person who has parental responsibility for him/her; or, the child being lost or abandoned; or, the person caring for the child is prevented from providing suitable accommodation or care – s.20 Children Act (1989) Child is suffering, or likely to suffer (if a court order were not made), significant harm and that the harm, or likelihood of harm is attributable to the care given to the child (the care not being what it would be reasonable to expect a parent/carer to provide) – s.31 Children Act (1989) Tertiary prevention services including responding to serious problems and avoid them becoming entrenched

Underlying risk factors and high risk indicator can be found on the CADS form.

The following is the booklet to accompany the Continuum: <http://www.lscb.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Continuum-of-Need-Booklet-Sept-2017.pdf>

APPENDIX B

SINGLE CENTRAL RECORD TEMPLATE

Identity				Qualifications		Prohibition from teaching or management check (section 128)	List 99/Barred List check	DBS/enhanced		Child Care Regulations 2009 check	Right to work in the UK	Overseas criminal records checks
Name	Address	Date of Birth	Evidenced & date	Qualifications required: yes/no	Qualifications evidenced: yes/no & date	Check evidenced & date	Check evidenced & date	Check evidenced & date	Disclosure Number	Check, evidenced & date	Check evidenced & date	Check evidenced & date