



**Federation of
Westminster Special Schools
& Bi-Borough Inclusion Service**

Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

Reviewed by Pupils and Learning Committee: November 2021

Ratified by the FGB: December 2021

Next Review: November 2022

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1. Introduction

All schools are required to have a Child Protection Policy that guides the procedures and practices of staff when safeguarding children and promoting their welfare. The Federation of Westminster Special Schools (FWSS) takes its duty towards all its pupils who have been entrusted to its care very seriously and seeks to provide a school environment where all children are safe, secure, valued, respected, and listened to.

FWSS understands that our work in safeguarding and protecting children must always have regard for the national guidance issued by the Secretary of State and should be in line with local guidance and procedures.

We understand the term safeguarding to mean that we will take all reasonable measures to ensure that the risk of harm to children's welfare is minimised. We also understand that where we have any concerns about a child's welfare we will take all appropriate action to address those concerns by working in full partnership with other agencies.

All permanent and agency staff working within FWSS receive annual training on Child Protection and Safeguarding. All staff have been provided with the statutory guidance set out in the current version of "Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2021".

All staff working within FWSS believe that a range of other school policies are central to many aspects of the Federation's Child Protection Policy, and this document should therefore be read in conjunction with our policies for:

- Anti-Bullying
- Attendance
- School Behaviour and Rewards
- E-Safety
- Health & Safety
- Safer Recruitment
- Whistleblowing
- Designated Teacher for looked after and previously looked after children

Our Child Protection and Safeguarding policy is written with due regard to the national guidance "Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education".

Our school procedures for safeguarding children will always be compliant with the London Child Protection Procedures produced by the London Safeguarding Children Board. Those procedures which have been adopted by the Westminster Local Safeguarding Children Board are available from <https://www.londoncp.co.uk/>

Our procedures will be followed by all adults, including volunteers, working with or on behalf of the school.

Our Policy, adopted in July 2013, is reviewed at least annually by the Federation Governing Board, the Executive Headteacher (EHT) and the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). It was reviewed and updated in September 2013 and again in September 2014, July 2015, September 2016, October 2017, October 2018, October 2019, October 2020 and November 2021.

This policy is available to all parents either in hard copy on request to the school reception, or from our website: www.qe2cp.westminster.sch.uk.

2. Federation of Westminster Special Schools Child Protection Statement

The Federation of Westminster Special Schools, Bi-Borough Inclusion Service is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the pupils we work with. The Governors expect all staff and volunteers to share this commitment by demonstrating their understanding of how each individual adult working on behalf of the Federation has an active part to play in protecting children and young people from harm and promoting their welfare.

All staff must be clear about their own role and that of others in providing a caring and safe environment for all pupils and must know how they should respond to any concerns about an individual child that may arise.

To this end the Federation will ensure that all staff, whether permanent or temporary, and volunteers know who has designated overall responsibility for child protection and safeguarding.

The overarching responsibility for child protection and safeguarding lies with the Executive Head Jo Petch, who has received training in order to undertake the role. She has delegated responsibility for the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) across the Federation to the Assistant Head Pastoral, Ricardo Clarke. In the absence of the EHT or the Lead DSL the Headteachers at QEII Jubilee School and College Park School, Pamela Murphy and Claire Shepherd, will also act as the DSL in each school. Any reference to the EHT in the policy will be acted upon by the Headteachers and the Federation DSL in consultation. Sue McGrath is the designated person for child protection during breakfast club and after school activities at College Park School.

All staff receive training during their induction period, and regularly on an annual basis thereafter at a minimum of every 2 years for any designated staff members in order that they are equipped with the skills needed to keep children safe.

The Federation will always follow safer recruitment procedures so that we can be confident that all adults working in our school are safe to do so.

3. Child Protection: keeping children safe

Responding to concerns

All children attending the Federation schools must be able to place their trust and confidence in any adult working in the school. They must feel sure that they can speak about any worries or concerns they may have and that they will be listened to, taken seriously and responded appropriately to. All staff must therefore know what to do if a child chooses to talk to them about any matter which raises child protection concerns.

All staff must:

- Listen to what the child is saying without interruption and without asking leading questions.
- Respect the child's right to privacy but not promise confidentiality.
- Reassure the child that he/she has done the right thing in telling you.
- Explain to the child that in order to keep him/her safe from harm the information that has been shared with must be passed on.
- Report what has been disclosed to the DSL in the school.

- Record, as soon as is practicable, what was said using the child's actual words.

The DSL for Child Protection will:

- Assess any urgent medical needs of the child.
- Consider whether the child has suffered, or is likely to suffer significant harm.
- Check whether the child is currently subject to a Child Protection Plan or has been previously subject to a Plan.
- Confirm whether any previous concerns have been raised by staff.
- Consider whether the matter should be discussed with the child's parents or carers or whether to do so may put the child at further risk of harm because of delay or the parent's possible actions or reactions.
- Seek advice if unsure that a child protection referral should be made.

The DSL will either make a referral to the child's local authority, children's services duty or referral and assessment team or, if a referral is not considered appropriate at that stage, make full written records of the information that they have received detailing the reasons for the judgement that the matter was not referred to the local authority.

Recognition and response

There are four recognised types of abuse and it is important that all staff and volunteers know what they are and how to recognise them.

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 feigns the symptoms of, or deliberately causes ill health to, a child whom they are looking after. A person might do this because they enjoy or need the attention they get through having a sick child. Physical abuse, as well as being a result of an act of commission can also be caused through omission or the failure to act to protect.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve making a child feel or believe that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of, or consents to, what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative acts such as rape, buggery or oral sex or non-penetrative acts such as fondling. Sexual abuse may also 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. Boys and girls can be sexually abused by males and/or females, by adults and by other young people. This includes people from all different walks of life.

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. It may involve

a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failing to protect a child from physical harm or danger, 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.

Owing to the nature of the day-to-day relationship that children at FWSS have with staff, all adults working in the school are particularly well placed to notice any physical, emotional or behavioural signs that a child may be suffering significant harm. We understand that harm means the ill-treatment or impairment of a child's health and/or development, including that caused as a result of witnessing the ill-treatment of another person.

All staff must therefore be alert to any possible indicators that a child is suffering harm and report any concerns to the DSL.

All adults working in the Federation will receive regular Child Protection training in order that their awareness to the possibility of a child suffering remains high.

4. Safeguarding: providing a safe environment

All parents and carers of pupils attending FWSS must feel secure in the knowledge that they are entrusting their children to adults who will strive to keep them safe at school. We will do this by:

- Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within the school.
- Ensuring that our staff are appropriately trained in safeguarding and child protection according to their role and responsibilities and keep a record of all training undertaken.
- Encouraging the self-esteem and self-assertiveness of all pupils through the curriculum so that the children themselves become aware of danger and risk and what acceptable behaviour is and what is not.
- Working in partnership with all other services and agencies involved in the safeguarding of children.
- Displaying appropriate posters that detail contact numbers for child protection help-lines.
- Always following Safer Recruitment procedures when appointing staff or volunteers to work in the Federation schools and the Bi-borough Inclusion Service.
- Welcoming visitors in a safe and secure manner.
- Undertaking risk assessments when planning out of school activities or trips.
- Ensuring that any community groups which use our premises for the provision of services to children have child protection knowledge and understanding evidenced by a policy or are prepared to adopt our own policy.

5. Safeguarding & child protection in specific circumstances

Attendance

We are aware that a pupil's unexplained absence from school could mean that they are at risk from harm. Therefore:

- We will always report an unexplained absence of a child with a Child Protection Plan to the child's social worker within one day.
- We will always seek to clarify the reason for a child's absence from school with the child's parent or carer as soon as is practicable on the first day.
- We will always report a continued absence about which we have not been notified by the parent or carer to the ACE Team.
- We will always report to the local authority the name of any child who has been newly

registered to attend our school but does not arrive on the expected day.

- We will always report to the ACE Team the continued absence of a child known or thought to have been taken overseas if the child does not return to school on the expected return date.
- We will always notify social services if we are concerned that a child's family may be planning abusive surgery e.g. FGM or other operations considered to be abusive to the child.
- We will monitor any child whose absence is considered to be persistent, i.e. where a child's overall absence rate is 10% or higher. This will be reported termly to governors.

Children missing from Education

Children missing from education are children of compulsory school age who are not registered pupils at a school and are not receiving suitable education otherwise than at a school. Children missing from education are at significant risk of underachieving, being victims of harm, exploitation or radicalisation, and becoming NEET (not in education, employment or training) later in life.

Statutory duties and responsibilities are required of the school, the local authority and parents/carers, as determined by the Education Act and the 'Children Missing Education' guidance (September 2016).

Pupil Behaviour

We will always aim to maintain a safe and calm environment by expecting good behaviour from our pupils in line with our behaviour policy.

We are aware that any physical response from a member of staff to a pupil's challenging behaviour could lead to a child protection concern being raised by the child or parent/carer.

- No member of staff will use force when dealing with a pupil's breach of our behaviour policy unless the potential consequences of not physically intervening are sufficiently serious to justify such action.
- We will always record any occasion when physical intervention has been necessary.
- We will always notify parents or carers of any such incident.
- We will always notify social services if we are concerned about a significant change in the behaviour of any child which cannot be accounted for, or if we are worried about the reasons for the change.

Bullying

We understand that bullying is harmful to children. We have an anti-bullying policy that sets out our aim of ensuring no child becomes a victim of bullying and the work that we carry out in school to foster an environment where bullying behaviour is known to be unacceptable. We will always take seriously any reports of bullying and respond appropriately. We understand that bullying make take different forms and may include racist or homophobic behaviour. Any such reported or observed incident will be dealt with in accordance with our anti-bullying policy.

E-Safety

We recognise that children's use of the Internet is an important part of their education but that there are risks of harm associated with its use. We have an e-safety policy that addresses how we minimise those risks in school and teach children how to stay safe when using the internet in their lives out of school.

We also recognise that all members of staff and volunteer staff must always be mindful of the need to follow our policy of acceptable use of our IT equipment.

Health & Safety

We have a Health & Safety Policy which demonstrates the consideration we give to minimising any risk to the children when on the school premises and when undertaking activities out of school under the supervision of our staff.

All visits off site require a risk assessment to be completed and signed off by a senior member of staff before students and staff are allowed to leave.

Radicalisation and Extremism

In accordance with the Prevent Duty, July 2015, all staff will have due regard to the statutory guidance to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.

We will notify the appropriate authorities if we are concerned that a pupil is liaising with others who may be abusing their vulnerability.

We will monitor any pupils who we consider may be accessing or trying to access inappropriate web sites related to extremist views and behaviours and contact parents and other relevant agencies to ensure pupils do not become victims in this area.

Forced Marriage

We recognise that forced marriage is a form of abuse. It can lead to domestic violence as it is a form of oppression which may generate physical violence, emotional, sexual or psychological abuse. Forced marriage is significantly different to an “arranged marriage” where consent is given. Where any party to a marriage has not given consent or is in any way put under pressure (e.g. emotional blackmail, threat of violence, abduction etc.) that is considered to be a forced marriage. We will notify the appropriate authorities if we are concerned that a pupil may be subject to this aspect of abuse.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

We will refer any concerns staff may have to our school nurse, FGM safeguarding Lead and other relevant agencies. Support and guidance to ensure that pupil's awareness is raised over the impact this may have and this is embedded throughout the school.

In accordance with the FGM statutory duty, October 2015, we will report to the police any cases where FGM appears to have been carried out.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people receive something (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases simply affection) as a result of engaging in sexual activities. Sexual exploitation can take many forms ranging from the seemingly ‘consensual’ relationship where sex is exchanged for affection or gifts, to serious organised crime by gangs and groups. The perpetrator always holds some kind of power over the victim which increases as the exploitative relationship develops. Sexual exploitation involves varying degrees of coercion, intimidation or enticement, including unwanted pressure from peers to have sex, sexual bullying including cyberbullying and grooming. However, it also important to recognise that

some young people who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse. Any concerns about CSE should be reported to the DSL.

'Upskirting'

'Upskirting' typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is now a criminal offence.

Domestic Abuse

The Home Office definition of Domestic Abuse is as follows:

'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.'

Coercive Control has become a crime in 2015 and is included in the Serious Crime Act 2015: Person A commits an offence if:

- a) A repeatedly or continuously engages in behaviour towards another person (B) that is controlling or coercive,
- b) at the time of the behaviour, A and B are personally connected,
- c) the behaviour has a serious effect on B, and
- d) A knows or ought to know that the behaviour will have a serious effect on B.

A's behaviour has a "serious effect" on B if:

- a) it causes B to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against B, or
- b) it causes B serious alarm or distress which has a substantial adverse effect on B's usual day-to-day activities (www.legislation.gov.uk).

The definition of domestic abuse, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

Whilst the definition of domestic abuse include only those of age 16 and above, young people below this age threshold may start forming intimate relationships and experience domestic abuse from their boyfriends and girlfriends. In recognition of this, some specialist domestic abuse services will offer support to young people at the age of 13 and above.

Domestic Abuse Act 2021 was signed into law on the 29th of April 2021.

As indicated by the National Education Union, various research papers suggest that there is a great need to speak to children and young people about domestic abuse. This stems from the fact that children and young people feel confused about the issue, and those who either lived with domestic abuse or experienced it, want to make sense of their experiences and feelings.

Young people will often seek support from their peers; hence, teaching them about healthy relationship and domestic abuse is an important factor in the path of prevention. The prevention work in schools, according to the National Education Union, should start at or prior to the age of 11, before attitudes begin to harden (Silence is Not Always Golden: Tackling Domestic Violence).

How Can Schools Support Domestic Abuse Prevention?

- Through curriculum: incorporating spiralling curriculum on healthy relationships and domestic abuse into PSHE and RSE classes.
- Through early identification of domestic abuse cases: building confidence to recognise domestic abuse and to safely facilitate the disclosure of domestic abuse across the whole school (includes children and young people living with domestic abuse, and young people, parents and staff experiencing DA).
- Through offering support to children and young people, non-abusive parent and staff (internal and external support).

Allegations by other children or young people

Principles:

- Where an allegation is made regarding alleged abuse perpetrated by children and young people, the age and understanding of the alleged perpetrator must be considered throughout decision making.
- The circumstances of the alleged perpetrator must be assessed separately from those of the alleged victim and must include exploration of why this behaviour has occurred.
- The focus of involvement with the alleged perpetrator and their family will be both to determine risks to and from the young person concerned within the parameters of the Children Act 1989, and to manage the allegations against them within the criminal justice framework.
- Children and young people who abuse others should be held responsible for their abusive behaviour, whilst being identified and responded to in a way which meets their needs as well as protecting others.
- When dealing with such allegations, professionals should be mindful that there is significant research evidence, to suggest that children who behave in a sexually inappropriate and/or aggressive way towards other children, are often victims of abuse themselves.

Actions:

Where an allegation of child abuse is made concerning an alleged perpetrator who is under 18 years old:

- All such referrals should be passed onto Children's social care.

- Where a strategy discussion is convened regarding the alleged victim, a separate strategy discussion should be held regarding the alleged perpetrator.
- Along with considerations outlined in London Child Protection Procedures, this meeting will need to specifically consider:
 - ✓ the nature of the assessment of the young person's own circumstances (including consideration of their age and development), particularly regarding sources of risk to them, including any allegations that they are enacting abuse which they have suffered themselves.
 - ✓ early contact with a child psychiatrist for the alleged perpetrator, where appropriate.
 - ✓ the needs of the young person and their family in terms of support. If the alleged perpetrator is disabled this must be accommodated in the planning.
 - ✓ whether the criteria for convening a child protection conference is met with regard to the alleged perpetrator.
 - ✓ risks to other children in, or visiting the household, either from adults implicated by the young person or from the young person themselves.
 - ✓ a behaviour management plan for the alleged perpetrator.
 - ✓ timing of arrest and interview in relation to the alleged offences. Multiple interviews of children should be avoided.

There is significant research evidence which indicates that abuse is likely to be repeated without appropriate intervention and treatment. This must be considered throughout the planning stages of managing cases of abuse perpetrated by children and young people.

6. Working together with parents and carers

Pupil Information

We recognise the importance of keeping up-to-date and accurate information about pupils. We will regularly ask all parents/carers to provide us with the following information and to notify us of any changes that occur.

- Names and contact details of persons with whom the child normally lives
- Names and contact details of all persons with parental responsibility
- At least two emergency contact details.
- Details of any persons authorised to collect the child from school (if different from above)
- Any relevant court orders in place including those which affect any person's access to the child (e.g. Residence Order, Contact Order, Care Order, Injunctions etc.)
- Name and contact detail of GP
- Any other factors which may impact on the safety and welfare of the child.

Confidentiality

Information about pupils given to us by the children themselves, their parents or carers, or by other agencies will remain confidential. Staff will be given relevant information on a "need to know" basis in order to support the child if that is necessary and appropriate.

Information sharing is essential for effective safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people. However, whilst the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018 do not prevent or limit the sharing of information for the purpose of keeping children and

young people safe, we must be confident that this is always in the best interests of the child and overrides any other duties we have regarding confidentiality and information sharing. In doing so we will adhere to the advice detailed in the Government's 'Information Sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers' (July 2018).

We have a duty to keep any records which relate to child protection work undertaken by us or our partner agencies and to ensure that these are kept apart from the main pupil record, stored securely and only accessible to key members of staff. These records are held securely using safeguarding software for schools called CPOMS. We also have a duty to send copies of these records to any school to which the pupil transfers.

Referrals to partner agencies

If we have a reason to be concerned about the welfare of a child we will always seek to discuss this with the child's parents or carers in the first instance.

On occasion, according to the nature of our concern, it may be necessary for us to make an immediate referral to Children's Services when to do otherwise may put the child at risk of further harm either because of delay, or because of the actions of the parents or carers.

Sharing our Policy

This policy is available to all parents and parents of prospective pupils.

7. Adults working with children

Safer Recruitment

All staff and volunteers working with children in our school will be recruited safely. All staff are required to have an enhanced DBS and Barred List check to confirm that the applicant is not disqualified from working with children and young people.

Preparation

- We will always consider the vacancy that has arisen within the context of safeguarding children and ensure that we include the responsibility to safeguard children within the requirements of the role.
- We always consider carefully the knowledge skills and experience required to safeguard children and include these within a person specification.

Advertising

- We will always advertise our vacancies in a manner that is likely to attract a wide range of applicants.
- The advertisement will always include a statement about our commitment to safeguarding children and our expectation that all applicants will share that commitment.
- The advertisement will state that the post is subject to an enhanced Disclosure and Barring check (DBS)

Applications

- We will ensure that our application form enables us to gather information about the candidates' suitability to work with children by asking specific and direct questions.

- We will scrutinise all completed application forms.
- We will not accept CVs

References

- We will not accept open references or testimonials.
- We will ask for the names of at least two referees.
- We will take up references prior to interview and ask specific questions about the candidate's previous employment or experience of working with children.
- We will follow up any vague or ambiguous statements.

Interviews

- We will always conduct a face to face interview even when there is only one candidate.
- Our interview panel will always contain at least one member trained in safer recruitment practice.
- Our interview questions will seek to ensure we understand the candidate's values and beliefs that relate to children.
- All candidates will be asked to bring original documents which confirm their identity, qualifications, and right to work.

Appointments

- Our offer of appointment will be conditional on all requested checks having been returned as satisfactory, including enhanced DBS check, and to have met the childcare disqualification requirements.
- We will refer to the Independent Safeguarding Authority any person whose checks reveal that they have sought work when barred from working with children. FWSS will make every effort to ensure that all staff engaged as supply agency staff will have undergone checking by their own agency including enhanced DBS check and references.

Induction

- We will always provide newly appointed staff with appropriate guidance about safe working practice, boundaries and propriety and explain the consequences of not following the guidance.

Continuing Professional Development

- We will ensure that all staff receive regular training in Child Protection.

Supervision

- We will always supervise staff and act on any concerns that relate to the safeguarding of children.

Allegations

- We will always follow our locally agreed procedures for the management of allegations against staff (ref Allegations against Staff policy May 2018).

Dismissal

- We will always refer to the Independent Safeguarding Authority any member of staff who is dismissed because of misconduct relating to a child.

Safe Practice

We understand that all adults working in or on behalf of our school have a duty to safeguard children and promote their welfare. We aim to provide a safe and supportive environment for our children through the relationship we have with them and their parents or carers and will always seek to ensure that all adults working in our school behave in a manner that fosters this relationship. We will ensure that all staff are clear about the expectations we have of their behaviour towards all children and that any incident that falls below our expected standards will be dealt with appropriately.

Monitoring and reviewing our policy and practice

Our DSL for Child Protection will continually monitor our child protection and safeguarding practices and bring to the notice of the Executive Head and Governors any weaknesses or deficiencies.

The Governing Board has a duty to monitor and remedy any weaknesses that are identified. The implementation and monitoring of safeguarding practice and procedures is reported termly to the Governing Board's Pupils and Learning Committee. Each school hosts a termly Safeguarding Group meeting to review cases and these are attended on occasions by the designated safeguarding governor. The designated safeguarding governor also attends regular school senior leadership team meetings where there is a safeguarding, attendance and behaviour focus.

An annual report is submitted to the full Governing Board in the autumn term of each year. This outlines the child protection and safeguarding work that has been undertaken during the year. Names of children will not be shared.

Included in the report will be details of:

- The names of members of staff with designated child protection responsibilities.
- Confirmation that all new staff and volunteers have been recruited safely and that a record of all staff vetting checks is up-to-date and complete.
- The training that has been undertaken by the designated staff.
- The training that has been undertaken by all other staff and volunteers.
- Details of any incidents when physical restraint of pupils has been used.
- Details of information and guidance that has been given to staff.
- Details of safeguarding and child protection issues included in the curriculum.
- Confirmation that all child protection records are stored securely and where appropriate have been transferred to another school.
- Details of safeguarding and child protection information given to parents.
- Details of the safety of the school site and the access given to visitors.
- Numbers of child protection referrals made to Children's Services.
- Details of child protection conferences or meetings attended regarding children (names of children are not shared).
- Numbers of children who are, or have been, subject to a Child Protection Plan.

The Governors, Executive Head and Designated Staff will work together on any aspect of Safeguarding and Child Protection that is identified as a priority over the coming year.