

# Serenity School

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## Safeguarding Policy

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**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** 23/03/18

(Governor - Chair)

Jude Onye

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

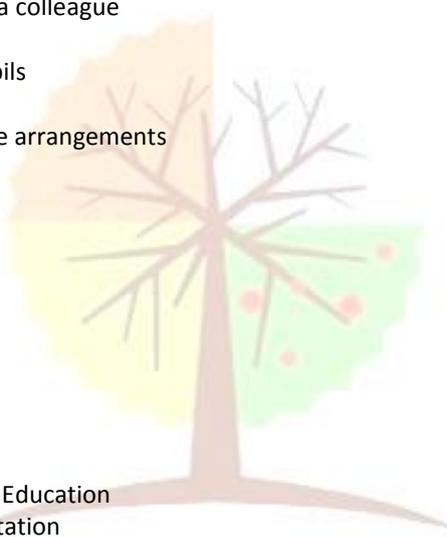
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**Date:** 23/03/18

(Head teacher)

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Serenity School

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## 1. Introduction

The core safeguarding principles of Serenity School are:

- It is a whole School responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- Children who are and feel safe make more successful learners.
- Representatives of The School's community of pupils, parents, staff and Director's will be involved in policy development and review.
- Policies will be reviewed annually, unless an incident, new legislation or guidance suggests the need for an earlier review. **(Policy may be reviewed sooner than annually due to changes with Keeping Children Safe In Education and other such legislation)**
- The Safeguarding policy has been revised to reflect "Keeping Children Safe in Education" (September 2018) and "Working Together to Safeguard Children July 2018".

***We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children. We will provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We will be alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow established procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice.***

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff and Directors and are consistent with those of Local Safeguarding Children Boards nationally.

### Principles

- The School will ensure that the welfare of children is given paramount consideration when developing and delivering all School activity.
- All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity have equal rights to protection; The School should act in the best interests of the child at all times. School leaders should ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide.
- All staff have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm in accordance with this guidance; all staff should be aware that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility and identify children that may benefit from early help.
- All pupils and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support from the senior management of The School who will follow this policy guidance in dealing with such matters.

### Aims

- To provide all staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their statutory responsibilities to promote and safeguard the wellbeing of children.
- To ensure consistent good practice across our Schools.
- To demonstrate School commitment with regard to safeguarding children.

## 2. Terminology

**Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children** refers to the process of protecting children from abuse or neglect, preventing the impairment of their health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective and nurturing care and undertaking that role so as to enable those children to have optimum life chances and to enter adulthood successfully.

**Child protection** refers to the processes undertaken to meet statutory obligations laid out in the [Children Act 1989](#) and associated guidance (see [Working Together to Safeguard Children, An Interagency Guide to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children](#)) in respect of those children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering harm.

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

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

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

### 3. Context

[Section 175 of the Education Act 2002](#) and the [Education \(Independent Schools Standards\) \(England\) Regulations 2003](#) require proprietors of independent Schools (including academies and city technology colleges) to have arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children who are pupils at The School.

Research suggests that more than 10 per cent of children will suffer some form of abuse. Due to their day-to-day contact with children, School staff are uniquely placed to observe changes in children's behaviour and to recognise the outward signs of abuse. Children may also turn to a trusted adult in The School when they are in distress or at risk. It is vital that all staff are alert to the signs of neglect and abuse and understand the local procedures for reporting and acting upon their concerns (see section 6 for further guidance on this).

### 4. Early Help

All School staff should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help. Detailed information for 'early help' is highlighted in [Chapter 1 of Working together to safeguard children](#). Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years. In the first instance staff should discuss early help requirements with the designated safeguarding lead. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early assessment.

### 5. Key personnel:

The **designated safeguarding lead** for child protection at **Serenity School Croydon** is:

– Mr Jude Onye (Headteacher)

[jonye@serenitySchool.org.uk](mailto:jonye@serenitySchool.org.uk)

The **deputy designated safeguarding lead** for child protection at **Serenity School Croydon** is:

**John McLean**

**Darrell Seres**

### 6. Roles and responsibilities

All Schools/ provisions must nominate a senior member of staff to coordinate child protection arrangements and this person is named in this policy guidance. The Independent Schools Council and local authority maintains a list of all **designated safeguarding lead (DSLs)** for safeguarding and child protection.

Serenity School has ensured that the DSL will:

- Ensure all staff knows who the designated safeguard lead is and their deputy for all Child Protection issues.
- Refer promptly all cases of suspected child abuse to the local social care department using agreed Child Protection Procedures.
- Remind key staff that if a parent arrives to collect the child before the social worker has arrived then it must be remembered that we have no right to prevent the removal of the child. However if there are clear signs of physical risk or threat, the Police should be called.
- Maintain and update as necessary the Safeguarding Monitoring List.
- Organize regular training on Child Protection within The School, including new staff.
- Ensure staff are able to recognise the 4 main types of abuse and also have knowledge of Child Missing Education, Child Sexual Exploitation, Female Genital Mutilation and Preventing Radicalisation and Extremism and any other forms of abuse.
- Ensure the LAs telephone procedures are followed.
- Co-ordinate action where child abuse is suspected.
- Facilitate and support the development of the policy on Safeguarding – ensuring it is reviewed and updated annually.

- Liaise with Human Resources to ensure all staff who work in The School and have direct contact with students are DBS checked to enhanced level and all other staff are DBS checked to standard level including volunteers and governors.
- Attend case conferences or nominate an appropriate member of staff to attend on their behalf.
- Maintain records of case conferences and other sensitive information in a secure, locked and confidential file and to disseminate the information only on a "Need to know basis".
- Pass on records and inform the key worker when a child who is on the Safeguarding list register leaves The School.
- Keep up to date with current practice and procedures by participating in training opportunities wherever possible.

The **deputy designated person(s)** is appropriately trained and, in the absence of the designated person, carries out those functions necessary to ensure the on-going safety and protection of children. In the event of the long-term absence of the designated person, the deputy will assume all of the functions above.

Serenity School ensures that we have in place:

- A DSL for safeguarding and child protection who is a member of the senior leadership team and who has undertaken the approved LSCB training in inter-agency working, in addition to basic child protection training,
- A child protection policy and procedures that are consistent with local authority requirements, reviewed annually and made available to parents on request,
- Procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against members of staff including allegations made against the Executive Headteacher and other Directors.
- Safer recruitment procedures that include the requirement for appropriate checks in line with national guidance (see: *Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2018 paragraph 111 – 116 – part 3*).
- A training strategy that ensures all staff, including the Executive Headteacher, receive child protection training, with refresher training annually and updates more frequently where applicable. The DSL of each School should receive refresher training annually,
- Arrangements to ensure that all temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of The School's arrangements for child protection,
- The School nominates a member to be responsible for liaising with the local authority and other agencies in the event of an allegation being made against the Head of school.

**The Headteacher:**

- Ensures that the safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures are implemented and followed by all staff,
- Allocates sufficient time and resources to enable the DSLs and deputies to carry out their roles effectively, including the assessment of pupils and attendance at strategy discussions and other necessary meetings,
- Ensures that all staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that such concerns are handled sensitively and in accordance with The School's whistle blowing procedures,
- Ensures that child's safety and welfare is addressed through the curriculum.

## **7. Good practice guidelines**

To meet and maintain our responsibilities towards children, Serenity School agrees to the following standards of good practice;

- All children will be treated with respect.
- We will set a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately.
- Children will be involved in decision-making which affects them.
- We will encourage positive and safe behaviour among children.
- We will be good listeners.

- We will be alert to changes in a child's behaviour.
- We will recognise that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse.
- All staff will read, understand and be familiar with all of The School's safeguarding and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, for example bullying, physical contact, e-safety plans and information-sharing.
- We will asking the child's permission before doing anything for them which is of a physical nature, such as assisting with dressing, physical support during PE or administering first aid, providing this does not hinder an action which is urgently required.
- We will maintain appropriate standards of conversation and interaction with and between children and avoiding the use of sexualised or derogatory language.
- We will be aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some children lead to an increased risk of neglect and or abuse.

### **8. Abuse of trust**

All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards children is unacceptable and that their conduct towards all children must be beyond reproach.

In addition, staff should 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 child under 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that child is over the age of consent.

Serenity School Code of Ethical Practice sets out the expectations of staff (see: appendix 1).

### **9. Children who may be particularly vulnerable**

Some children may be at increased risk of neglect and or 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 happens, or who have a high level of tolerance in respect of neglect.

To ensure that all of our children receive equal protection, we will give special consideration and attention to children who are:

- Looked After Children
- Disabled or have special educational needs,
- Living in a known domestic abuse situation,
- Affected by known parental substance misuse,
- Asylum seekers,
- Living away from home,
- Vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying,
- Living in temporary accommodation,
- Living transient lifestyles,
- Living in chaotic, neglectful and unsupportive home situations,
- Vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexuality,
- Involved directly or indirectly in prostitution or child trafficking, or,
- Do not have English as a first language.

Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information, resources and support services in community languages and accessible formats.

### **10. Support for those involved in a child protection issue**

Child neglect and abuse is devastating for the child and can also result in distress and anxiety for staff who become involved. We will support the children and their families and staff by:

- Taking all concerns and disclosures seriously.
- Nominating a link person who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact. Where a member of staff is the subject of an allegation made by a child, a separate link person will be nominated to avoid any conflict of interest.

- Responding sympathetically to any request from a child or member of staff for time out to deal with distress or anxiety.
- Maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need-to-know basis only with relevant individuals and agencies.
- Storing records securely.
- Offering details of help lines, counselling or other avenues of external support.
- Following the procedures laid down in our whistle blowing, complaints and disciplinary procedures.
- Cooperating fully with relevant statutory agencies.

### **11. Complaints procedure in respect of poor practice or behaviour**

Our complaints procedure will be followed where a child or parent raises a concern about poor practice towards a child that initially does not reach the threshold for child protection action. Poor practice examples include unfairly singling out a child, using sarcasm or humiliation as a form of control, bullying or belittling a child or discriminating against them in some way.

Complaints are managed by senior staff, the Headteacher and the Chair of Governors. Complaints from staff are dealt with under the complaints and disciplinary and grievance procedures.

Serenity School believes that all children and young people have the right to an education, regardless of what is happening at home. When a young person looks after someone in their family who has a serious illness, disability or substance misuse problem, he or she may need extra support to help him or her get the most out of School. We will help any pupil who helps to look after someone at home.

### **12. Support for pupils with a parent or close relative in prison or at risk of custodial sentence.**

Serenity School is committed to support the children and young people who have a parent or close relative in prison and will:

- Raise awareness of the needs of the pupils with a parent or close relative in prison.
- Secure the educational achievement and attendance of those pupils during their time in our School.
- Promote their social inclusion and equal opportunities within our School community.

The DSL or Deputy DSL will be appointed as 'Designated Person for Children of Prisoners' and their role will include:

- Keeping the Headteacher fully informed of pupils with a parent in prison.
- Liaise with other relevant School staff on a 'need to know' basis.
- Provide a point of contact in The School for external agencies in order to share information.
- Liaise with the family and seek their consent to provide additional support for the child as necessary.
- Liaise with other statutory and voluntary agencies as appropriate.
- Promote the use of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) to identify the needs of the child unless a Core Assessment has been completed.
- Consider convening a multi-agency meeting to address the needs of the child and to identify a key worker for that child following the completion of a CAF.
- Consider the use of an individual education plan for the child concerned.
- Monitor the achievement, attendance and behaviour of the child with a parent or close relative in prison.
- Act as an advocate for children with a parent/ close relative in prison, particularly if the child is a Looked After Child (LAC) as LAC have poor levels of visiting a parent in prison.
- Consider purchase of books and resources on the subject of prisons and prisoners for The School library.
- Keep appropriate and current records with reference to information sharing.

### **13. Supporting Young Carers**

Serenity School will:

- Designate a member of staff with special responsibility for young carers. This member of staff will introduce themselves and their responsibilities to all new pupils.
- Run PSHE lessons including the challenges faced by young carers during year.
- Consider referring young carers to the local Young Carers Service. We can also put families in touch with other support services.

- Ensure we are accessible to parents who have mobility and communication difficulties and ensure they are given the opportunity to be involved in parents' evenings.
- Respect right to privacy and only share information with those who need to know.
- Consider alternatives if a young carer is unable to attend out of School activities e.g. detention, sports coaching, concerts, due to their caring role
- Allow young carers to telephone home during breaks and lunchtimes.
- Provide advice to parents regarding transporting their children to School where there are difficulties in this area.

#### **14. Concerns about a colleague**

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a child may consider themselves placed in a difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career or their future professional relationship with that colleague.

All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The provision's whistle blowing code (appendix 2) enables staff to raise concerns or allegations in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place. All concerns of poor practice or concerns about a child's welfare brought about by the behaviour of colleagues should be reported to the Headteacher or complaints about the Headteacher should be reported to the Chair of Governors at the earliest opportunity Mrs Maura Armstrong.

If a staff member feels unable to raise an issue or their concerns are not addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open including [NSPCC Whistleblowing helpline](#).

#### **15. Staff who are the subject of an allegation**

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, set procedures must be followed. It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events can and do happen. A child may also make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. Even so, we must accept that some adults do pose a serious risk to children's welfare and safety and we must act on every allegation made. Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. Suspension is not mandatory, nor is it automatic but, in some cases, staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected.

Allegations against staff should be reported to the Headteacher at the earliest possible opportunity. Allegations against the Headteacher should be reported to the Chair of the Governors.

The full procedures for dealing with allegations against staff can be found in Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2018 Part 4 pages 51 – 62.

For further information on managing allegations against staff contact your Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) at the relevant local authority email address. [LADO@croydon.gov.uk](mailto:LADO@croydon.gov.uk) or 02087266000 Ext.84322

#### **16. Staff Training/ Teaching Pupils**

It is important that all staff have training to enable them to recognise the possible signs of abuse and neglect and to know what to do if they have a concern. New staff, governors and Directors will receive training during their induction. All staff, including the Headteacher (unless the Headteacher is the DSL) and Directors will receive training that is updated on an annual basis and the DSL will receive training updated on annual basis, including training in inter-agency procedures. All staff have received, read and understood Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education and all senior leaders within The School have received, read and understood Part 2.

All pupils should be taught about safeguarding including online, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum. This may include covering relevant issues through personal, social, health and economic education (PSHE) and through Sex and Relationships Education (SRE).

#### **17. Safer recruitment**

Serenity School endeavours to ensure that we do our utmost to employ 'safe' staff by following Part Three of Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2016 pages 26 to 42 together with the local authority and the provision's individual procedures.

Safer recruitment means that all applicants will:

- Complete an application form,
- Provide two referees, including at least one who can comment on the applicant's suitability to work with children,
- Provide evidence of identity and qualifications,
- Be checked through the Disclosure and Barring Service as appropriate to their role and undertake a formal interview process.

All new members of staff will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with The School's safeguarding and child protection policy and identification of their own safeguarding and child protection training needs. All staff will sign to confirm they have received a copy of the child protection policy (see: appendix 3).

### **18. Extended School and off-site arrangements**

Where 'extended School' activities are provided by and managed by the provision, our own safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on our site we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures.

When our children attend off-site activities, we will check that effective child protection arrangements are in place.

### **19. Photography and images**

The vast majority of people who take or view photographs or videos of children do so for entirely innocent, understandable and acceptable reasons. Sadly, some people abuse children through taking or using images, so we must ensure that we have appropriate safeguards in place. To protect children we will:

- Seek the consent of both parents and children for photographs to be taken or published (for example, on our website or in newspapers or publications),
- Use only the child's first name with an image,
- Ensure that children are appropriately dressed,
- Encourage children to tell us if they are worried about any photographs that are taken of them (For an example image consent form, see: appendix 4.).

### **20. Record Keeping**

Department of Education guidance says that the Designated Teacher should keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of referrals and concerns. These should be kept separately from academic records, in a confidential file stored in a secure cabinet, accessible only by appropriate senior staff members. They are exempt from records available for examination by parents or children unless subject to a court order.

### **21. E-Safety (see E-Safety Policy)**

Most of our children will use mobile phones and computers at some time. They are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education. However, we know that some people, including other young people, will use these technologies to harm children. The harm might range from sending hurtful or abusive texts and emails, to enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations, webcam photography or face-to-face meetings. The provision's e-safety policy explains how we try to keep children safe in The School environment.

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

Chat rooms and social networking sites are the more obvious sources of inappropriate and harmful behaviour and children are not allowed to access these sites whilst in School. Some children will undoubtedly be 'chatting' on mobiles or social networking sites at home and we are able to work with and help parents and children understand the possible risks.

### **22. Filtering and Monitoring**

All School systems and staff must ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring of IT usage are in place. Pupils should not be able to access harmful or inappropriate material from The School IT equipment. The

filter system for all Schools is operated by LGFL, who are careful not to over block, ensuring pupils can learn online however ensure safeguarding is paramount for Schools and therefore pupils are unable to access specific areas of the web (Please see E-Safety Policy for further details).

No filtering system can be 100% effective and needs to be supported by good monitoring. The main way of monitoring is through Physical Monitoring by the class teacher and any additional classroom support which is highly effective in small group settings such as in our Schools. Any concerns should be reported to senior leadership immediately and further investigation can occur as to the pupil's internet usage and history (Please see E-Safety Policy for further details).

The School operates zero tolerance to mobile phones and other electronic tablets etc being brought into School and therefore we do not have to operate any filtering or monitoring within this specific area.

### **23. Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures**

#### **Recognising abuse**

To ensure that all our children 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, or leaving knives or matches within reach of an unattended toddler.

There are four categories of abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect.

#### **Physical abuse**

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

#### **Emotional abuse**

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child, such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only for meeting the needs of another person. It may feature age, or developmentally, inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction.

It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another or may involve serious 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.

#### **Sexual abuse**

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative and non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

#### **Neglect**

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development.

Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance misuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food and clothing or shelter, including exclusion from home or abandonment; failing to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; failure to ensure

adequate supervision, including the use of inadequate care-takers; or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

**Other key types of abuse that are necessary to identify include:**

**Child Missing from Education**

All children, regardless of their circumstances, are entitled to a full time education which is suitable to their age, ability, aptitude and any special educational needs they may have. Local authorities have a duty to establish, as far as it is possible to do so, the identity of children of compulsory School age who are missing education in their area.

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. School and college staff should follow The School's or college's procedures for dealing with children that go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in future.

Schools should put in place appropriate safeguarding policies, procedures and responses for children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions. It is essential that all staff are alert to signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns such as travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.

The law requires all Schools to have an admission register and, with the exception of Schools where all pupils are boarders, an attendance register. All pupils **must** be placed on both registers.

All Schools **must** inform their local authority of any pupil who is going to be deleted from the admission register following **The Education (Pupil Registration) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2016**.

The local authority **must** be notified when a School is to delete a pupil from its register under the above circumstances. This should be done as soon as the grounds for deletion are met, but no later than deleting the pupil's name from the register. It is essential that Schools comply with this duty, so that local authorities can, as part of their duty, identify children missing from education and follow up with any child who might be in danger of not receiving an education and who might be at risk of abuse or neglect.

All Schools must inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend School regularly, or has been absent without The School's permission for a continuous period of 10 School days or more.

**Child Sexual Exploitation**

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. It can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults. In some cases, young people are persuaded or forced into exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, gifts, affection or status. Consent cannot be given, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them. Child sexual exploitation doesn't always involve physical contact and can happen online. A significant number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation go missing from home, care and education at some point. Some of the following signs may be indicators of sexual exploitation:

- Children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- Children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- Children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends;
- Children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant;
- Children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- Children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- Children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- Children who regularly miss school or education or don't take part in education.

**Female Genital Mutilation**

Female Genital Mutilation (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 child abuse with

long-lasting harmful consequences. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM.

### **Indicators**

There are a range of potential indicators that a girl may be at risk of FGM. Warning signs that FGM may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can be found on pages 16-17 of the Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines, and Chapter 9 of those Guidelines (pg42-44) focuses on the role of Schools and colleges.

### **Actions**

If staff have a concern regarding a girl that might be at risk of FGM they should activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. Since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on **teachers** that requires a different approach where FGM has taken place (see following section).

### **Mandatory Reporting**

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon **teachers**, along with social workers and healthcare professionals, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils, but the same definition of what is meant by "to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out" is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information and guidance can be found at- Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information.

Teachers must personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with The School's designated safeguarding lead and involve children's social care as appropriate.

### **Radicalisation and Extremism**

Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation should be seen as part of Schools' wider safeguarding duties, and is similar in nature to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse. During the process of radicalisation it is possible to intervene to prevent vulnerable people being radicalised.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings. Specific background factors may contribute to vulnerability which are often combined with specific influences such as family, friends or online, and with specific needs for which an extremist or terrorist group may appear to provide an answer. The internet and the use of social media in particular has become a major factor in the radicalisation of young people.

As with managing other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. School staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include making a referral to the Channel programme.

### **Prevent**

From 1 July 2015 specified authorities, including all Schools as defined in the summary of this guidance, are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 ("the CTSA 2015"), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard **must** have regard to statutory guidance issued under section 29 of the CTSA 2015 ("the Prevent guidance"). Paragraphs 57-76 of the Prevent guidance are concerned specifically with Schools (but also cover childcare). This duty is known as the Prevent duty. It applies to a wide range of public-facing bodies. The statutory Prevent guidance summarises the requirements on Schools in terms of four general themes: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training and IT policies.

- Schools are expected to assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. This means being able to demonstrate both a general understanding of the risks affecting children and young people in the area and a specific understanding of how to identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and what to do to support them. Schools and colleges should have clear procedures in place for protecting children at risk of radicalisation. These procedures may be

set out in existing safeguarding policies. It is not necessary for Schools and colleges to have distinct policies on implementing the Prevent duty.

- The Prevent duty builds on existing local partnership arrangements. For example, governing bodies and proprietors of all Schools should ensure that their safeguarding arrangements take into account the policies and procedures of Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs).
- The Prevent guidance refers to the importance of Prevent awareness training to equip staff to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas. Individual Schools are best placed to assess the training needs of staff in the light of their assessment of the risk to pupils at The School of being drawn into terrorism. As a minimum, however, Schools should ensure that the designated safeguarding lead undertakes Prevent awareness training and is able to provide advice and support to other members of staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation.
- Schools **must** ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in Schools. Schools should ensure that suitable filtering is in place. It is also important that Schools teach pupils about online safety more generally.

The Department for Education has also published advice for Schools on the Prevent duty. The advice is intended to complement the Prevent guidance and signposts other sources of advice and support.

### **Channel**

School staff should understand when it is appropriate to make a referral to the Channel programme. Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for Schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages.

Section 36 of the CTSA 2015 places a duty on local authorities to ensure Channel panels are in place. The panel **must** be chaired by the local authority and include the police for the relevant local authority area. Following a referral the panel will assess the extent to which identified individuals are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, and, where considered appropriate and necessary consent is obtained, arrange for support to be provided to those individuals. Section 38 of the CTSA 2015 requires partners of Channel panels to co-operate with the panel in the carrying out of its functions and with the police in providing information about a referred individual. Schools and colleges which are required to have regard to Keeping Children Safe in Education are listed in the CTSA 2015 as partners required to cooperate with local Channel panels.

***Further guidance on recognising signs & symptoms of abuse can be found on the NSPCC website:***

***<http://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect>***

### **Bullying**

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse and neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause considerable anxiety and distress. At its most serious level, bullying is thought to result in up to 12 child suicides each year.

All incidences of bullying should be reported and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. All pupils and parents receive a copy of the anti-bullying procedures on joining The School and the subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in the personal, social and health education (PSHE) curriculum. If the bullying is particularly serious, or the anti-bullying procedures are deemed to be ineffective, the Deputy Headteacher and the DSL will consider implementing child protection procedures. (See additional Anti Bullying Policy)

### **Indicators of abuse and what you might see**

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 person.

**Remember, it is your responsibility to report your concerns. It is not your responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.**

A child who is being abused and/or neglected 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 regard to their own or other's safety,
- Self-harm,
- Frequently miss School or arrive late,
- 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, or,
- Display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age.

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 DSL to decide how to proceed. It is very important that you report your concerns – you do not need 'absolute proof' that the child is at risk.

### **The impact of abuse**

The impact of child abuse should not be underestimated. Many children do recover well and go on to lead healthy, happy and productive lives, although most adult survivors agree that the emotional scars remain, however well buried. For some children, full recovery is beyond their reach, and the rest of their childhood and their adulthood may be characterised by anxiety or depression, self-harm, eating disorders, alcohol and substance misuse, unequal and destructive relationships and long-term medical or psychiatric difficulties.

### **Taking action**

Key points to remember for taking action are:

- In an emergency where a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm take the action necessary to help the child using School procedures.
- Report your concern to the DSL before the end of the day.
- If the DSL is not around, ensure the information is shared with the DDSL or most senior person in The School that day and ensure action is taken to report the concern to children's social care.
- 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 cause for concern form.
- Seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

### **If you suspect a child is at risk of harm**

There will be occasions when you suspect that a child may be at serious risk, but you have no 'real' evidence. The child's behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre or you may have noticed other physical but inconclusive signs. In these circumstances, you should try to give the child the opportunity to talk. The signs you have noticed may be due to a variety of factors and it is fine to ask the child if they are alright or if you can help in any way.

Use the cause for concern form (see appendix 5) to record these early concerns. If the child does begin to reveal that they are being harmed you should follow the advice in the section 'If a child discloses to you'.

If, following your conversation you remain concerned, you should discuss your concerns with the designated person.

### **If a child discloses information to you**

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

If a child talks to you about any risks to their safety or wellbeing you will need to let them know that **you must** pass the information on – you are not allowed to keep secrets. The point at which you do this is a matter for professional judgement. If you jump in immediately the child may think that you do not want to listen - if you leave it till the very end of the conversation, the child may feel that you have misled them into revealing more than they would have otherwise.

### **During your conversation with the child:**

- Allow them to speak freely.
- Remain calm and do not over react – the child may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting you.
- 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’.
- Do not be afraid of silences – remember how hard this must be for the child.
- Under no circumstances ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the child’s mother think about all this.
- Use the 4W’s – who, what, when, where to guide you.
- At an appropriate time tell the child that in order to help them you must pass the information on.
- Do not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who has been abused.
- Avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying ‘I do wish you had told me about this when it started’ or ‘I can’t believe what I’m hearing’ may be your way of being supportive but the child may interpret it that they have done something wrong.
- Tell the child what will happen next. The child may agree to go with you to see the designated person. Otherwise let them know that someone will come to see them before the end of the day.
- Report verbally to the designated person.
- Write up your conversation as soon as possible on the cause for concern form and hand it to the designated person.
- Seek support if you feel distressed.

### **Notifying parents**

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

However, if the DSL believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, then advice will first be sought from children’s social care.

### **Referral to children’s social care**

The DSL will make a referral to children’s social care if it is believed that a child is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The child (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.

### **Children with sexually harmful behaviour**

Children may be harmed by other children or young people. Staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use The School’s anti-bullying procedures where necessary.

However, there will be occasions when a child's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures. In particular, research suggests that up to 30 per cent of child sexual abuse is committed by someone under the age of 18.

The management of children and young people with sexually harmful behaviour is complex and The School will work with other relevant agencies to maintain the safety of the whole School community. Young people who display such behaviour may be victims of abuse themselves and the child protection procedures will be followed for both victim and perpetrator.

### **Confidentiality and sharing information**

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

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

Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with [Data Protection Act 1998](#) principles. Information is:

- Processed for limited purposes.
- Adequate, relevant and not excessive.
- Accurate.
- Kept no longer than necessary.
- Processed in accordance with the data subject's rights.
- Secure.

Record of Concern forms and other written information will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals.

Every effort should be made to prevent unauthorised access and sensitive information should not be stored on laptop computers, which, by the nature of their portability, could be lost or stolen. If it is necessary to store child protection information on portable media, such as a CD or flash drive, these items should also be kept in locked storage. Child protection information will be stored separately from the child's 'School file' and the 'School file' will be 'tagged' to indicate that separate information is held.

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

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

Serenity School policy on confidentiality and information-sharing is available to parents and children on request.

It is also important to refer to DfE Guidance on Information Sharing (2015) and to the (Anonymity Clause in Keeping Children Safe in Education Page 46 Paragraph 171) regarding Allegations Against Staff.

### **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 senior person, their deputy, the Executive Headteacher and the Directors are all unavailable.
- They are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the child's safety.

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**Key service contacts:**

Children's referral and assessment team

[www.croydonlscb.org.uk](http://www.croydonlscb.org.uk)

[referral.assessment@croydon.gov.uk](mailto:referral.assessment@croydon.gov.uk)

**Telephone:** 0208 604 7275

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**Emergency out of hours contacts**

In an emergency, outside of office hours and all day on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays the **emergency out of hours contact for child protection concerns is: 0208 726 6400**

**If you are seriously concerned about a child's immediate safety, 0208 255 2888 or dial 999.**

**For more information: NSPCC Child Abuse and Neglect**



Serenity School

## Appendix 1

### Code of ethical practice for all staff

All staff are valued members of the 'School community'. Everyone is expected to set and maintain the highest standards for their own performance, to work as part of a team and to be an excellent role model for our children.

All our staff must:

- Place the safety and welfare of children above all other considerations.
- Treat all members of The School community, including children, parents, colleagues, directors and governor's with consideration and respect.
- Adhere to the principles and procedures contained in the policies for safeguarding and teaching and learning.
- Treat each child as an individual and make adjustments to meet individual need.
- Demonstrate a clear understanding of and commitment to non-discriminatory practice.
- Recognise the power imbalances between children and staff, and different levels of seniority of staff and ensure that power and authority are never misused.
- Understand that School staff are in a position of trust and that sexual relationships with a child, even over the age of 16, may be an offence.
- Be alert to, and report appropriately, any behaviour that may indicate that a child is at risk of harm.
- Encourage all children to reach their full potential.
- Never condone inappropriate behaviour by children or staff.
- Take responsibility for their own continuing professional development and learning.
- Refrain from any action that would bring The School into disrepute.
- Value themselves and seek appropriate support for any issue that may have an adverse effect on their professional practice.

Staff name \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Serenity School

## Appendix 2

### Whistle blowing code for issues relating to children and young people

#### Purpose of the code

Serenity School adheres to the whistle-blowing policy and procedures that enable staff to raise concerns relating to:

- Crime
- A miscarriage of justice
- Illegality
- Health and safety
- Environmental or property damage
- Unauthorised use of public funds
- Concealing or attempting to cover up any of the above.

This code provides additional information to help staff to understand the role of whistle blowing in the context of poor practice and unacceptable conduct and attitudes towards children.

#### When to use the code

The whistle blowing procedures and this code may be used by anyone employed by The School in a paid or voluntary capacity who believes they have reason to suspect that the conduct of an employee towards a child is inappropriate.

Inappropriate conduct includes, but is not confined to:

- Bullying or humiliation
- Contravening health and safety guidelines
- Serious breaches of The School's code of ethical practice
- Professional practice that falls short of normally accepted standards
- Compromising pupils' welfare but in a way that does not meet the threshold for child protection intervention.

#### Reasons for blowing the whistle

Staff will naturally be reticent to report a concern about the conduct of a colleague. However, each individual must take responsibility for ensuring that children are fairly treated. If poor practice is allowed to continue unchecked, it could escalate with serious consequences.

Your action not only protects children, but also deters any suggestion that you have colluded with poor practice that you knew was occurring but chose to ignore.

Whistle blowing can also support the member of staff who is the subject of the concern. Their conduct may result from inexperience or lack of training that can be addressed by The School, or they may be under stress and be relieved when their conduct is questioned.

Staff who deliberately fail children and show no remorse or desire to improve are unlikely to welcome being exposed, but their conduct has to be confronted for the sake of the child and the reputation of the whole of The School.

#### Barriers to whistle blowing

You may worry that you have insufficient evidence to raise a concern that you will set in train an unstoppable chain of events, that there will be adverse repercussions for your career, that you may suffer harassment or victimisation, or that your suspicion or concern might be totally misplaced.

These concerns are entirely understandable but you can be reassured that whistle blowing procedures addresses these issues.

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 protects employees from reprisals for public interest whistle blowing. Your union, a solicitor or the local authority legal services can provide you with information about your legal position.

### **Confidentiality and anonymity**

All concerns are treated in confidence and, as far as possible, your identity will not be revealed if that is your wish. However, absolute confidentiality cannot be guaranteed if, as a result of an investigation, you are required to provide a witness statement or attend a court hearing.

You can, if you prefer, raise your concern anonymously. The School would need to decide whether the levity and credibility of the concern warrants investigation if the source of the concern, and the key evidence, is not readily available.

The School will fully support you and do all it can to protect you from any harassment or adverse repercussions that may arise from whistleblowing. Allegations that prove to be deliberately fabricated and malicious will be dealt with through staff disciplinary procedures. However, no action will be taken against any member of staff who raises a genuine concern that proves to be unfounded.

### **Reporting procedure**

It may help if you write down, for your own benefit, what you have observed or heard that is causing alarm. One useful way to decide whether your concern should be reported is to consider whether you would want the conduct of this member of staff to continue unchecked if your own child or another young family member was involved.

- You may raise your concern verbally or in writing. You should report your concern directly to the Executive Headteacher.
- If the Executive Headteacher is the subject of your concern, speak to the Board of Directors.
- A friend, colleague or union representative may accompany you to the meeting if you wish.
- Ensure the head or chair informs you of their proposed action and sets a date for a second meeting.
- Timescales will depend on the complexity of the initial inquiry but the case should not be allowed to stall and you should receive initial feedback within 10 working days. The timescale for subsequent feedback should then be agreed.
- Ask for clarification about confidentiality and ensure you have your wishes regarding the protection of your identity recorded.

The Headteacher or chair will make enquiries to establish the facts of the matter and whether poor practice or inappropriate conduct has occurred.

Members of the School community, including directors, may be asked to provide information or advice.

- External advice, for example, from legal or human resources or children's services may be sought.
- A written record of the conduct, established facts and outcome of the inquiry will be kept.
- The whistle-blower will be kept informed of the progress of the inquiry.

The outcome of the inquiry will be one of the following:

- No poor practice or wrongdoing is established and the case is closed
- The concern has some substance and the subject of the concern will receive advice and support from the Chair and the Headteacher to improve practice
- Poor practice or wrongdoing is established and disciplinary proceedings are initiated
- The concern is more serious and an investigation is initiated. This investigation may involve the legal teams, children's social care or the police.

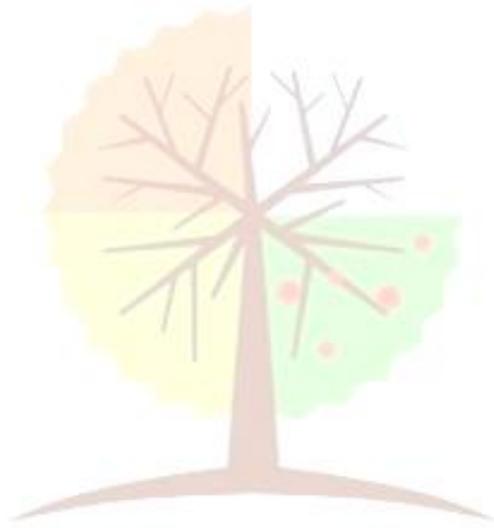
If, at any stage in the process, there is reason to believe that a child is at risk of significant harm, children's social care will be immediately involved.

### **Further action**

If you raise a concern and you are dissatisfied with the way it is managed, or the outcome, you may contact the local authority for advice.

Alternatively you can seek advice from your union or professional association, a solicitor, the police, children's social care or Public Concern at Work (PCaW), a registered charity that offers free and confidential legal advice on workplace malpractice.

Public Concern at Work  
3rd Floor, Bank Chambers, 6-10 Borough High Street, London SE1 9QQ  
020 7404 6609  
[whistle@pcaw.co.uk](mailto:whistle@pcaw.co.uk)  
[www.pcaw.co.uk](http://www.pcaw.co.uk)



# Serenity School

**Appendix 3**

**Confirmation of receipt of safeguarding children and child protection policy**

Name:

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Date of joining Serenity School

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Post:

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Date of induction:

September 2018

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Name and designation of staff member responsible for induction:

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I confirm that I have received and read Serenity School (THE SCHOOL) Child Protection Policy and Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education Part 1. I have been made aware of my duty to safeguard and promote children's welfare.

The procedure for reporting concerns about a child has been explained to me.

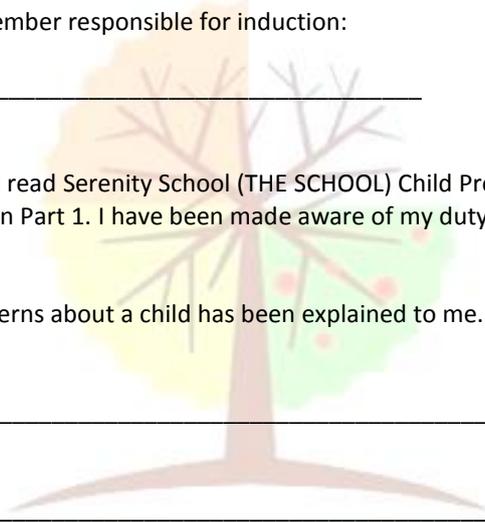
Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please sign and return this form to the designated senior person:

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Serenity School

## Appendix 4

### Photographic Consent Form (Under 18s)

Serenity School takes the issue of child safety very seriously, and this includes the use of images of pupils of other Schools and local residents under the age of 18 years old. Including images of minors in the school publications and on our Schools websites can be motivating for the minors involved, and provide a good opportunity to promote the work of our Schools. However, the Trust has a duty of care towards minors, which means that minors must remain unidentifiable, reducing the risk of inappropriate contact, if images are used in this way.

We ask that parents/legal guardians consent to the school taking and using photographs and images of their children. We will not ordinarily include the full name of the minor alongside an image but may seek individual permission from the parent/guardian to do so on occasion.

Please complete, sign and return this form to the school office.

I consent to photographs and digital images of the child named below, appearing in **Serenity School** printed publications or **publications produced by or on the website of Serenity School**. I understand that the images will be used only for school purposes and that the identity of my child will be protected unless I have agreed to the publication of my child's full name. I also acknowledge that the images may also be used in and distributed by other media, such as CD or DVD, as part of the promotional activities of The School.

**Name of child:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of parent/carer:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Queries regarding this form should be addressed to the relevant Headteacher at THE SCHOOL your child attends.

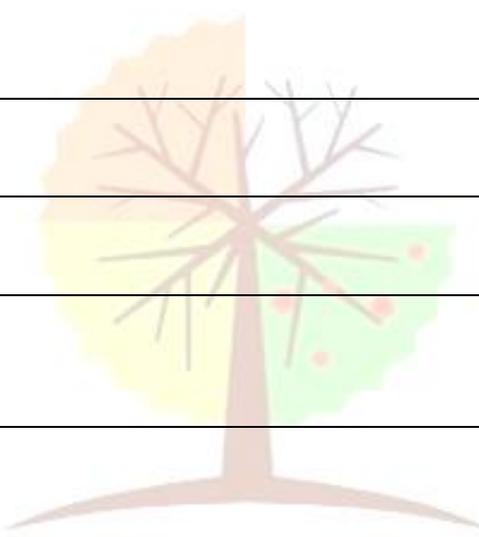
**Appendix 5**

**Cause for Concern – SAFEGUARDING**

CAF		CIN		CP		LAC		GREEN		AMBER	x	RED	
-----	--	-----	--	----	--	-----	--	-------	--	-------	---	-----	--

Use this form to record any concern about a child’s welfare and give it to the designated senior person for child protection.

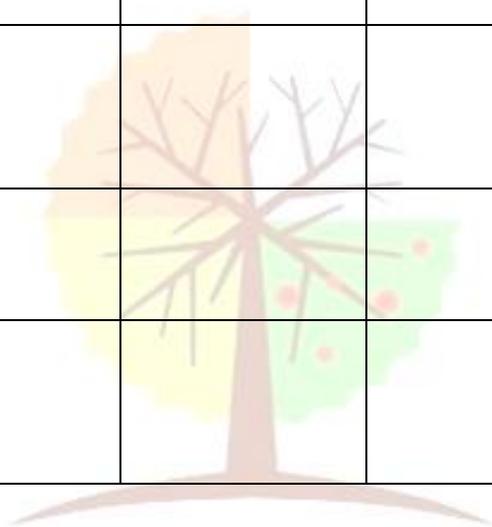
<b>Name of pupil:</b>	<b>Date of incident:</b>
<b>Reported by:</b>	<b>Time of incident:</b>
<b>Signature:</b>	<b>Location of incident:</b>

Description/Cause for concern	
Why are you concerned about this child?	
What have you observed and when?	
What have you heard and when?	
What have you been told and when?	
What did they say? (Use the child’s own words)	
Action:	
Date:	

Appendix 6 – All Cause for concerns to be logged on Pupil Tracking Sheet

**Cause for Concern Pupil Tracking Sheet**

Date	Staff involved	Description	Outcome	Further Action



# Serenity School

## Appendix 7 – Exemplar of Child Going Missing (Serenity School)

Initial Operational Procedures that need to be followed by Senior Leaders if child goes missing from Home/ School

