



Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

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1.0 Policy statement and principles

The School recognises its responsibilities of Safeguarding children. It is concerned about the welfare and safety of its pupils and works to create a culture of security, enabling pupils to feel valued, heard and to know that their wishes and feelings are respected. The school wants to work with children, parents and the community to ensure the safety of children and to give them the very best in life.

This policy is one of a series in the school's integrated safeguarding portfolio. This policy is available on the school website and is included as part of staff induction. Our core safeguarding principles are:

- safeguarding is everyone's responsibility
- the school's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children is of paramount importance

- safer children make more successful learners
- policies will be reviewed at least annually unless an incident or new legislation or guidance suggests the need for an interim review.

1.1 Child protection statement

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all pupils. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice. The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff, volunteers and trustees and are consistent with those of the local safeguarding partner arrangements.

1.2 Policy principles

- The welfare of the child is paramount.
- All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection.
- All staff have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm.
- Pupils and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support.

1.3 Policy aims

- 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 regarding child protection to pupils, parents and other partners.
- Prevention through the teaching and pastoral support offered to pupils/students

2.0 Safeguarding legislation and guidance

The following safeguarding legislation and guidance has been considered when drafting this policy:

- Section 157 of the Education Act 2002
- The Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- The Teacher Standards 2012
- Working Together to Safeguarding Children 2018
- Working Together: Transitional Guidance 2018
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused 2015.
- Sharing nudes and semi-nudes 2020
- Behaviour in schools 2022

3.0 Roles and responsibilities

Please see Appendix three for more important contacts.

ROLE	NAME	CONTACT DETAILS
Designated safeguarding lead (DSL)	Sumayyah Ali	headteacher@daffodilprepschool.org.uk
Deputy DSL	Stephen MONTford	s.montford@daffodilprepschool.org.uk

Designated member of senior leadership team if DSL (and deputy) can't be on site	Anis Zaman	info@daffodilprepschool.org.uk
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Headteacher	Sumayya h Ali	headteacher@daffodilprepschool.org.uk
Local authority designated officer (LADO)		Melanie Benzie 02073640677
Trustee for safeguarding	Anis Zaman	info@daffodilprepschool.org.uk

4.0 The designated safeguarding lead (DSL)

The designated safeguarding lead (DSL) takes **lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) in the school. The DSL has the status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post, which include:

- ensuring the child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately by staff, reviewed annually and publically available
- advising and supporting staff on child protection and safeguarding matters
- encouraging a culture of listening to children
- managing safeguarding referrals to children's social care, the police, or other agencies
- taking part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings
- liaising with the "case manager" and the designated officer(s) at the local authority where allegations are made against staff
- making staff aware of training courses and the latest local safeguarding arrangements available through the local safeguarding partner arrangements
- transferring the child protection file to a child's new school
- undergoing training and receiving regular updates to maintain the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role, including Prevent awareness training.
- responsible for all record keeping and maintenance of relevant files
- Understand the filtering and monitoring processes that the school has in place to support online safety

4.1 The deputy designated safeguarding lead(s):

Is trained to the same level as the DSL and supports the DSL with safeguarding matters as appropriate. In the absence of the DSL, the deputy DSL carries out those functions necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and protection of pupils. In the event of the long-term absence of the DSL, the deputy will assume the functions above.

5.0 Good practice guidelines and staff code of conduct

Good practice includes:

- treating all pupils with respect
- setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately
- involving pupils in decisions that affect them
- encouraging positive, respectful and safe behaviour among pupils
- being a good listener
- being alert to changes in pupils' behaviour and to signs of abuse, neglect and exploitation
- recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse
- reading and understanding the school's child protection policy, staff behaviour policy and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues
- being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some pupils lead to an increased risk of abuse
- referring all concerns about a pupil's safety and welfare to the DSL, or, if necessary, directly to police or children's social care.

5.1 Abuse of position of trust

All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards pupils is unacceptable and that their conduct towards pupils must be beyond reproach. Staff understand that under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of the school staff and a pupil under 18 may be a criminal offence.

The school's staff code of conduct sets out our expectations of staff and is part of

induction.

5.2 Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children may have an increased risk of abuse. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur. To ensure that our pupils receive equal protection, we will give special consideration to children who are:

- living away from home or in temporary accommodation
- living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations
- living transient lifestyles
- affected by parental substance misuse, domestic violence or parental mental health needs
- vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying
- vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, disability or sexuality
- do not have English as a first language
- at risk of sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, forced marriage or being drawn into extremism.

This list provides examples of additionally vulnerable groups and is not exhaustive. Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information and resources in community languages and accessible formats for children with communication needs.

5.3 Children with special educational needs and disabilities

Children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. These children are more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice based bullying) than other children. Children with SEND may have communication barriers and difficulties in managing and reporting these challenges.

Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children, which can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
 - the potential for children with SEN and disabilities being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
 - communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.
- Staff are trained to manage these additional barriers to ensure this group of children are appropriately safeguarded.

5.4 Children missing education

Attendance, absence and exclusions are closely monitored. A child going missing from education for prolonged periods and/or repeat occasions can act as a vital warning sign of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse or exploitation, child criminal exploitation - county lines, or mental health problems. The school will monitor unauthorised absence and take appropriate action including notifying the local authority, particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions and/or are missing for periods during the school day, helps prevent the risk of them becoming a child missing education in the future.

This includes when problems are first emerging but also where children are already known to local authority children's social care and need a social worker (such as a child who is a child in need or who has a child protection plan, or is a looked after child), where being absent from education may increase known safeguarding risks within the family or in the community.

Staff must also be alert to signs of children at risk of travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risks and to help prevent the risk of them going missing in future.

6.0 Mental health

Schools have an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of their pupils.

All staff are aware that mental health problems can be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Staff are also aware that where children have suffered adverse childhood experiences those experiences can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education.

- **Prevention:** *creating a safe and calm environment where mental health problems are less likely, improving the mental health and wellbeing of the*

whole school population, and equipping pupils to be resilient so that they can manage the normal stress of life effectively. This will include teaching pupils about mental wellbeing through the curriculum and reinforcing this teaching through school activities and ethos;

- **Identification:** *recognising emerging issues as early and accurately as possible;*
- **Early support:** *helping pupils to access evidence based early support and interventions;*
- **Access to specialist support:** *working effectively with external agencies to provide swift access or referrals to specialist support and treatment*

Where staff are concerned that a child's mental health is also a safeguarding concern, they will discuss it with the DSL or a deputy.

See Pupil Wellbeing Policy

6.1 Whistleblowing if you have concerns about a colleague

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a pupil 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. The school's whistleblowing procedure enables staff to raise concerns or allegations, initially in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.

We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so. All concerns of poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues pertaining to any areas of safeguarding i.e. child protection, radicalization & extremism, should be reported to the headteacher. Complaints about the headteacher should be raised with the Chair of Trustees. Both the Headteacher and the Chair of trustees will pass on any concerns to the Redbridge Designated Officer after initial inquiries.

Staff may also report their concerns directly to children's social care or the police if they believe direct reporting is necessary to secure action.

All staff are made aware of their duty to raise concerns in induction and Safeguarding training. Pupils are encouraged to raise their concerns to any of the designated members of staff,

7.0 Allegations against staff

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, including supply staff, or a volunteer, our set procedures must be followed. The full procedures for dealing with

allegations against staff can be found in *Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, 2024)*

Allegations concerning staff who no longer work at the school, or historical allegations will be reported to the police.

All school staff/volunteers should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews or work with individual children to be conducted in view of other adults.

All staff should be aware of the school's behaviour policy. This can be found on the Shared drive under the School Policies section.

We understand that a pupil may make an allegation against a member of staff/volunteer. If such an allegation is made, the member of staff receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Head Teacher or the most senior teacher if the Head Teacher is not present.

The head teacher will only carry out initial enquiries (not an investigation) prior to a discussion with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

If the allegation made to a member of staff concerns the Head Teacher, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Chair of Trustee who will consult the LADO without notifying the Head Teacher first.

The school will follow the Local Authority procedures for managing allegations against staff

as outlined in Part 4 *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023*". This is to be read in conjunction with chapter 7 of *The London Child Protection Procedures*.

Suspension of the member of staff against whom an allegation has been made needs careful consideration, and we will consult the Trustees in making this decision. If a person is dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns or would have had they not resigned, a referral will be made to DBS and a referral made to the TRA (Teacher Regulation Agency) for consideration of a prohibition order.

The Trustees are committed to creating a positive and safe working environment for all staff in line with its core values. The Trust wants to create and maintain a working environment where individuals are treated with respect and dignity. The Trust is opposed to all forms of unlawful discrimination, bullying or harassment of any kind. The Trust, Head teacher and Senior Managers are firmly committed to the success of this policy and all steps taken towards its achievement.

Everyone has the right to be treated with respect and dignity in the workplace, irrespective of their level, status or position within the organisation.

7.1 Staff training

It is important that all staff receive training to enable them to recognise the possible signs of abuse, neglect and exploitation and to know what to do if they have a concern.

The Trust ensures that all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety).

New staff and trustees will receive a briefing during their induction, which includes the school's child protection policy and staff behaviour policy, reporting and recording arrangements, and details for the DSL. All staff, including the DSL, headteacher (unless the headteacher is the DSL) and trustees will receive training that is regularly updated. This training will include online safety training, to ensure that all staff understand their expectations, roles and responsibilities around filtering and monitoring systems used within the school.

All staff will also receive safeguarding and child protection updates via email, e-bulletins, website access and staff meetings throughout the year.

7.2 Safer recruitment

Our school complies with the requirements of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2023) and the local safeguarding partner arrangements by carrying out the required checks and verifying the applicant's identity, qualifications and work history. The school's Staff Recruitment policy and procedures set out the process in full and can be found on the shared drive). At least one member of each recruitment panel will have attended safer recruitment training.

All relevant staff (involved in early years settings and/or before or after school care for children under eight) are made aware of the disqualification from childcare legislation and their obligations to disclose relevant information to the school via the application form and also an annual disqualification declaration.

The school obtains written confirmation from third party organisations that agency staff or other individuals who may work in the school have been appropriately checked and are suitable to work with children.

In addition the school will carry out an online search as part of due diligence to help identify any incidents or issues that have happened and are publicly available online. See Safer Recruitment Policy.

Trainee teachers will be checked either by the school or by the training provider, from whom written confirmation will be obtained confirming their suitability to work with children.

The school maintains a single central record of recruitment checks undertaken. The school does not use supply teachers from agencies.

7.3 Volunteers

Volunteers, including trustees will undergo checks commensurate with their work in the school, their contact with pupils and the supervision provided to them. Under no circumstances will a volunteer who has not been appropriately checked be left unsupervised.

7.4 Contractors

The school checks the identity of all contractors working on site and requests DBS with barred list checks where required by statutory guidance. Contractors who have not undergone checks will not be allowed to work unsupervised during the school day.

7.5 Low level concerns

A low-level concern is any concern – no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a ‘nagging doubt’ - that an adult working in or on behalf of the school or college may have acted in a way that:

- is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work; and
- does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.

All low-level concerns should be recorded in writing and passed onto the Headteacher. The record should include details of the concern, the context in which the concern arose, and action taken. The name of the individual sharing their concerns should also be noted, if the individual wishes to remain anonymous then that should be respected as far as reasonably possible. Records will be reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, the school will either carry out disciplinary procedures or where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harms threshold, in which case it should be referred to the LADO.

8.0 Site security

Visitors to the school, including contractors, are asked to sign in and are given a badge, which confirms they have permission to be on site. Parents who are simply delivering or collecting their children do not need to sign in. All visitors are expected

to observe the school's safeguarding and health and safety regulations. The headteacher will exercise professional judgement in determining whether any visitor should be escorted or supervised while on site.

9.0 Extended school and off-site arrangements

All extended and off site activities are subject to a risk assessment to satisfy health and safety and safeguarding requirements. Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, our own child protection policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on our site on behalf of our school, we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures.

When our pupils attend off-site activities, including day and residential visits and work-related activities, we will check that effective child protection arrangements are in place.

10.0 Staff/pupil online relationships

The school provides advice to staff regarding their personal online activity and has strict rules regarding online contact and electronic communication with pupils. Staff found to be in breach of these rules may be subject to disciplinary action or child protection investigation. Further details can be found on the school E-safety Policy.

11.1 Child protection procedures and Recognising abuse

To ensure that our pupils are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, for example by hitting them, or by failing to act to prevent harm, for example by leaving a small child home alone.

Abuse may be committed by adult men or women and by other children and young people.

Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2023) refers to four categories of abuse. These are set out at Appendix One along with indicators of abuse.

11.2 Bullying

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse and neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause anxiety and distress. All incidences of bullying, including cyber-bullying and prejudice-based bullying should be reported and will be managed through our tackling-bullying procedures which can be accessed on our website Anti-Bullying policy and Behaviour Policy.

11.3 Taking action

Any child, in any family in any school could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of “it could happen here”. Key points for staff to remember for acting are:

- in an emergency take the action necessary to help the child (including calling 999)
- report your concern as soon as possible to the DSL, definitely by the end of the day
- 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 on Impero (school monitoring system)
- seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

11.4 Prevention

We recognise that high self-esteem, confidence, supportive friends and good lines of communication with trusted adults helps prevention. The school will therefore seek to:

- Establish and maintain an ethos where pupils/students feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are listened to;
- Ensure children/pupils know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if

they are worried or in difficulty;

- Include in the curriculum/timetable activities and opportunities for PSHE which equip pupils/students with the skills they need to stay safe from abuse and to know who to turn to for help;
- Teach SRE (Sex & Relationship Education) included in Year 6, where prevention will be highlighted in many aspects

12.0 If you are concerned about a pupil's welfare

There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a pupil may be at risk. The pupil's behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre, they may write stories or poetry that reveal confusion or distress, or physical signs may have been noticed. In these circumstances, staff will try to give the pupil the opportunity to talk and ask if they are OK or if they can help in any way.

Staff should use Impero to record these early concerns. If the pupil does reveal that they are being harmed, staff should follow the advice below. Following an initial conversation with the pupil, if the member of staff has concerns, they should discuss their concerns with the DSL.

12.1 If a pupil 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. Sometimes they may not be aware that what is happening is abusive.

If a pupil talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, **the staff member will, at the appropriate time, let the pupil know that in order to help them they must pass the information on to the DSL.** The point at which they tell the pupil this is a matter for professional judgement. During their conversations with the pupils, staff will:

- allow them to speak freely
- remain calm and not overreact
- 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
- reassure them that this will be taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe
- never give the impression that they are causing a problem by making a report, nor should they be made to feel ashamed
- **under no circumstances** ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings, or what does the pupil's mother think about it
- not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort

- avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying things such as 'I do wish you had told me about this when it started' may be interpreted by the child to mean that they have done something wrong
- tell the pupil what will happen next
- report verbally to the DSL even if the child has promised to do it by themselves
- complete the **welfare concern form** and hand it to the DSL as soon as possible
- seek support if they feel distressed

12.3 Notifying parents

The school will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a pupil with their parents. This must be handled sensitively, and the DSL will contact the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure.

Our focus is the safety and wellbeing of the pupil. Therefore, if the school 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 and/or the police before parents are contacted.

13.0 Confidentiality and sharing information

All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality. Staff should only discuss concerns with the DSL, headteacher or chair of trustees (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.

Following several cases where senior leaders in school had failed to act upon concerns raised by staff, *Keeping Children Safe in Education (2023)* emphasises that **any** member of staff can contact children's social care if they are concerned about a child.

Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with our Retention and Destruction Policy.

Information sharing will take place in a timely and secure manner and where:

- it is necessary and proportionate to do so; and
- the information to be shared is relevant, adequate and accurate.

- any inappropriate images obtained, the school will not view and will be forwarded

directly to the LA.

Information sharing decisions will be recorded, whether or not the decision is taken to share.

Records should include :-

- a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern
- details of how the concern was follow up and resolved
- a note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome

Impero and other written information will be stored securely and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals.

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

The DSL will normally obtain consent from the pupil and/or parents to share sensitive information within the school or with outside agencies. Where there is good reason to do so, the DSL may share information *without* consent, and will record the reason for not obtaining consent.

If any member of staff receives a request from a pupil or parent to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the DSL.

The GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 do not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child.

The school's Data protection policy is available to parents and pupils on request.

13.1 Referral to children's social care

The DSL will make a referral to children's social care if it is believed that a pupil is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The pupil (subject to their age and understanding) and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child.

Any member of staff may make a direct referral to children's social care if they genuinely believe independent action is necessary to protect a child.

13.2 Reporting directly to child protection agencies

Staff should follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy. However, they may also share information directly with children's social care, police or the NSPCC if:

- the situation is an emergency and the designated safeguarding lead, their deputy, the headteacher and the chair of trustees are all unavailable
- they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the pupil's safety
- for any other reason they make a judgement that direct referral is in the best interests of the child.

13.3 Physical intervention

The DFE guidance on positive handling, as outlined by the 'Education and Inspections Act 2006' and 'Use of Reasonable Force' Advice for head teachers, staff and governing bodies 2013, states that staff must only ever use physical intervention as a last resort, e.g. when a child is endangering him/herself or others and that, at all times it must be the minimal force necessary to prevent injury to another person, reasonable and proportionate. Pupils cannot be locked in rooms for any reason (including pupil or staff safety).

Such events should be recorded and signed by a witness using the Incident form for Safeguarding. We understand that physical intervention of a nature that causes injury or distress to a child may be considered under safeguarding children or disciplinary procedures. However it must also be accepted that in using reasonable and proportionate action this may sometimes result in the child or member of staff receiving a mark or injury. The presence of such a mark or injury should not always be taken as evidence of malpractice on behalf of staff.

Parents will be informed of any such incident where a child has misbehaved, however, the school strongly discourages parents to use corporal punishment as a form of punishment.

13.4 Child on child 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, all staff recognise that children can abuse other children and should be clear about the school's policy and procedures regarding child on child abuse. All child on child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously, the school has a zero-tolerance approach to abuse. We as a school, understand that even if there are no reports of child on child abuse in school it may be happening and can occur across any age range. As such all our staff and children are supported to:

- be alert to child on child abuse (including sexual harassment);
- understand how the school views and responds to child on child abuse

- stay safe and be confident that reports of such abuse will be taken seriously. Child on child abuse can take many forms, including:

- **physical abuse** such as biting, hitting, kicking or hair pulling
- **sexually harmful behaviour/sexual abuse** such as inappropriate sexual language, touching, sexual assault or rape
- **consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)** including pressuring another person to send a sexual imagery or video content
- **teenage relationship abuse** - defined as a pattern of actual or threatened acts of physical, sexual or emotional abuse, perpetrated against a current or former partner.
- **upskirting** – taking a picture under a person’s clothing without their knowledge for the purposes of sexual gratification or to cause humiliation, distress or alarm
- **initiation/hazing** - used to induct newcomers into an organisation such as sports team or school groups by subjecting them to a series of potentially humiliating, embarrassing or abusing trials which promote a bond between them
- **prejudiced behaviour** - a range of behaviours which causes someone to feel powerless, worthless or excluded and which relates to prejudices around belonging, identity and equality, in particular prejudices linked to disabilities, special educational needs, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, gender and sexual identity.
- **abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers**
- causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party;
- Use of mobile phones to sexually harass peers

Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as ‘banter’ or ‘part of growing up’. Different gender issues can be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse, for example girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence. The school recognizes the gendered nature of child on child abuse (i.e. that it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys perpetrators), but that all child on child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

At our school, we take the following steps to minimise or prevent the risk of child on child abuse.

- An open and honest environment where young people feel safe to share information about anything that is upsetting or worrying them.

- Assemblies are used to provide a moral framework outlining acceptable behaviour and stressing the effects of bullying.
- RE and PSHE/SMSC are used to reinforce the message through stories, role play, current affairs and other suitable activities.
- Staff will endeavour always to create surroundings where everyone feels confident and at ease in school.
- We will ensure that the school is well supervised, especially in areas where children might be vulnerable.
- We will adopt the 'whole school approach' to tackling sexism.

All allegations of peer on peer abuse should be passed to the DSL immediately. They will then be investigated and dealt with as follows.

- **Information gathering** – children, staff and witnesses will be spoken with as soon as possible to gather relevant information quickly to understand the situation and assess whether there was intent to cause harm.
- **Decide on action** – if it is believed that any young person is at risk of significant harm, a referral will be made to children's social care. The DSL will then work with children's social care to decide on next steps, which may include contacting the police.
- **Inform parents** - as with other concerns of abuse, the school will normally seek to discuss concerns about a pupil with parents. Our focus is the safety and wellbeing of the pupil and so if the school 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 and/or the police before parents are contacted.
- **Outcomes:** DSL to complete/ gather all paperwork and record findings and these to be placed in a secure file

Where allegations of sexual violence or sexual harassment are made, the school will act in accordance with the guidance set out in *Keeping Children Safe in Education (2023)*.

13.5 Supporting those involved

Support will be given to victims, perpetrators and any other children affected. The support required for the pupil who has been harmed will depend on their circumstance and the nature of the abuse. Support could include counselling, mentoring, the support of family and friends and/or support with improving peer relationships or some restorative justice work.

Support may also be required for the pupil who has caused the harm. We will seek to understand why the pupil acted in this way and consider what support may be required to help the pupil and/or change behaviours. Once those needs have been met, the consequences for the harm caused or intended will be addressed.

13.6 Serious violence

All staff are made aware of indicators that children are at risk from or are involved with serious violent crime. These include increased absence, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts could also indicate that children have been approached by or are involved with individuals associated with criminal gangs.

14.0 Child criminal exploitation (CCE) and child sexual exploitation (CSE)

Both CCE and CSE are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity. This power imbalance can be due to a range of factors, including age, gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status and access to economic or other resources.

The school includes the risks of criminal exploitation and sexual exploitation in the PSHE and SRE curriculum as appropriate to age. A common feature of such exploitation is that the child often doesn't recognise the coercive nature of the relationship and doesn't see themselves as a

victim. The child may initially resent what they perceive as interference by staff, but staff must act on their concerns, as they would for any other type of abuse.

14.1 Sexual exploitation of children

Sexual exploitation involves an individual or group of adults taking advantage of the vulnerability of an individual or groups of children or young people, and victims can be boys or girls. Children and young people are often unwittingly drawn into sexual exploitation through the offer of friendship and care, gifts, drugs and alcohol, and sometimes accommodation. Sexual exploitation is a serious crime and can have a long-lasting adverse impact on a child's physical and emotional health. It may also be linked to child trafficking.

All staff are made aware of the indicators of sexual exploitation including the indicators set out under CCE below. All concerns are reported immediately to the

DSL. • **make reference to multi-agency practice principles in relation to child exploitation.**

14.2 Criminal exploitation of children

Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs exploiting children to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns.

All staff are made aware of indicators that children are at risk from or experiencing criminal exploitation. The main indicator can include children who:

- appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions
- associate with other young people involved in exploitation
- suffer from changes in emotional well-being
- misuse drugs or alcohol
- go missing for periods of time or regular return home late
- regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

14.3 County lines

County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs around the country using dedicated mobile phone lines. Children and vulnerable adults are exploited to move drugs or money, with offenders often using coercion, intimidation, violence and weapons to ensure compliance of victims.

County lines exploitation can occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child. This power imbalance can be due to the same range of factors set out under CCE, above. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations, including schools and colleges. Indicators of county lines include those indicators set out under CCE, above, with the main indicator being missing episodes from home and/or school.

14.4 Online safety

As schools increasingly work online, it is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate material. The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues, such as child sexual exploitation, radicalisation and sexual predation.

We have ensured that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place to manage the content available to pupils, who can contact our pupils and the personal conduct of our pupils online whilst on school devices or the school network.

We have a Consultant IT manager who ensures that there is an appropriate level of security protection procedures in place in order to safeguard their systems, staff and learners. These are reviewed to ensure the effectiveness of these procedures periodically to keep up with evolving cyber-crime technologies

See E-safety policy

14.5 Nude or semi-nude photographs

This is defined as the sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams online by young people under the age of 18. This could be via social media, gaming platforms, chat apps or forums. It could also involve sharing between devices via services like Apple's AirDrop which works offline. Alternative terms used by children and young people may include 'dick pics' or 'pics'.

The motivations for taking and sharing nude and semi-nude images, videos and live streams are not always sexually or criminally motivated.

This advice does not apply to adults sharing nudes or semi-nudes of under 18-year olds. This is a form of child sexual abuse and must be referred to the police as a matter of urgency

The [UKCCIS advice document](#) refers to this as 'youth produced sexual imagery', whether consensually or non-consensually.

It is also not acceptable to view and share pornography and other harmful content. All incidents involving youth produced sexual imagery will be responded to as follows:

- The incident will be referred to the DSL immediately and the DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate staff. If appropriate, there will be subsequent interviews with the young people involved.
- Parents will be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the young person at risk of harm.
- At any point in the process, if there is a concern a young person has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral will be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately in accordance with this policy.

Codes of practice to be followed.

Never view, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a child to share or download – **this is illegal.**

If you have already viewed the imagery by accident (e.g. if a young person has showed it to you before you could ask them not to), report this to the DSL (or equivalent) and seek support.

Do not delete the imagery or ask the young person to delete it.

Do not ask the child/children or young person(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose

information regarding the imagery. This is the responsibility of the DSL (or equivalent).

Do not share information about the incident with other members of staff, the young person(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers.

Do not say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved.

Do explain to them that you need to report it and reassure them that they will receive support

and help from the DSL (or equivalent).

In some instances, it may be necessary to refer the matter to the police. Once a report is made to the police, the report must be recorded, and the police will investigate. This may include seizure of devices and interviews with the young people involved.

The school policy does not allow children to bring in any mobile devices into school, however we are aware incidents of sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images between children may occur outside of school.

14.6 Domestic violence and abuse

Domestic violence or abuse is any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse, between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. It can include psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional abuse.

Children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic violence and exposure to it can have a long lasting negative impact on children.

When police have been called to a domestic violence incident where children are in the household and experienced that incident, the police will inform the DSL. This ensures that the school has up to date safeguarding information about the child.

All staff are aware of the impact domestic violence can have on a child. If any of our staff are concerned that a child has witnessed domestic abuse, they will report their concerns immediately to the DSL.

14.7 Honour-based abuse

'Honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. All forms of HBV are abuse.

FGM is the collective name given to a range of procedures involving the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, the practice is a criminal offence under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003. The practice can cause intense pain and distress and long-term health consequences, including difficulties in childbirth.

FGM is carried out on girls of any age, from young babies to older teenagers and adult women, so school staff are trained to be aware of risk indicators. Many such procedures are carried out abroad and staff should be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns expressed by female pupils about going on a long holiday during the summer vacation period.

A forced marriage is a marriage in which a female (and sometimes a male) does not consent to the marriage but is coerced into it. Coercion may include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure. It may also involve physical or sexual violence and abuse. In England and Wales, the practice is a criminal offence under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

Children may be married at a very young age, and well below the age of consent in England. School staff receive training and should be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns raised by a pupil about being taken abroad and not be allowed to return to England.

A forced marriage is not the same as an arranged marriage. In an arranged marriage, which is common in several cultures, the families of both spouses take a leading role in arranging the marriage but the choice of whether to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses.

14.8 Radicalisation and extremism

The government defines extremism as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Radicalisation refers to the

process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Some children are at risk of being radicalised: adopting beliefs and engaging in activities which are harmful, criminal or dangerous. Islamic extremism is the most widely publicised form and schools should also remain alert to the risk of radicalisation into white supremacy extremism.

School staff receive training to help to identify signs of extremism. Opportunities are provided in the curriculum to enable pupils to discuss issues of religion, ethnicity and culture and the school follows the DfE advice Promoting fundamental British Values as part of SMCS (spiritual, moral, social and cultural education) in Schools (2014).

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/380595/SMS_C_Guidance_Maintained_Schools.pdf

Abuse can also occur from the following:

- Child abduction and community safety incidents
- Children and the court system
- Children with family members in prison
- County lines
- Modern slavery and the national referral mechanism
- Cybercrime
- Homelessness
- Forced marriage
- Channel
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges

15.0 Private fostering arrangements

A private fostering arrangement occurs when someone other than a parent or a close relative cares for a child for a period of 28 days or more, with the agreement of the child's parents. It applies to children under the age of 16 or aged under 18 if the child is disabled. By law, a parent, private foster carer or other persons involved in making a private fostering arrangement must notify children's services as soon as possible.

When a member of staff becomes aware that a pupil may be in a private fostering arrangement, they will raise this with the DSL and the school should notify the local authority of the circumstances.

15.1 Related safeguarding portfolio policies

This policy should be read alongside our other safeguarding policies, which are set out in Appendix Two.

1 Looked after children

The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse or neglect. The school ensures that staff have the necessary skills and understanding to keep looked after children safe. Appropriate staff have information about a child's looked after legal status and care arrangements, including the level of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the child. The DSL has details of the child's social worker and the name and contact details of the local authority's virtual head for children in care.

As an independent school. We do not foresee any cases of Looked after children attending the setting.

2 Children who have a social worker

Children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Local authorities will share this information with us, and the DSL will hold and use this information to inform decisions about safeguarding and promoting the child's welfare.

3 Work experience

As a primary school we will not have any pupils on work experience, however, we may offer to host pupils from secondary schools and ensure they are supervised appropriately.

4 Visitor to the school

Visitors to the school site must all sign in at the Reception where they will then be given a Lanyard.

15. 2 Local Safeguarding Arrangements and Procedures

At **Daffodil Preparatory School**, we follow national safeguarding guidance outlined in *Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE)* and adhere to local safeguarding procedures set by **Tower Hamlets Safeguarding Children Partnership (THSCP)**.

1. Tower Hamlets Safeguarding Children Partnership (THSCP)

We work in accordance with THSCP's safeguarding policies, ensuring that all child protection concerns are handled in line with **local multi-agency procedures**. Staff are trained to recognize signs of abuse and follow the

correct referral pathways. The **Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)** provides guidance and immediate support where a child is at risk of significant harm.

2. Tower Hamlets Children's Social Care

Any safeguarding concerns are reported to **Tower Hamlets Social Services** via the **Integrated Front Door (IFD)**. This team coordinates child protection referrals, assessments, and interventions to ensure the safety and well-being of children. Staff are required to follow school procedures when making a referral, working closely with external safeguarding professionals as needed.

3. Local Prevent Duty Arrangements

We comply with Tower Hamlets' **Prevent strategy** to safeguard students from the risks of radicalisation and extremism. Concerns are escalated to the school's **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**, who liaises with the **Local Authority Prevent Team and the Channel Panel** where necessary. Staff receive Prevent training to recognise early signs of vulnerability and understand the referral process.

All safeguarding actions are documented and reviewed regularly to ensure compliance with local and national requirements.

16.0 Appendix One

Four categories of abuse

2 Physical abuse

Physical abuse is a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child (this used to be called Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy but is now more usually referred to as fabricated or induced illness).

3 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 a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or

‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child’s developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

4 Sexual abuse

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

5 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 abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
 - protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
 - ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers);
- or
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child’s basic emotional needs.

6 Indicators of abuse

Physical signs define some types of abuse, for example, bruising, bleeding or broken bones resulting from physical or sexual abuse, or injuries sustained while a child has been inadequately supervised. The identification of physical signs is complicated, as children may go to great lengths to hide injuries, often because they are ashamed or embarrassed, or their

abuser has threatened further violence or trauma if they 'tell'. It is also quite difficult for anyone without medical training to categorise injuries into accidental or deliberate with any degree of certainty. For these reasons, it is vital that staff are also aware of the range of behavioural indicators of abuse and report any concerns to the designated safeguarding lead.

It is the responsibility of staff to report their concerns. It is not their responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused, neglected or exploited may:

- have bruises, bleeding, burns, fractures or other injuries
- show signs of pain or discomfort
- keep arms and legs covered, even in warm weather
- be concerned about changing for PE or swimming
- look unkempt and uncared for
- change their eating habits
- have difficulty in making or sustaining friendships
- appear fearful
- be reckless with their own or other's safety
- self-harm
- frequently miss school, arrive late or leave the school for part of the day
- show signs of not wanting to go home
- display a change in behaviour – from quiet to aggressive, or happy-go-lucky to withdrawn
- challenge authority
- become disinterested in their school work
- be constantly tired or preoccupied
- be wary of physical contact
- be involved in, or particularly knowledgeable about drugs or alcohol
- display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age
- acquire gifts such as money or a mobile phone from new 'friends'.

Individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They should be viewed as part of a jigsaw, and each small piece of information will help the DSP to decide how to proceed.

17.0 Appendix Two

Related safeguarding policies

- Staff behaviour/code of conduct

- Behaviour
- Personal and intimate care
- Concerns and Complaints procedure
- Anti- bullying
- E-safety
- Health and Safety
- SEND
- Lost/Missing children
- Safer Recruitment
- Data Protection

18.0 Appendix Three

Important contacts

Child Protection advice Line:
0207 364 3444

Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)
02073645606

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)
Melanie Benzie
melanie.benzie@towerhamlets.gov.uk
02073640677
07903238827

Prevent Officer
Inona Karman Baily, Education Officer, 07842301565,
iona.karman-baily@towerhamlets.gov.uk

NSPCC Helpline 0808 800 5000 NSPCC whistleblowing helpline: 0800 028 0285	Kidscape (anti-bullying helpline for parents) 0845 120 5204 Child Exploitation Online Protection 0870 000 3344	Independent Safeguarding Authority PO BOX 181 Darlington DL1 9FA 01325 953 795
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