



South Gloucestershire and Stroud Academy Trust (SGSAT)

Safeguarding Students & Child Protection Policy & Procedure

If you would like this document in an alternate format
Please contact the Human Resources Department

Prepared by:	Moira Foster-Fitzgerald
Job Title/Role:	Chief Group Services Officer and Designated Safeguarding Lead
Ref. No.: Q/P 106.20	Date of this version: 01/09/2021 Review date: 01/09/2022 (Subject to any legislative changes) Upload to website? Yes
Approved by:	SGSAT Trust Board
Date:	13/10/2021

Safeguarding Students & Child Protection Policy & Procedure

1. Policy Intent

- 1.1. As an Academy Trust delivering education to students across a wide range of ages, this policy and procedure details how we safeguard our staff and students regardless of the stage of their educational journey. The Trust Board and all staff at South Gloucestershire and Stroud Academy Trust (SGSAT) are fully committed to providing the safest possible environment for our students to study and train in and also for our staff to work within. We prioritise and promote the safeguarding and protection of all our students from harm, whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, language, race, religion / belief and / or sexual orientation.
- 1.2. We have a zero-tolerance approach to any type of abuse and our staff and local school board members are trained in how to raise any concerns they may have and how to handle a disclosure from students or staff in a safe and confidential way. The culture of our Trust is to provide an environment that respects and values difference and we have no tolerance for any behaviour, that may be demeaning or disrespectful to anyone. The routes for reporting inappropriate behaviour are safe and clearly signposted, as are the potential consequences for anyone who chooses to act in an inappropriate way.

2. Scope

- 2.1. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of our students is everyone's responsibility. **Everyone** who comes into contact with our students and their families has a role to play. To fulfil this responsibility effectively, all practitioners should make sure their approach is student centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the student.
- 2.2. No single practitioner can have a full picture of a student's needs and circumstances. If students and families are to receive the right help at the right time, everyone who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

3. Procedures

- 3.1. Although the definitions for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children within the 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' guidance (KCSIE) specifically refers to children, as this policy covers all our students, for the purposes of this policy, safeguarding and promoting the welfare of our students is defined as:
 - protecting our students from maltreatment;
 - preventing impairment of our students mental and physical health or development;
 - ensuring that our students grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
 - taking action to enable all our students to have the best outcomes.
- 3.2. '**Child**' is defined as: Any person under the age of 18.
- 3.3. '**Young Person**' is defined as: Any student under the age of 18.

- 3.4. **'Vulnerable Adult'** is defined as: A person aged 18 years or over who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation.
- 3.5. **'Student'** is defined as a student of whatever age engaging in education with SGSAT:
- 3.6. The Academy Trust recognises that some adults are also vulnerable to abuse. Accordingly, the procedures may be applied (with appropriate adaptations) to allegations of abuse and the protection of our students.
- 3.7. SGSAT will follow the relevant Child Protection Procedures for geographies across the Southwest region, while always placing the welfare of the student at the centre of any actions taken. Further details are available at <https://www.proceduresonline.com/swcpp/>.

4. Information for ALL Staff (including supply staff and volunteers)

- 4.1. Our staff are particularly important, as they are in the position to identify concerns early, provide help for students, promote student's welfare and prevent concerns from escalating.
- 4.2. **All** staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which students can learn and all staff should be prepared to identify students who may benefit from early help. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a student's life.
- 4.3. If staff have **any concerns** about a student's welfare, they should act on them immediately. **Appendix 2** shows a flow chart setting out the process for staff when they have concerns about a student.
- 4.4. **Any staff member** who has any concerns about a student's welfare should follow the referral processes set out in **Appendix 2**. Staff should expect to support social workers and other agencies following any referral.
- 4.5. The Teachers' Standards 2012 state that teachers (which includes headteachers) should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.
- 4.6. **All** staff should be aware of systems within the school which support safeguarding and these should be explained to them as part of staff induction. This should include the:
 - safeguarding students and child protection policy and procedure, which should amongst other things also include the policy and procedures to deal with peer-on-peer abuse;
 - behaviour policy (which should include measures to prevent bullying, including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
 - staff behaviour policy (sometimes called a code of conduct);
 - safeguarding response to students who go missing from education; and
 - role of the designated safeguarding lead (including the identity of the designated safeguarding lead and any deputies); and
 - copies of policies and a copy of Part 1 (or Annex A, if appropriate).

- 4.7. **All** staff should receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training which is regularly updated. In addition, all staff should receive safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required, and at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard students effectively.
- 4.8. **All** staff should be aware of their local early help process and understand their role in it.
- 4.9. **All** staff should be aware of the processes for making referrals to children's social care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989, especially section 17 (children in need) and section 47 (a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm) that may follow a referral, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.
- 4.10. **All** staff should know what to do if a student tells them they are being abused, exploited, or neglected. Staff should know how to manage the requirement to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality. This means only involving those who need to be involved, such as the DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding shown in the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#).
- 4.11. **All** staff should be able to reassure a student making a disclosure, that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. Students should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting abuse, sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should any student ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

5. Early Help

- 5.1. Any student may benefit from early help, but all staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a student who:
- is disabled or has certain health conditions and has specific additional needs;
 - has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan);
 - has a mental health need;
 - is a young carer;
 - is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines;
 - is frequently missing / goes missing from care or from home;
 - is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, sexual or criminal exploitation;
 - is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
 - has a family member in prison, or is affected by parental offending;
 - is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the student, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse;
 - is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
 - has returned home to their family from care;
 - is at risk of 'honour'-based abuse such as Female Genital Mutilation or Forced Marriage;
 - is a privately fostered child; and

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

6. Abuse & Neglect

- 6.1. **All** staff should be aware of indicators of abuse and neglect so that they are able to identify cases of students who may be in need of help or protection. Knowing what to look for is vital to the early identification of abuse and neglect and specific safeguarding issues such as child criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation so that staff can identify cases of students who may be in need of help or protection.
- 6.2. If staff are unsure, they should always speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL) or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding shown in the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#).
- 6.3. **All** staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events and cannot be covered by one definition or one label alone. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another, therefore staff should always be vigilant and always follow the referral processes set out in **Appendix 2**.
- 6.4. **All** staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and / or behaviours can be associated with factors outside school and / or occur between students outside this environment. **All** staff, should consider whether students are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and students can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, sexual abuse, serious youth violence and county lines.
- 6.5. **All** staff should be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Students are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life. Students can also abuse their peers online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the non-consensual sharing of indent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who do not want to receive such content.

7. Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

- 7.1. **Abuse:** is a form of maltreatment. Abuse or neglect can be caused by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Abuse may occur within a family or in an institution or community setting by those know to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Abuse can be inflicted by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

[Annex B of KCSIE](#) (pages 125 – 140) contains important information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues, all staff with direct contact with students should read this section in full. Types of abuse are difficult to define precisely or fully. However, the following examples are indicative of various types of abuse:

- 7.2. **Emotional Abuse:** is persistent emotional maltreatment such as to cause severe and adverse effects on another's emotional development. It may involve conveying to someone 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 person 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. These may include interactions that are beyond a person's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the person participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing frequent feelings of fear or 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.

7.3. **Neglect:** is the persistent failure to meet basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- provide protection from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers); or
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to basic emotional needs.

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

7.5. **Sexual Abuse:** involves forcing or enticing someone to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not they are 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. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue (also known as peer on peer abuse) in education and **all** staff should be aware of it and of their school policy and procedures for dealing with it.

8. Safeguarding Issues

8.1. **All** staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put students at risk of harm. Behaviours linked to issues such as drug taking, alcohol misuse, deliberately missing education and consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and / or video can be signs that students are at risk. Other safeguarding issues all staff should be aware of include:

8.1.1. Child Sexual and Criminal Exploitation (CSE) (CCE)

Child Sexual and Criminal Exploitation are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity, in exchange for something the person needs or wants, and / or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and / or through violence or the threat of violence. CSE and CCE can affect children, both male and female and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.

8.1.2. Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Some specific forms of CCE can include children being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines, working in cannabis factories, shoplifting, or pickpocketing. They can also be forced or manipulated into committing vehicle crime or threatening/committing serious violence to others.

Children can become trapped by this type of exploitation as perpetrators can threaten victims (and their families) with violence or entrap and coerce them into debt. They may be coerced into carrying weapons such as knives or begin to carry a knife for a sense of protection from harm from others. As students involved in criminal exploitation often commit crimes themselves, their vulnerability as victims is not always recognised by adults and professionals, (particularly older children), and they are not treated as victims despite the harm they have experienced. They may still have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears to be something they have agreed or consented to.

It is important to note that the experience of girls who are criminally exploited can be very different to that of boys. The indicators may not be the same, however professionals should be aware that girls are at risk of criminal exploitation too. It is also important to note that both boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of sexual exploitation

8.1.3. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE is a form of child sexual abuse. Sexual abuse may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or nonpenetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside clothing. It may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse including via the internet.

CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence, and may happen without the child's immediate knowledge e.g. through others sharing videos or images of them on social media.

CSE can affect any child, who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities. This includes 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some children may not realise they are being exploited e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

8.1.4. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

Whilst staff should speak to the DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff, with responsibility for Safeguarding with regard to any concerns about FGM shown in the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#). **There is specific legal duty on teachers.** If a teacher, in the course of their work in the profession, discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, the teacher **must** report this to the police.

It is recommended that you make a report orally by **calling 101**, the single non-emergency number. When you call 101, the system will determine your location and connect you to the police force covering that area.

8.1.5. Mental Health

All staff should also be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a student has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

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

Where students have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these student's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education. Teaching resources are available via the following links:

- [Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools Guidance](#)
- [Rise Above](#) (mental health resources and lesson plans)

If staff have a mental health concern about a student that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following this policy and speaking to the DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding shown in the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#).

8.1.6. Peer on Peer Abuse

All staff should be aware that students can abuse other students (often referred to as peer-on-peer abuse). It can happen both inside and outside of school and online. It is important that all staff recognise the indicators and signs of peer on peer abuse and know how to identify it and respond to reports.

All staff should understand, that even if there are no reports in their school it does not mean it is not happening, it may be the case that it is just not being reported. As such it is important if staff have any concerns regarding peer on peer abuse, they should

speak to the DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding shown in the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#).

It is essential that **all** staff understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between peers, many of which are listed below, that are abusive in nature. SGSAT has a zero-tolerance approach to these types of behaviours.

Downplaying certain behaviours, for example dismissing sexual harassment as “just banter”, “just having a laugh”, “part of growing up” “girls being girls” or “boys being boys” can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for students and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to students accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it.

Peer on peer abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers;
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and / or encourages physical abuse);
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault; (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and / or encourages sexual violence);
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse;
- 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;
- consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nude images and or video (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery);
- upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm; and
- initiation / hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element)

All staff should be clear as to the SGSAT’s policy and procedure with regards to peer-on-peer abuse and the important role they have to play in preventing it and responding where they believe a student may be at risk from it.

8.1.7. **Serious Violence**

All staff should be aware of the indicators, which may signal students are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, 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 or new possessions could also indicate that students have been approached by, or are

involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation.

All staff should be aware of the range of risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence, such as being male, having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school, having experienced maltreatment and having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery.

9. Additional Information and Support

- 9.1. Departmental advice [What to Do if You Are Worried a Child is Being Abused - Advice for Practitioners](#) provides more information on understanding and identifying abuse and neglect. Examples of potential indicators of abuse and neglect are highlighted throughout the advice and will be particularly helpful for staff. The [NSPCC](#) website also provides useful additional information on abuse and neglect and what to look out for.

10. What staff should do if they have concerns about a student

- 10.1. Staff working with students are advised to maintain an attitude of **'it could happen here'** where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a student, staff should always act in the **best** interests of the student.
- 10.2. It is important to realise that students may find it difficult to tell anyone about their abuse verbally. Students may show signs or act in ways that they hope staff will notice and react to.
- 10.3. If staff have any concerns about a student's welfare, they should act on them immediately and always follow the referral processes set out in **Appendix 2**.
- 10.4. **All** staff should be clear as to the SGSAT's safeguarding students and child protection policy and procedure and speak to the DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding shown in the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#). Options will then include:
 - managing any support for the student internally via the school's own pastoral support processes;
 - undertaking an early help assessment; or
 - making a referral to statutory services, for example as a student might be in need, is in need or suffering, or is likely to suffer harm.
- 10.5. The DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding are available during office hours to discuss safeguarding concerns.
- 10.6. Staff should not assume a colleague, or another professional will take action and they should share information that might be critical in keeping students safe. They should be mindful that early information sharing is vital for effective identification, assessment and allocation of appropriate service provision. If in any doubt about sharing information, staff should speak to the DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding shown in the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#). Fears about sharing information **must not** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare, and protect the safety, of students.

11. Responding to a Disclosure or Allegation of Abuse

11.1. If you're in a situation where a student discloses abuse to you, your initial response is incredibly important. How you respond can encourage or undermine the confidence of students to make disclosures. Some key things to remember are:

- Listen carefully to the student. Avoid expressing your own views on the matter. A reaction of shock or disbelief could cause the student to 'shut down', retract or stop talking.
- Find an appropriate opportunity to explain that the information will need to be shared with others. Do not promise to keep the information confidential or a 'secret'.
- Allow the student to continue at her / his own pace and don't interrupt if the student is freely recalling events.
- Avoid asking questions or pressing for more information. Ask for clarification only. If questions are necessary, only ask open questions: Tell me... Explain to me... Describe to me...
- Let them know they've done the right thing. Reassurance can make a big impact to the student who may have been keeping the abuse secret.
- Tell them it's not their fault. Abuse is never the student's fault and they need to know this.
- Say you will take them seriously. A student could keep abuse secret in fear they won't be believed.
- They've told you because they want help and trust you'll be the person who will listen to and support them.
- Don't talk to the alleged abuser. Confronting the alleged abuser about what the student's told you could make the situation a lot worse for the student.
- Explain what you'll do next. If age appropriate, explain to the student you'll need to report the abuse to someone who will be able to help.
- Don't delay reporting the abuse. The sooner the abuse is reported after the student discloses the better. Report as soon as possible so details are fresh in your mind and action can be taken quickly. You can report a concern using [My Concern](#) (The Safeguarding Company), or speak to a member of the safeguarding team (within 2 hours).

NOTE: Disclosures relating to allegations against colleagues and members of staff (including supply staff, volunteers and contractors) should be treated in the same way. This information must be passed immediately to the DSL or DDSL who will ensure the appropriate procedures are followed.

12. Keeping Records

12.1. All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions, should be recorded on [My Concern](#). If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss with the DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding shown in the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#). Records should include:

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

12.2. It is important for students to receive the right help at the right time to address safeguarding risks and prevent issues escalating and to promote student's welfare. Research and serious case reviews have repeatedly shown the dangers of failing to take action. Examples of poor practice include:

- failing to act on and refer the early signs of abuse and neglect;
- poor record keeping;
- failing to listen to the views of the student;
- failing to re-assess concerns when situations do not improve;
- not sharing information;
- sharing information too slowly; and
- a lack of challenge to those who appear not to be taking action.

13. Allegations Management Procedure

- 13.1. SGSAT promotes an open and transparent culture in which all concerns about any adult working in or on behalf of SGSAT (including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors) are dealt with promptly and appropriately. Our approach will enable the identification of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour early; minimise the risk of abuse; and ensure that staff are clear about professional boundaries and act within these boundaries and in accordance with the ethos and values of SGSAT. Any concern, even allegations that do not meet the harms threshold should be shared responsibly and with the right person, recorded and dealt with appropriately.
- 13.2. Although [Keeping Children Safe In Education](#) differentiates between allegations or concerns that may meet the harm threshold and those that do not meet the harm threshold. Our process is the same for both situations, if staff have safeguarding concerns, or an allegation is made about another member of staff (including supply staff, volunteers, and contractors) posing a risk of harm to a student, then they should immediately report it to the DSL or DDSL, either in person or via My Concern. They in turn will notify the Head Teacher and Human Resources (HR).
- 13.4. Where there are safeguarding concerns, or an allegation is made about the DSL or DDSL, this should be referred to the Head Teacher.
- 13.5. Where there are safeguarding concerns, or an allegation is made about the Head Teacher, this should be referred to the Chair of the Trust Board.
- 13.6. The DSL or DDSL will report the incident to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).
- 13.7. For details of current post holders and their contact information, please see the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#).
- 13.8. **Appendix 4** provides a summary of the Allegations Management Procedure for allegations or concerns that may meet the threshold.
- 13.9. For any allegations or concerns that do not meet the threshold, the school will use the procedures within the [SGSAT Staff Code of Conduct](#) and have reference to the [SGSAT Guidelines on Maintaining Professional Boundaries](#).

14. Whistleblowing

- 14.1. All staff should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's safeguarding regime and know that such concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.
- 14.2. The [NSPCC's what you can do to report abuse dedicated helpline](#) is available as an alternative route for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding safeguarding and child protection failures internally or have concerns about the way a concern is being handled by the school. Staff can call 0808 800 5000 Monday – Friday between 08:00 and 22:00 or between 09:00 and 18:00 at the weekend or email 27/7 365 days a year. help@nspcc.org.uk.

15. Information Sharing

- 15.1. Information sharing is vital in identifying and tackling all forms of abuse and neglect, and in promoting student's welfare, including their educational outcomes. The school has clear powers to share, hold and use information for these purposes. If at any stage you are unsure about how or when to share information, you should seek advice from the DSL, DDSL or other designated members of staff with responsibility for safeguarding. You should also ensure that the outcome of the discussion is recorded.
- 15.2. Staff should be proactive in sharing information as early as possible to help identify, assess, and respond to risks or concerns about the safety and welfare of students, whether this is when problems are first emerging, or where a student is already known to the local authority children's or adult's social care. Fears about sharing information cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of students at risk of abuse or neglect.
- 15.3. The Data Protection Act 2018, and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) place duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully and to keep the information they hold safe and secure.
- 15.4. **The Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR do not prevent; the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping students safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare and protect the safety of students.**
- 15.5. Further details on information sharing can be found:
 - in Chapter one of [Working Together to Safeguarding Children](#), which includes a myth-busting guide to information sharing
 - at [Information Sharing Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People & Parents and Carers](#). The seven golden rules for sharing information will be especially useful
 - at [The Information Commissioner's Office \(ICO\)](#) , which includes ICO GDPR FAQs and guidance from the department
 - in the [Data Protection: Toolkit for Schools Guidance](#) to support schools with data protection activity, including compliance with the GDPR.
- 15.6. **Appendix 5** provides a summary of the procedure for sharing information.

16. Opportunities to Teach Safeguarding

16.1. The Department has produced a one-stop page for teachers on GOV.UK, which can be accessed here: [Teaching about relationships sex and health](#). This includes teacher training modules on the RSHE topics and non-statutory implementation guidance. The following resources may also help schools understand and teach about safeguarding:

- DfE advice for schools: [teaching online safety in schools](#);
- UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) guidance: [Education for a connected world](#);
- UKCIS guidance: [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#);
- The UKCIS [external visitors guidance](#) will help schools and colleges to ensure the maximum impact of any online safety sessions delivered by external visitors;
- National Crime Agency's CEOP education programme: [Thinkuknow](#);
- Public Health England: [Rise Above](#)

17. Online Safety

17.1. It is essential that students are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. SGSAT has an effective approach to online safety designed to protect and educate the whole school community in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate. Appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place in order to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incident where appropriate.

17.2. The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:

- **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism.
- **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example: peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes.
- **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and / or pornography, sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and
- **commerce** - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams. If you feel a student or member of staff are at risk, please report it to the Anti-Phishing Working Group (<https://apwg.org/>)

18. Remote Learning

18.1. Where students are being asked to learn online at home the DfE has provided advice to support schools do so safely: [safeguarding in schools colleges and other providers](#) and [safeguarding and remote education](#). The NSPCC and PSHE Association also provide helpful advice:

- NSPCC Learning - [Undertaking remote teaching safely during school closures](#)
- PSHE - [PSHE Association coronavirus hub](#)

19. Students potentially at greater risk of harm

- 19.1. Whilst all students should be protected, it is important to recognise that some groups of student are potentially at greater risk of harm.

20. Students who need a social worker (Child in Need & Child Protection Plans)

Students may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Students may need this help due to abuse, neglect and complex family circumstances. A student's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm, as well as educationally disadvantaged in facing barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour, and mental health.

Local authorities should share the fact a student has a social worker, and the designated safeguarding lead should hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the student's safety, welfare, and educational outcomes. This should be considered as a matter of routine. There are clear powers to share this information under existing duties on both local authorities and schools and colleges to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Where students need a social worker, this should inform decisions about safeguarding (for example, responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks) and about promoting welfare (for example, considering the provision of pastoral and/or academic support, alongside action by statutory services).

21. Students Missing from Education

- 21.1. **All** staff should be aware that students missing from education, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues including neglect, sexual abuse, and child sexual and criminal exploitation. It is important that our response to students missing from education supports identifying such abuse and helps prevent the risk of them going missing in the future. This includes when problems are first emerging but also where students are already known to local authority children's social care and need a social worker (such as on a child in need or child protection plan, or as a looked after child), where going missing from education may increase known safeguarding risks within the family or in the community. All staff should be aware of the SGSAT's unauthorised absence and students missing from education procedures set out in **Appendix 3**.

22. Looked after children and previously looked after children

- 22.1. The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and / or neglect.

A previously looked after child potentially remains vulnerable and all staff should have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep previously looked after children safe. When dealing with looked after children and previously looked after children, it is important that all agencies work together and prompt action is taken when necessary to safeguard these students, who are a particularly vulnerable group.

23. Students with special educational needs and disabilities or physical health issues

23.1. Students with special educational needs or disabilities (SEND) or certain health conditions can face additional safeguarding challenges. Staff should be aware that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of students. These can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the student's condition without further exploration;
- these students being more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other students;
- the potential for students with SEND or certain medical conditions being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
- communication barriers and difficulties in managing or reporting these challenges.

24. Work Experience Placements

24.1. Staff organising work experience placements should ensure that the placement provider has policies and procedures in place to protect students from harm.

24.2. Barred list checks by the DBS might be required on some people who supervise a child under the age of 16 on a work experience placement. The school should consider the specific circumstances of the work experience. Consideration must be given in particular to the nature of the supervision and the frequency of the activity being supervised, to determine what, if any, checks are necessary.

24.3. These considerations would include whether the person providing the teaching / training / instruction / supervision to the student on work experience will be:

- unsupervised themselves; and
- providing the teaching / training / instruction frequently (more than three days in a 30 day period, or overnight).

24.4. If the person working with the student is unsupervised and the same person is in frequent contact with the student, the work is likely to be regulated activity relating to children. If so, the school could ask the employer providing the work experience to ensure that the person providing the instruction or training is not a barred person.

24.5. The school is not able to request an enhanced DBS check with barred list information for staff supervising students aged 16 to 17 on work experience.

24.6. If the activity undertaken by the student on work experience takes place in a 'specified place', such as a school or sixth form college, and gives the opportunity for contact with children, this may itself be considered to be regulated activity relating to children. In these cases and where the student doing the work experience is of 16 years of age or over, the work experience provider e.g. school or sixth form college should consider whether a DBS enhanced check should be requested for the student in question. DBS checks cannot be requested for children under the age of 16.

25. Private Fostering - LA notification when identified

- 25.1. Private fostering occurs when a child under the age of 16 (under 18 for students with a disability) is provided with care and accommodation by a person who is not a parent, person with parental responsibility for them or a relative in their own home.
- 25.2. A student is not privately fostered if the person caring for and accommodating them has done so for less than 28 days and does not intend to do so for longer. Such arrangements may come to the attention of staff through the normal course of their interaction, and promotion of learning activities, with students.
- 25.3. Where the arrangements come to the attention of the school (and the school is not involved in the arrangements), they should then notify the local authority to allow the local authority to check the arrangement is suitable and safe for the child. Schools who are involved (whether or not directly) in arranging for a child to be fostered privately **must** notify local authorities of the arrangement as soon as possible after the arrangement has been made. Notifications **must** contain the information specified in Schedule 1 of The Children (Private Arrangements for Fostering) Regulations 2005 and **must** be made in writing.

26. Policy Implementation

- 26.1. SGSAT has a nominated Board Member with specific responsibility for Safeguarding Students and Child Protection.
- 26.2. A senior member of staff from the schools Senior Leadership Team (SLT) is appointed to the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The specific responsibilities of the DSL are described in **Appendix 1**.
- 26.3. Contact details for other designated members of staff with responsibility for Safeguarding Students and Child Protection are shown on the [SGSAT Safeguarding Key Contacts List](#).

27. Enforcement

- 27.1. Any failure to adhere to this policy, or to comply with related procedures may result in disciplinary action.

28. Related Policies, Procedures, Charters, Plans, Guidance and Legislation

[Information Sharing, Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents & carers](#)
[Inspecting Further Education & Skills: Guidance for Providers](#)
[Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)
[Keeping Children Safe in Education, Part 1 information for all school & college staff](#)
[Mandatory Reporting of Female Genital Mutilation – procedural information](#)
[NSPCC](#)
[NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line](#)
[Prevent Duty Guidance for Further Education Institutes in England and Wales](#)
[Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#)
[SGSAT Abuse of Trust Policy & Procedure](#)
[SGSAT Anti-Bullying \(Student\) Policy & Procedure](#)
[SGSAT Code of Conduct \(Staff\)](#)
[SGSAT Educational Visits Policy](#)
[SGSAT Freedom of Information Policy & Procedure](#)
[SGSAT IT Acceptable Use Policy \(Email; Mobile Devices; Users; and Security\)](#)
[SGSAT Recruitment & Selection Policy](#)
[SGSAT Recruitment of Ex-Offenders Policy](#)
[SGSAT Safeguarding Structure](#)
[SGSAT Volunteering Policy](#)
[SGSAT Guidelines on Professional Boundaries including Social Media](#)
[SGSAT Whistleblowing Policy & Procedure](#)
[SGSAT Work Experience Policy & Procedure for KS3 & KS4 \(Students\)](#)
[South West Child Protection Procedures](#)
[The Children’s Act 2004 \(sections 11 & 16\)](#)
[What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused: Advice for Practitioners](#)
[Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018](#)
[When to call the police](#)
[Education & Training \(Welfare of Children\) Act 2021](#)
[Professional and Personnel Relationships \(safeguardingchildren.co.uk\)](#)
[Safer Recruitment Consortium](#)
[Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement](#)

29. Impact

- 29.1. The impact of this policy and related procedures is to minimise safeguarding risks for our students and staff and to ensure that any concerns are acted on in accordance with this policy and related legislation and guidance.

30. MANDATORY INITIAL IMPACT SCREENING



Completed by:

Name: Moira Foster-Fitzgerald	Title: DSL	09/08/2021
I have read the guidance document: Completing a Policy Impact Assessment?		✓
If this policy has been up-dated, please tick to confirm that the initial impact screening has also been reviewed:		✓

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Characteristic	This policy seeks to:	
Age	No appreciable impact	
Disability	Treat with equal dignity, all learners and staff; and monitor participation, performance and progress of learners and staff with disabilities and act to address inequalities.	
Faith or Belief	No appreciable impact	
Gender	No appreciable impact	
Race or Ethnicity	No appreciable impact	
Orientation	No appreciable impact	
Gender reassignment	No appreciable impact	
Economic disadvantage	Use available resources to identify and address any issues of inequality as a result of social and economic factors. Supporting learners and staff, both academically and pastorally in order for all to be successful	
Rural isolation	No appreciable impact	
Marriage	No appreciable impact	
Pregnancy & maternity	No appreciable impact	
Carers & care leavers	Use available resources to identify and address any issues of inequality as a result of being in care or a care leaver. Supporting learners both academically and pastorally in order to be successful.	
Vulnerable persons	Use available resources to identify and address any issues of inequality as a result of being a vulnerable person. Supporting learners both academically and pastorally in order to be successful.	
Please identify any sections of the policy that specifically seek to maximise opportunities to improve diversity within any of the Trust's stakeholder groups:		
Please identify any sections of the policy that specifically seek to improve equality of opportunity within any of the Trust's stakeholder groups:		
Is there any possibility that this policy could operate in a discriminatory way?	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Choose an item.
If yes please confirm that the Policy has been sent for a full Equality & Diversity Impact Assessment, and note the date:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Click or tap to enter a date.

Note: if the policy does not seek to increase diversity or improve equality you should go back and review it before submitting it for approval.

MAPPING OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Which United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Right does this policy most protect:	Art. 3 Best interests of the child Art. 19 Protection from violence, abuse & neglect Arts. 34/35/36 Protection from sexual and other exploitation
Which Human Right (HRA) does this policy most protect:	Art. 5 Right to liberty and security Choose an item.

DATA PROTECTION & PRIVACY BY DESIGN SCREENING

Tick to confirm that you have considered any data protection issues as part of the design and implementation of this policy; and, that implementing this policy will <u>not</u> result in the collection, storage or processing of personal data outside of official Trust systems:	✓
Tick to indicated that this policy has or requires a Data Privacy Impact Assessment:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 1 – Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

The activities listed below can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies but the ultimate lead responsibility remains with the DSL.

Availability

During term time the DSL (or deputy) will be available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

Manage Referrals

The designated safeguarding lead is expect to refer cases:

- of suspected abuse and neglect to the local authority children’s social care as required and support staff who make referrals to local authority children’s social care;
- to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required and support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- where a person is dismissed or left due to risk / harm to a student to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required; and
- where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required. [NSPCC – When to call the police](#) should help understand when to consider calling the police and what to expect when working with the police.

Work with Others

The designated safeguarding lead is expected to:

- act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff;
- act as a point of contact with the three safeguarding partners;
- liaise with the Principal to inform them of issues - especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations;
- as required, liaise with the “case manager” and the LADO for child protection concerns in cases which concern a staff member;
- liaise with staff (especially teachers, pastoral support staff, IT Technicians, senior mental health leads and SENCOs or the named person with oversight for SEN) on matters of safety and safeguarding (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that student’s needs are considered holistically;
- liaise with the senior mental health lead and where available, the Mental Health Support Team, where safeugarding concerns are linked to mental health;
- promote supportive engagement with parents and / or carers in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of students, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances;
- work with the principal and relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on student’s attendance, engagement and achievement at school. This includes:
 - ensure that the school knows who its cohort of students who have or have had a social worker are, understanding their academic progress and attainment, and maintaing a culture of high aspirations for this cohort; and
 - supporting teaching staff to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help students who have or have had a social worker reach their

potential, recognising that even when statutory social care intervention has ended, there is still a lasting impact on student's educational outcomes.

Information Sharing and Managing the Child Protection File

The designated safeguarding lead is responsible for ensuring that child protection files are kept up to date.

Information should be kept confidential and stored securely. It is good practice to keep concerns and referrals in a separate child protection file for each student.

Records should include:

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

They should ensure the file is only accessed by those who need to see it and where the file or content within it is shared, this happens in line with information sharing advice as set out in Part one and Part two of this guidance.

Where students leave the school or college (including in year transfers) the designated safeguarding lead should ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible, and within 5 days for an in-year transfer or within the first 5 days of the start of a new term. This should be transferred separately from the main student file, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt should be obtained. Receiving schools and colleges should ensure key staff such as designated safeguarding leads and SENCOs or the named person with oversight for SEN in schools, are aware as required.

Lack of information about their circumstances can impact on the student's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. In addition to the child protection file, the designated safeguarding lead should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any additional information with the new school or college in advance of a student leaving to help them put in place the right support to safeguard this student and to help the student thrive in the school or college. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting students who have had a social worker and been victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the student arrives.

Raise Awareness

The designated safeguarding lead should:

- ensure each member of staff has access to, and understands, the SGSAT's safeguarding policy and procedures, especially new and part-time staff;
- ensure the SGSAT's safeguarding policy & procedure is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with the Governing Body regarding this;
- ensure the safeguarding policy & procedure 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 safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements; and

- help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and children protection issues that students who have to have had a social worker are experiencing with teachers and the school leadership team.

Training

The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training should be updated at least every two years. The designated safeguarding lead should undertake Prevent awareness training. Training should provide designated safeguarding leads with a good understanding of their own role, how to identify, understand and respond to specific needs that can increase the vulnerability of students, as well as specific harms that can put students at risk, and the processes, procedures and responsibilities of other agencies, particularly children's social care, so they:

- understand the assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, including local criteria for action and local authority children's social care referral arrangements;
- have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so;
- understand the importance of the role of designated safeguarding lead has in providing information and support to children social care in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of students;
- understand the lasting impact that adversity and trauma can have, including on student's behaviour, mental health and wellbeing, and what is needed in responding to this in promoting education outcomes;
- are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), those with relevant health conditions and young carers;
- understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners;
- understand and support the school with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
- are able to understand the unique risks associated with online safety and be confident that they have the relevant knowledge and up to date capability required to keep students safe whilst they are online at school;
- can recognise the additional risks that students with SEN and disabilities (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support SEND students to stay safe online;
- obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses; and
- encourage a culture of listening to students and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school may put in place to protect them.

In addition to the formal training set out above, their knowledge and skills should be refreshed (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, and at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role.

Providing Support to Staff

Training should support the designated safeguarding lead in developing expertise, so they can support and advise staff and help them feel confident on welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters. This includes specifically to:

- ensure that staff are supported during the referrals processes; and
- support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support.

Understanding the Views of Students

It is important that students feel heard and understood. Therefore, designated safeguarding leads should be supported in developing knowledge and skills to:

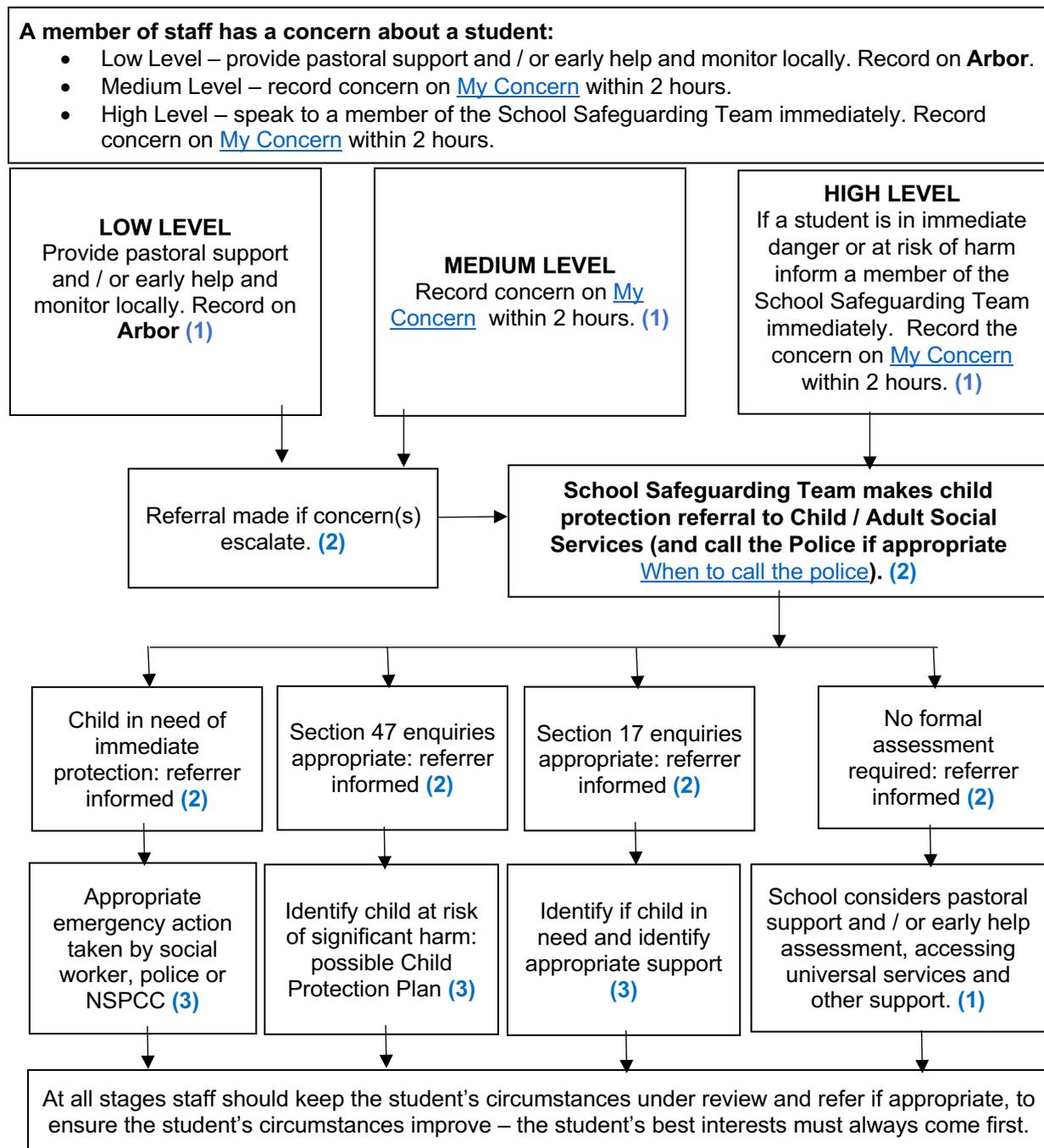
- encourage a culture of listening to students and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, and in any measures the school may put in place to protect them; and
- understand the difficulties that students may have in approaching staff about their circumstances and consider how to build trusted relationships which facilitate communication.

Holding and Sharing Information

The critical importance of recording, holding, using and sharing information effectively is set out in Parts one, two and five of [KCSIE](#), and therefore the designated safeguarding lead should be equipped to:

- understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school, and with other schools and colleges on transfer including in-year and between primary and secondary education, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners;
- understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR); and
- be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals and understand the purpose of this record-keeping.

Appendix 2 - Procedure for concerns about the abuse of a student



- (1) Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. Where a child would benefit from co-ordinated early help, an early help inter-agency assessment should be arranged.
- (2) Under the Children's Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Children in need may be assessed under section 17. Under section 47, where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, it has a duty to make enquiries to decide whether to take action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare.
- (3) This could include applying for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO).

Appendix 3 - Procedure for Students Missing Education

SGSAT has put these guidelines in place, to ensure appropriate safeguarding responses to students 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 going missing. Where reasonably possible, the school aims to hold more than one emergency contact number for each student. To give us additional options to contact a responsible adult when a student missing education is also identified as a welfare and / or safeguarding concern.

Children Missing Education (CME)

Due to the daily contact that staff have with students, as a sector we are often well placed to notice when a student has gone missing. When a student or sibling group are withdrawn from school, or appear to have gone missing, staff should raise a concern via the 'My Concern' software and make every effort to trace the student as soon as it is apparent that the period of absence is unusual in any way.

Local Authorities have the lead statutory responsibility to identify, as far as possible to do so, children missing education and get them back into education. All schools, colleges and the local authority should:

- promote good attendance and reduce absence;
- ensure every student has access to full-time education; and
- act early to address patterns of absence.

Parents have a duty to ensure their child of compulsory school age receives suitable full-time education. Although children can leave school on the last Friday in June if they will be 16 by the end of the summer holidays, they must do one of the following until they are 18:

- stay in full-time education, for example at a college;
- start an apprenticeship or traineeship; or
- Spend 20 hours or more a week working or volunteering, while in part-time education or training.

SGSAT Responsibilities

If a student fails to attend school or the arranged education provision, the school must establish the reason for absence and mark the register accordingly. The school should follow up absence to:

- ascertain and record the reason for absence
- identify whether the absence is approved or not
- identify the correct code to use before entering it on the school's electronic system.
- ensure the proper safeguarding action is taken

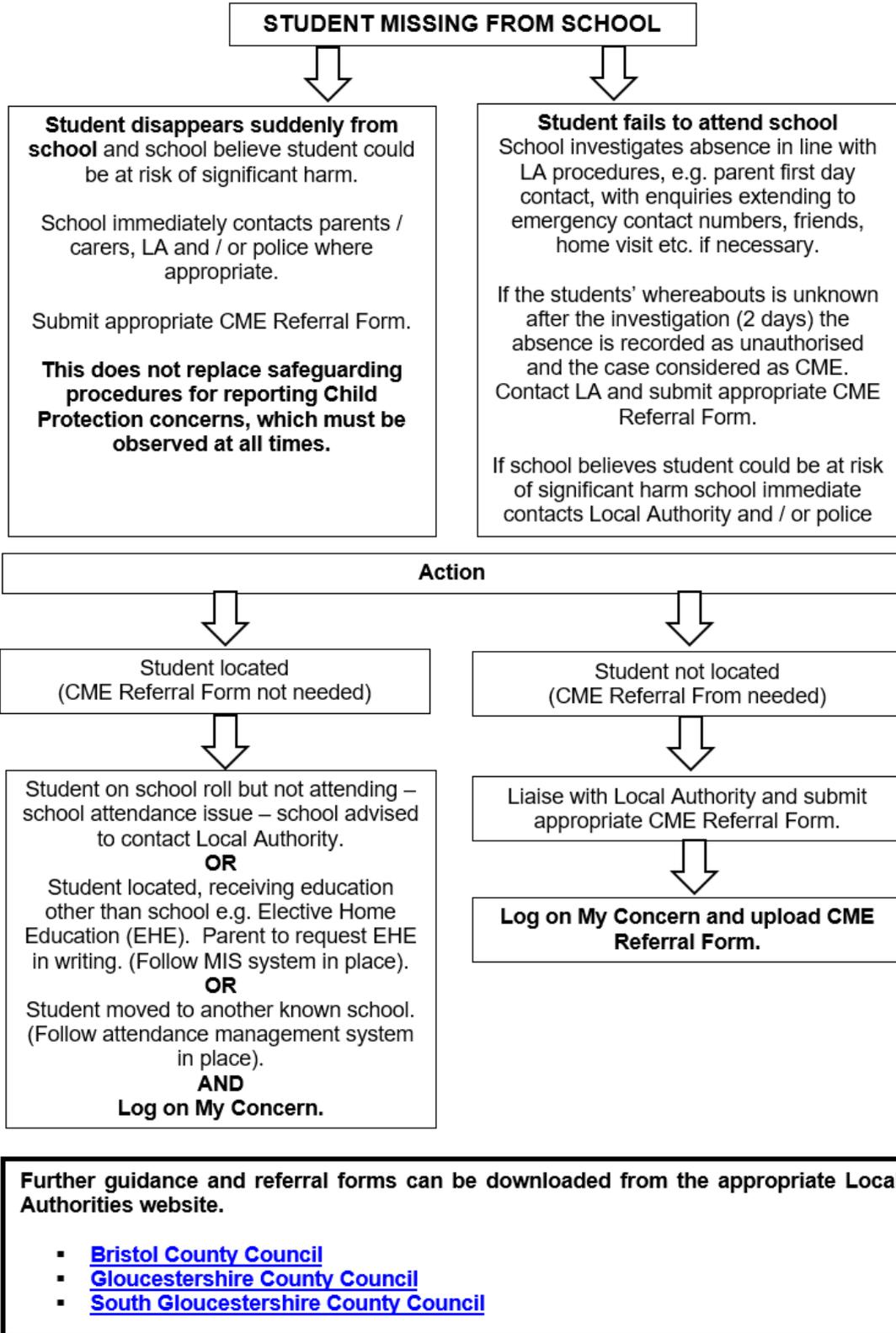
Following 2 days of continuous unexplained absence staff should alert the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) by recording a concern in the My Concern system. The concern should include the steps already taken to contact the student/family and any other relevant information gained to establish the reason for absence. The DSL will then notify the Children Missing Education Service of the student missing education within 10 days.

If the school is of the belief that the student has moved away notification to the local authority must be made earlier. Students with a history of poor attendance and/or welfare concerns should be followed up immediately by the school.

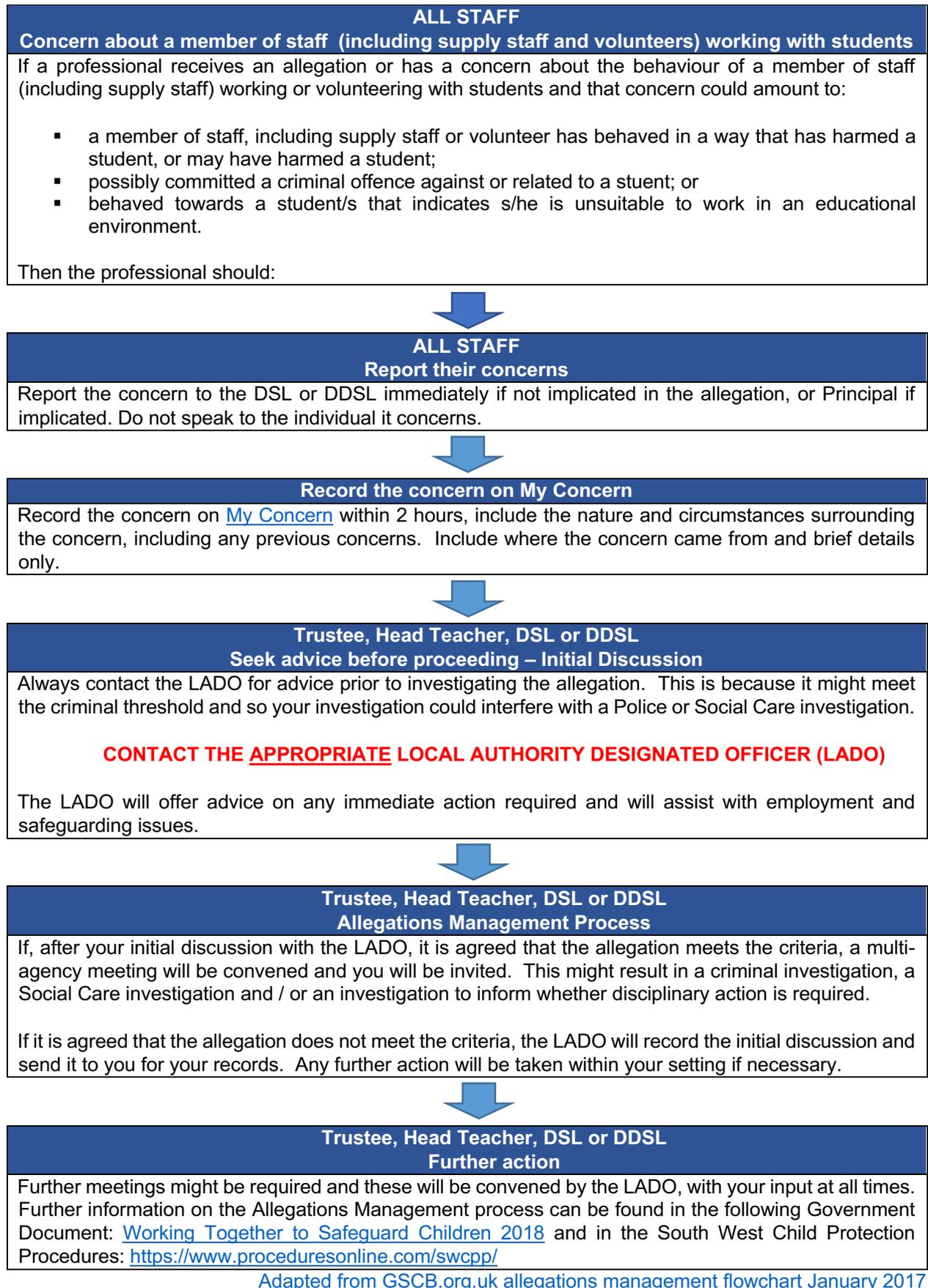
Student Missing Education Procedure

If a student is going to be absent from school, the student, parent(s) / carer(s) should contact the school (either their Tutor or Curriculum Administrator) before 09:30 on the day of absence to inform us that the student is not able to attend and the reason why.

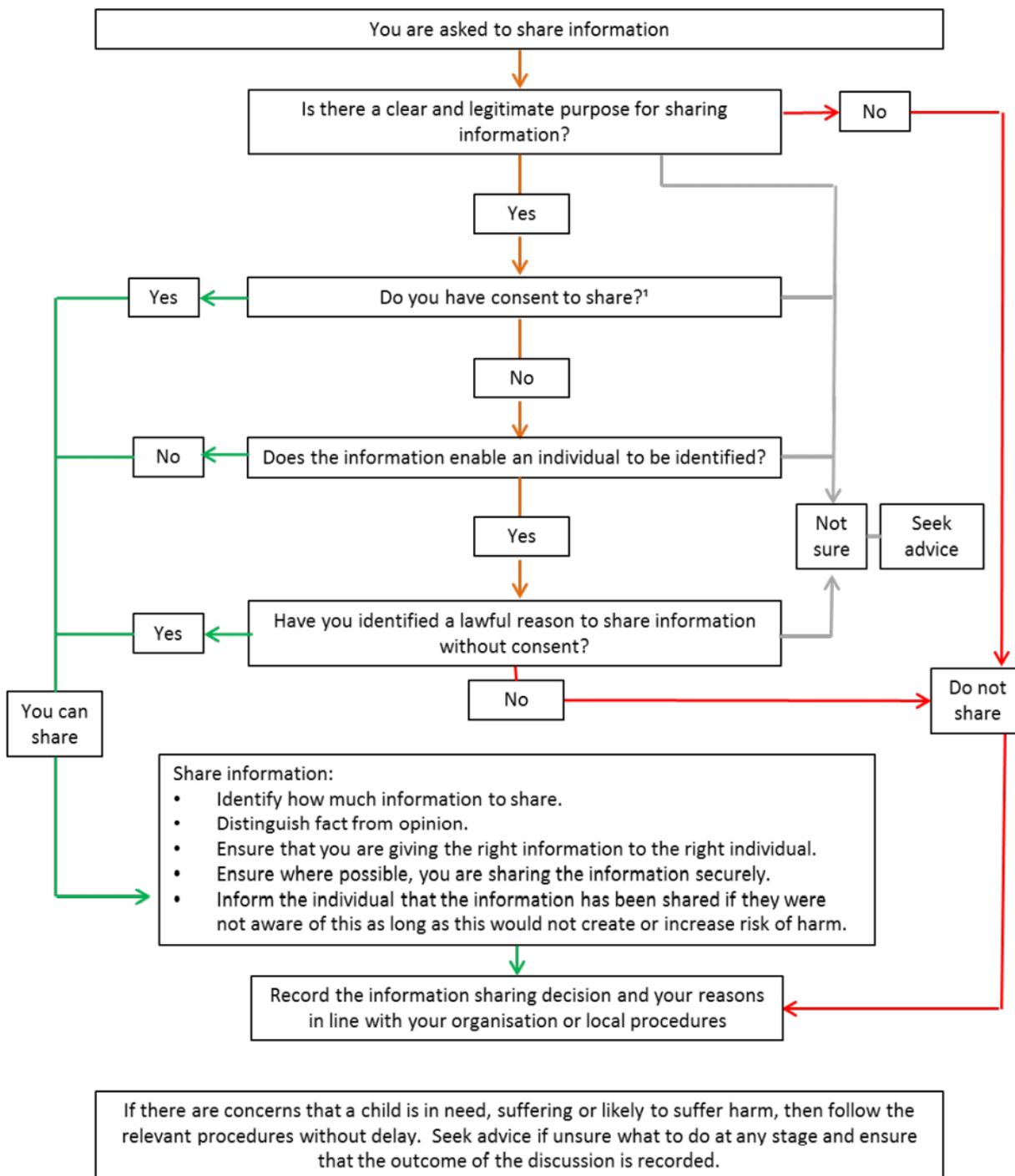
**Children Missing from Education (CME)
School Process Flowchart**



Appendix 4 – Summary of Allegations Management Procedures for Allegations / Concerns that may meet the threshold



Appendix 5 - Information sharing, Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to students, parents and carers (July 2018)



1. Consent must be unambiguous, freely given and may be withdrawn at any time