



Greenway Primary & Nursery School

Child Protection Policy

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Signature K. E. Munn

Date 16 October 2025

Head Teacher

Signature E. O'Reilly

Date 16 October 2025

Chair of Governors

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1. Safeguarding Policy Statement

A whole-school, child-centred approach is fundamental to all aspects of everyday life at Greenway Primary and Nursery School ('Greenway').

We strive to create a culture which enables children to express their wishes and feelings and talk about anything that is of importance to them. We believe that every child deserves to receive an education within an environment where they feel safe to learn and develop. We want our pupils, staff, parents and carers to have confidence and trust in our aspirations and goals and to know that collaborative working is fundamental to creating and maintaining a shared approach to safeguarding.

This means we ensure that the welfare of a child is paramount, keeping them at the centre in our decision when working with them, their families, and those supporting them.

This policy outlines our whole school approach and commitment to our legal duties and responsibilities to safeguard all children and young people up to the age of 18. It applies to all staff and volunteers, including agency staff and contractors. It should be read in conjunction with Greenway's Safeguarding Policy.

These duties are set out in the Children Act (1989, 2004) and Working Together to Safeguard Children (2023). We are committed to providing support and help as soon as possible, underpinned by our values that children are best looked after within their families and support networks. We are also committed to working with other agencies, including the Local Authority, to strengthen opportunities to access support when we consider that a child and their family could benefit from early help or, if a child is at risk or potentially at risk of significant harm.

We hope that parents and carers will support us to undertake our statutory duties to offer early help support and share information with other agencies where necessary. We work in collaboration with parents and carers to promote the health and welfare of all our pupils. We know that when children feel safe they are free to learn and develop.

2. Important Safeguarding Contacts

School's In-House Contacts

Organisation / Role	Name	Contact details
Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)	Danielle Roe	01442 866249
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)	Katharine Ellwood	01442 866249
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)	Mark Loczy	01442 866249
Designated Teacher for Children Looked After (DT for CLA)	Danielle Roe	01442 866249

Special Educational Needs Coordinator (SENCO)	Danielle Roe	01442 866249
Mental Health Lead	Danielle Roe	01442 866249
DSL Prevent Lead	Danielle Roe	01442 866249
Chair of Governors	Elizabeth O'Reilly	01442 866249
Vice Chair of Governors	Anita Nielsen	01442 866249
Link Safeguarding Governor	Elizabeth O'Reilly	01442 866249

Non School Contacts

Organisation / Role	Name	Contact details
Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)	Duty LADO	LADO.Referral@hertfordshire.gov.uk lado-referral-form.docx (live.com) <i>Strictly for professionals use only</i>
Hertfordshire County Council Children's Social Care	Customer Service Centre	Children's Services includes SOOHS (Out of Hours Service - Children's Services) – 0300 123 4043
Families First	Families First website, information for parents, carers and professionals Professionals can access support from Families First Coordinators when supporting a family with an FFA or other support in the EH arena	Families First (hertfordshire.gov.uk)
Prevent	Prevent referrals Parent guidance Advice line for members of the public	Prevent Referrals – prevent@herts.police.uk Prevent National Referral Form 2024 Parents' Booklet (educateagainsthate.com) ACT Early Prevent radicalisation 0800 011 3764

	Channel helpline	020 7340 7264
NSPCC Helpline	N/A	Call: 0808 800 5000 Email help@NSPCC.org.uk .
Police	N/A	Emergency 999, Non-emergency 101

3. Legislation and Guidance

This policy is based on the Department for Education's (DfE's) statutory guidance.

Section 175 of the [Education Act 2002](#) places a duty on schools and Local Authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils.

- [Children Act 1989](#) (and [2004 amendment](#)) - provides a framework for the care and protection of children
- [Serious Crime Act 2015](#), Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 - places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18
- [Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974](#) - outlines when people with criminal convictions can work with children
- Schedule 4 of the [Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006](#) - defines what 'regulated activity' is in relation to children.
- [The Human Rights Act 1998](#) - explains that being subjected to harassment, violence, and/or abuse, including that of a sexual nature, may breach any or all of the rights which apply to individuals under the [European Convention on Human Rights - ECHR Official Texts - ECHR - ECHR / CEDH](#)
- [The Equality Act 2010](#) - makes it unlawful to discriminate against people regarding particular protected characteristics (including disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment and race). This means our governors and headteacher should carefully consider how they are supporting pupils regarding these characteristics. The Act allows our school to take positive action to deal with particular disadvantages affecting pupils (where we can show it is proportionate). This includes making reasonable adjustments for disabled pupils. For example, it could include taking positive action to support girls where there is evidence that they are being disproportionately subjected to sexual violence or harassment
- [The Public Sector Equality Duty \(PSED\) | EHRC](#) - explains that we must have due regard to eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation. The PSED helps us to focus on key issues of concern and how to improve pupil outcomes. Some pupils may be more at risk of harm from issues such as sexual violence; homophobic, biphobic or transphobic bullying; or racial discrimination
- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#) (KCSiE) - sets out the legal duties that all schools and colleges in England must follow to safeguard and promote the welfare of children under the age of 18.
- [Working Together to Safeguard Children](#) - is DfE guidance outlining what organisations and agencies must and should do to help, protect, and promote the welfare of all children and young people under the age of 18 in England.

- [Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty, Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales \(2023\)](#) - all schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counterterrorism and Security Act 2015 to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”.

- [Multi-agency statutory guidance on Female Genital Mutilation](#) - sets out responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and supporting girls affected by FGM.

[The School Staffing \(England\) Regulations 2009](#) - sets out what must be recorded on the Single Central Record and the requirement for at least one person conducting an interview to be trained in Safer Recruitment techniques.

- [Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership \(HSCP\)](#) - the three statutory partners (Hertfordshire County Council, Police and Health) have a joint and equal duty to ensure multi-agency safeguarding arrangements are in place at a local level, and that organisations and agencies are clear about how they will work together to safeguard children and promote the welfare of children.

- [Resolution of Professional Differences including Escalations](#) - effective partnership working is key to keeping children and young people safe from harm. HSCP encourages constructive challenge as part of our culture of learning and partnership working. In May 2025, the HSCP published this revised policy for resolutions and escalations.

- [Specific guidance for Schools/Education](#) - schools and educational institutions play a critical role in safeguarding children and young people. It is essential that they adhere to the established resolution process to ensure timely and effective resolution of professional differences.

[Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners](#) - produced by the DfE, outlines the importance of sharing information about children, young people, and their families in order to safeguard children. It provides clarity on when and how information can be shared legally and professionally to achieve improved outcomes.

[Maintained schools' governance guide - 7. Compliance](#) - provides guidance for governing bodies on how to meet their legal and regulatory responsibilities with regards to compliance. It covers various aspects of compliance, including education, funding and finances, health and safety, inspections, political impartiality, protecting and sharing information, safeguarding and pupil welfare, pupil behaviour, school admissions, school attendance, schools causing concern, school complaints, length of school day and year, opening, closing or making organisation changes to a school, managing school premises, control and community use of school premises, school uniform, staffing and performance management, and whistleblowing.

- This policy also meets requirements relating to safeguarding and welfare in the [EYFS statutory framework for group and school-based providers](#).

- The [Childcare \(Disqualification\) and Childcare \(Early Years Provision Free of Charge\) \(Extended Entitlement\) \(Amendment\) Regulations 2018](#) (referred to in this policy as the “2018 Childcare Disqualification Regulations”) and [Childcare Act 2006](#), which set out who is disqualified from working with children.

4. Definitions: Safeguarding and Child Protection

All our staff at Greenway are required to read our school’s policies and procedures as part of their role so that they can keep our children safe and promote their wellbeing at all times.

Safeguarding is defined as:

- *providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge*
- *protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online*
- *preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development*
- *ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care*
- *taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.*

Working Together to Safeguard Children further extends this definition to include:

- *promoting the upbringing of children with their birth parents, or otherwise their family network through a kinship care arrangement, whenever possible and where this is in the best interests of the children*
- *taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes in line with the outcomes set out in the Children's Social Care National Framework.*

Child/ren: The legal definition of a child in the UK includes everyone under the age of 18.

'Early Help' is a term used in Hertfordshire that refers to a wide range of interventions offered by various organisations and partner agencies, as well as services within the County Council and beyond. The primary early help service in Hertfordshire is known as "[Families First](#)" which is in place to help professionals and families find early help and information as soon as problems emerge to prevent issues from getting worse. Support and interventions under the Families First umbrella can help coordinate additional support to that which is available from a family's usual support network as well as more targeted and short pieces of interventions.

Families First Assessments (FFA) are used by practitioners who work with children, young people, parents, and carers where it is considered that the child/family would benefit from early help support. It is used to identify needs, and to organise the right support and services to address those needs at an early stage. The FFA process allows different agencies and services to share information and work together in a coordinated way.

For families with children under 18 (25 if they have a learning need or disability), Families First can help with issues such as parenting, mental and physical health problems, drug or alcohol dependency, domestic abuse, school-related concerns, debt problems, and risk of becoming homeless.

The [Continuum of Need](#) guidance aims to ensure that support in Hertfordshire is offered at the earliest opportunity, with an approach that enables us to work effectively alongside families. The Continuum of Need is a threshold document that supports everyone working with Hertfordshire's children and families to identify the "Level of Need" and the service responses that can be expected. It sets out how we can work together, by placing the child and family at the centre, sharing information, and working with families to help them to find solutions early to prevent their difficulties from escalating. It is not intended to be a prescriptive guide and does not replace professional judgement.

Child in Need: Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are under a general duty to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. A child in need is defined under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired without the provision of services, or a child who is disabled. To fulfil this duty, practitioners undertake assessments of the needs of individual children, giving due regard to a child's age and understanding when determining what, if any, services to provide.

Child Protection: Under section 47 of the Children Act 1989, where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child who lives or is found in their area is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, it has a duty to make such enquiries as it considers necessary to decide whether to take any action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare. Such enquiries, supported by other organisations and agencies, as appropriate, should be initiated where there are concerns about all forms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation whether this is taking place in person or online, inside or outside of the child's home. There may be a need for immediate protection whilst an assessment or enquiries are carried out. Schools are required to cooperate with children's social care when carrying their inquiries and therefore we have a duty to share information when requested to do so.

Significant Harm is the threshold for a child protection response to support and or protect children. Harm is defined in the Children Act 1989 as the ill-treatment of a child or the impairment of their health or development. This can include harm caused by seeing someone else being mistreated, for example by witnessing domestic abuse. The phrase 'significant harm' was introduced by the Children Act 1989. The Act does not define 'significant'. The question of whether or not harm is 'significant' relates to its impact on a child's health or development.

The Gateway is the 'front door' to Hertfordshire's social care. The Gateway Service receives contacts and queries via calls or emails.

Contact - A 'Contact' is where a member of the public or a professional makes contact with Children's Services about a child who may be a child in need of support or protection, and where there is a request for information or a service.

Referrer - The 'Referrer' is the member of the public or professional making contact with Children's Services.

Referral - For this procedure, a 'Referral' is a possible outcome of a Contact, where a social worker or manager considers a statutory response may be required. In some instances, it may be identified that a child may be better supported via other services such as Early Help or Universal Services (e.g. health, schools, family centres, etc.).

The Gateway operates to the principle that every family (child and their parent/carer) has the right:

- to be told when a professional is worried about the safety or wellbeing of their child *by that professional*
- to have their consent obtained when someone wishes to make a request for support on their behalf
- to be front and centre of the plan to keep their child safe and well.

Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) is co-located, within the Gateway. It is a partnership comprising of colleagues from Children's Services, Health, Police, and Probation; advisory support is provided by Independent Domestic Violence Advocates and satellite partners. These agencies work together to improve the quality of the information sharing process when identifying the needs and risks of children and their families. They make decisions at the earliest opportunity and make recommendations about what services and resources the child and family may benefit from.

Although all contacts being assessed by MASH or early help services are important, it is less likely that they will meet the threshold for Child Protection (significant harm).

Abuse is all forms of maltreatment of a child and may involve inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Neglect is a form of abuse and 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. Section 9 provides the full definition.

Exploitation is a risk to children and young people that takes place outside of their families. Extra familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual abuse (including harassment and exploitation), domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse), criminal exploitation, serious youth violence, county lines and radicalisation.

NB the terms abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events and cannot be covered by one definition or one label alone. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap.

Children Looked After: A child is 'looked after' (in care) if they are in the care of the Local Authority for more than 24 hours. Children can be in care by agreement with parents or by order of a court. The placement providing the care can be a connected person to the child or a Local Authority approved foster carer.

Kinship Care refers to a type of care where a child who cannot be looked after by their birth parents is cared for by relatives or friends. The government in England has launched a [Championing kinship care: the national kinship care strategy](#) to improve kinship carers' financial stability, education, training, and partnership with local authorities and other agencies.

Legal Care Arrangements:

- Informal Kinship Care
- Special Guardianship Order (SGO)
- Child Arrangements Order (CAO)
- Kinship Foster Care
- Private Fostering
- Adoption by a Family Member or Friend

Victim is a widely understood and recognised term, but we understand that not everyone who has been subjected to abuse considers themselves a victim or would want to be described that way. When managing an incident, we will be prepared to use any term that the child involved feels most comfortable with.

Alleged perpetrator(s) and **perpetrator(s)** are widely used and recognised terms. However, we will think carefully about what terminology we use (especially in front of children and their parents and carers) as, in some cases, abusive behaviour can be harmful to the perpetrator too. We will decide what is appropriate and which terms to use on a case-by-case basis.

5. Equality Statement, Children with Protected Characteristics

Some children are at greater risk of harm, both online and offline, and additional barriers can exist for some children with respect to recognising or disclosing it. At Greenway we are committed to anti-discriminatory practice and ensuring that all children are provided with the same protection regardless of any additional needs, barriers or protected characteristics they may have – see Greenway’s [School Equality Scheme](#) and [Accessibility Plan](#). As stated in the Equality Act 2010, we recognise the protected characteristics that may be applicable to our pupils:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation.

All staff and volunteers understand the importance of recognising that a child may benefit from Early Help intervention, and it is integral to our whole school approach to look and listen out particularly for children who:

- are disabled or have certain health conditions and have specific additional needs;
- have a special educational need (SEND) whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan;
- have a mental health need;
- are a young carer;
- are showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups and/or county lines;
- are frequently missing/goes missing from education, home, or care;
- have experienced multiple suspensions, is at risk of being permanently excluded from schools and in Alternative Provision or a Pupil Referral Unit;
- are at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, sexual and/or criminal exploitation;
- are at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
- have a parent or carer in custody, or is affected by parental offending;
- are in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
- are misusing alcohol and other drugs themselves
- are at risk of so-called ‘honour’-based abuse such as Female Genital Mutilation or Forced Marriage
- are privately fostered.
- whose parent/carer has expressed an intention to remove them from school to be provided with elective home education (EHE).

5.1 Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

At Greenway we know who our pupils are with special educational needs, disabilities, or additional health needs and recognise that they may face additional barriers, that can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse, such as behaviour, mood and injury, relate to the child's impairment without further exploration;
- these children being more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other children;
- assumptions that children with SEND can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying - without outwardly showing any signs;
- communication barriers and difficulties in managing or reporting these challenges;
- cognitive understanding – being unable to understand the difference between fact and fiction in online content and then repeating the content/behaviours in schools or the consequences of doing so;
- reluctance to challenge carers (professionals may over-empathise with carers because of the perceived stress of caring for a disabled child);
- disabled children often rely on a wide network of carers to meet their basic needs and therefore the potential risk of exposure to abusive behaviour can be increased;
- a disabled child's understanding of abuse;
- lack of choice/participation.

Reference should be made to Greenway's [SEND Policy](#), which can be found on the school website.

5.2 Children Looked After (CLA)

The most common reason for a child to become looked after is as a result of abuse and/or neglect. We therefore ensure that the appropriate arrangements are in place to support these children and keep them safe from further harm. This includes:

- appointment of a Designated Teacher (DT) for CLA;
- appropriate staff made aware of a child's looked after status;
- ensure that necessary staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding of the child's needs;
- ensure the child's record contains a clear understanding of their legal status and care arrangements, including the levels of authority delegated to their carer and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility;
- keep contact details of the child's social worker, carer(s) and name and contact details of the virtual school head for DT to liaise with.

5.3 Children with a Social Worker (CWASW)

Virtual School Heads have a responsibility for the strategic oversight of the educational attendance, attainment, and progress of:

- **children looked-after,**
- **children previously looked-after;** and
- **children with a social worker** – defined as any child who has been assessed as being in need under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 and currently has a social worker; it also includes those who have been assessed as needing, or previously needing, a social worker within the past 6 years due to safeguarding or welfare reasons.

In line with [Promoting the education of children with a social worker and children in kinship care arrangements: virtual school head role extension - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/promoting-the-education-of-children-with-a-social-worker-and-children-in-kinship-care-arrangements-virtual-school-head-role-extension) this has been extended to include:

- **children who have previously had a social worker** – the cohort of children with a social worker and those who have previously had a social worker who are aged from 0 to 18; and
- **children in kinship care arrangements** - this means any friend or family member, who is not a child's parent but raising them for a significant amount of the time, either as a temporary or permanent arrangement.
- **children who are in Elective Home Education (EHE)**
- **children Missing from Education (CME)**

In offering advice and information to workforces that have relationships with children with social workers, virtual school heads identify and engage with all key professionals in Hertfordshire and beyond, helping them to understand the role they have in improving outcomes for CWASW e.g. DSL and deputies, social workers, headteachers, governors, special educational needs co-ordinators, mental health leads, other Local Authority partners, including Designated Social Care Officers for SEND.

Greenway ensures that our Designated Teacher has the appropriate training, so they are able to take the leadership of this crucial area of our safeguarding arrangements as the Designated Teacher is also the Designated Safeguarding Lead which includes:

- working closely with virtual school heads to ensure that funding is best used to support the child's educational achievement and development needs that are identified in their personal education plans
- collaborating with the virtual school heads to also promote the educational achievement of previously looked after children.

Reference should be made to Greenway's **Policy for Children Looked After (CLA), Children Previously Looked After Children (PLA), Children with a Social Worker and those in kinship care**

6. Roles and Responsibilities of Staff including Leadership and Management

6.1 Role and Responsibilities of the Whole School

Safeguarding is **everyone's** responsibility at Greenway This policy applies to all of our staff including permanent, temporary and supply, volunteers, governors and contractors. It also applies to our safeguarding arrangements for extended school and off-site activities.

Greenway plays a crucial role in preventative education. This is in the context of a whole-school approach to preparing pupils for life in modern Britain, and a culture of zero tolerance of sexism, misogyny/misandry, homophobia, biphobia, transphobia and sexual violence/harassment. This is underpinned by our:

- [Pupil Behaviour Policy](#)
- pastoral support system

- planned programme of relationships, sex and health education (RS&HE), which is inclusive and delivered regularly through age and stage appropriate activities , tackling issues such as:
 - healthy and respectful relationships
 - boundaries and consent
 - stereotyping, prejudice, and equality
 - body confidence and self-esteem
 - how to recognise an abusive relationship (including coercive and controlling behaviour)
 - the concepts of, and laws relating to, sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, so-called honour-based violence such as forced marriage and FGM and how to access support
 - what constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why they are always unacceptable.

6.2 Role and Responsibility of all staff (permanent, temporary and supply), volunteers and contractors

All staff are required to:

- read Part One and Annex B of [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#), and the reviewed version of this guidance at least annually. Staff/volunteers who do not work directly with children are not required to read Part One and can be provided with Annex A (a condensed version of Part One).

Translated versions of Part One Keeping Children Safe in Education can be found at [Keeping Children Safe in Education Part 1 Translations | LGFL for staff, volunteers, parents and carers](#) whose first language may not be English, should they wish to use this

read Annex B of Keeping Children Safe in Education which outlines important additional information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues to ensure we have a culture that recognises that children within the specific circumstances can be at greater risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation, and a working knowledge to identify indicators.

- sign confirmation that they have read the expected sections according to their role, have understood the content and their roles and responsibilities in our whole school approach to safeguarding
- promote and raise awareness about the importance of online safety when communicating with parents and carers. This includes making parents and carers aware of what we ask children to do online (e.g. sites they need to visit or who they'll be interacting with online)
- contribute to creating a culture for pupils who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or gender questioning to speak out and share their concerns
- contribute to creating a culture for any child defined as having a protected characteristic to speak out and share their concerns (see Section 5).

All staff are aware of:

- our school's safeguarding arrangements and systems which are explained to staff as part of their induction and annual update training. As part of staff induction new staff/volunteers are provided with the following key guidance and information provided by our school senior leadership team:

- [Safeguarding Policy](#)
 - [Child Protection Policy](#)
 - Part One and Annex B KCSiE (or Annex A, if non-teaching staff)
 - Staff Code of Conduct
 - the role and identity of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and deputies
 - [Pupil Behaviour Policy](#)
 - [Online Safety Policy](#)
 - our expected safeguarding response to children who are absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions and/or prolonged periods
- signs of vulnerabilities to look out for in children who may benefit from Early Help support - we explain to staff the Early Help process for children and their families and what their role is in this to support DSLs in ensuring children and their families receive support as soon as problems emerge;
 - the importance of Early Help assessments and how they can help identify emerging difficulties and therefore how sharing information, including with other practitioners, can support early identification and assessment;
 - what to do if they identify a safeguarding issue or a child tells them they are being abused or neglected, including specific issues such as FGM, and how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality while liaising with relevant professionals;
 - the process for recording and sharing information internally to DSLs and on children's safeguarding records;
 - the process of making referrals to the Local Authority Children's Social Care and/or Police where required and the statutory processes that may follow the signs of specific safeguarding issues, such as child-on-child abuse, child sexual exploitation (CSE), child criminal exploitation (CCE), indicators of being at risk from or involved with serious violent crime, FGM, radicalisation and serious violence (including that linked to county lines) See Annex B Keeping Children Safe in Education;
 - how to support and speak to children when they may share their worries or make disclosures of abuse, neglect or exploitation and contribute to creating a culture where children feel able to speak with the relevant safeguarding leads;
 - the importance of reassuring children that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe;
 - the importance of supporting families and providing a culture of support to encourage parents/carers to seek support and engage with our school and professionals when issues emerge or become a concern;
 - the importance of supporting families and providing a culture of support to encourage parents/carers to seek support and engage with our school and professionals when issues emerge or become a concern;
 - children can be at risk of harm inside the home (familial harm) and outside of their home (extra familial harms) and that any form of harm can happen directly or online;
 - children who are (or who are perceived to be) lesbian, gay, bisexual or gender questioning can be targeted by other children;
 - what to look for to identify children who need help or protection in accordance with statutory provisions under the Children Act section 17 (child in need) and section 47 (significant harm).

6.3 Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Our DSL is a member of our senior leadership team. We also have Deputy DSLs (DDSL) within our staffing group. Whilst the DSL is referred to the 'lead' and will coordinate the DSL team, they are all trained at the same level to ensure that at all times one or more of them are available to carry out all of their designated functions in safeguarding.

- The DSL takes lead responsibility for our school's child protection and wider safeguarding arrangements. This includes online safety and understanding our filtering and monitoring processes on school devices and school networks to keep pupils safe online.
- Whilst all of our staff are part of our safeguarding culture, it is the role of our DSL to receive information, review and make decisions about any necessary further considerations or actions needed to respond to any safeguarding matters that arise.
- The DSL acts as the main contact in our school when a child and their family are receiving support from the school, external agencies and statutory services.
- During term time, the DSL is available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns.
- In the event that non-urgent matters arise out of school hours, our DSL can be contacted, if necessary via her private mobile number given to all staff
- When the DSL is absent, contact to be made with the school's Deputy DSL(s)
- If the school's DSL and deputies are not available or cannot be reached, and it is urgent eg there are clear concerns about risk of immediate harm to a child then staff can phone Children Services on 0300 123 4043

The DSL is given the time, funding, training, resources and support to:

- provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters;
- take part in and/or lead early help support which may include a Families First Assessment and thereafter attend/chair Team Around the Child meetings;
- take part in strategy discussions organised by the Local Authority's Children's Social Care and inter-agency meetings and/or support other staff to do so when required;
- contribute to the assessment of children (when a child may have suffered harm or is at risk of harm);
- refer suspected cases, as appropriate, to the relevant body (Local Authority Children's Social Care, Channel Programme, Disclosure and Barring Service, and/or Police), and support staff who make such referrals directly;
- have a good understanding of behaviours that may impact on a child's engagement and learning that may require consideration through safety/support planning, this includes the impact on themselves but also to other children;
- have a good understanding of harmful behaviours that may require risk management, safety planning and/or support in school, this includes those presented by children within the setting, their parents/carer or associated adults where necessary;
- have a good understanding of the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place at our school;
- assist the Headteacher to review and respond to low-level concerns that may arise regarding staff;

- share information and/or take part in statutory processes that involve reviewing and analysing of safeguarding practice and policies. This can include meetings held by Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children's Partnership in response to significant safeguarding incidences, child death and/or where a safeguarding practice review is required to determine learning and practice analysis.

The DSL also:

- keeps the Headteacher informed of any issues, the conversations with children and their families, universal services and referrals to external agencies and statutory services
- liaises with universal, targeted and statutory agencies, Local Authority workers (Children's Services and other key practitioners) when there are safeguarding concerns as appropriate (includes early help and child protection)
- shares information about incidences of sexual violence and sexual harassment with statutory colleagues such as Police and Children's Social Care colleagues in order to prepare and implement the school's policies
- is confident about what local specialist support is available to support all children involved (including victims and alleged perpetrators) in sexual violence and sexual harassment
- is aware that children are entitled to have an 'Appropriate Adult' to support and help them in Police investigations or if there is threshold met for them to be searched.

The full responsibilities of the DSL and deputy(s) are set out in their job description, see [Annex C KCSiE](#)

6.4 Role and Responsibilities of Greenway's Governing Body

Greenway's Governing Body has a strategic role within our leadership and management team and monitors that all staff comply with legislation and local guidance at all times.

The Governing Body:

- facilitates a whole-school approach to safeguarding, ensuring that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront of, and underpin, all relevant aspects of process and policy development;
- evaluates and approves this Child Protection Policy along with other policies related to safeguarding at each review, ensuring they comply with the law, and holds the Headteacher to account for their implementation;
- evaluates and approves recommendations/action plans identified through quality assurance activity that the DSL undertakes to review safeguarding practice through audits and annual/termly governing reports to ensure that they have regular oversight and holds the Headteacher accountable for the practice improvement;
- is aware of its obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998, the Equality Act 2010 (including the Public Sector Equality Duty), and our school's local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements;
- appoints a link governor to monitor the effectiveness of the school's safeguarding arrangements including policies and their implementation, in conjunction with the full Governing Body. This is always a different person from the DSL;

- monitors that all staff undergo safeguarding and child protection training, including online safety according to their roles, and that such training is regularly updated and is in line with statutory guidance and Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children's Partnership;
- monitors that all governors:
 - i) read Keeping Children Safe in Education in its entirety, and reviews compliance of this task at least annually
 - ii) sign a declaration at the beginning of each academic year to say that they have reviewed the above guidance (bottom of this policy).
- ensures that the school has appropriate filtering and monitoring systems in place and review their effectiveness. This includes:
 - a) making sure that the leadership team and staff are aware of the provisions in place, and that they understand their expectations, roles and responsibilities around filtering and monitoring as part of safeguarding training
 - b) reviewing the DfE's filtering and monitoring standards and discussing with IT staff and service providers what needs to be done to support the school in meeting these standards.

The Governing Body also monitors that:

- the DSL has the appropriate status and authority to carry out their job, including additional time, funding, training, resources and support
- online safety is a running and interrelated theme within the whole-school approach to safeguarding and related policies
- the DSL has lead authority for safeguarding, including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place
- the school has effective procedures to manage any safeguarding concerns (no matter how small) that arise. This includes those related to child welfare concerns, low level concerns and allegations made against staff (including supply staff, volunteers and contractors) – see Section 11 below.
- this policy reflects those children with SEND, or certain medical or physical health conditions, can face additional barriers to any abuse or neglect being recognised
- where another body is providing services or activities on the school site (regardless of whether or not the children who attend these services/activities are children on the school roll):
 - seek assurance that the other body has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies/procedures in place and inspect them if needed
 - make sure there are arrangements for the body to liaise with the school about safeguarding arrangements, where appropriate.
- make sure that safeguarding requirements are a condition of using the school premises, and that any agreement to use the premises would be terminated if the other body fails to comply.
- the Chair of Governors acts as the 'case manager' in the event that an allegation is made against the Headteacher. where appropriate (see Section 11 below)
- all governors undertake appropriate training – see Section 14 (Training) of this policy and Part two KCSiE 2024.

6.5 Role and Responsibilities of the Headteacher

The Headteacher:

- ensures that all staff (including temporary staff) and volunteers:
 - a) are informed of the school's systems which support safeguarding, including this policy, as part of their induction
 - b) understand and follow the procedures included in this policy, to include what they should know and do in relation to information sharing and referrals of cases of suspected abuse and neglect
- makes this policy available to parents/carers, professionals and the community to ensure there is transparency and clear expectations about the school's duty to safeguarding and promote the welfare of children and the arrangements for responding to children presenting with needs that may require early help or support to protect them.
- ensures that the DSL has appropriate time, funding, training and resources and that there is always adequate cover if the DSL is absent
- acts as the 'case manager' representing the school in the event of an allegation of abuse made against another member of staff or volunteer
- manages cases where there are low-level concerns regarding the conduct of staff or oversees delegation to the DSL;
- ensures the relevant staffing ratios are met, where applicable
- ensures each child in the Early Years Foundation Stage is assigned a key person oversees the safe use of technology, mobile phones and cameras in Early Years setting

6.6 Role and Responsibilities of the Designated Teacher

Our DSL is also the Designated Teacher who takes leadership of promoting the educational attainment of Children With a Social Worker which includes:

- working closely with Virtual School Heads to ensure that funding is best used to support the child's educational achievement and development needs that are identified in their personal education plans
- to carry out their duties in line with [Designated teacher for looked-after and previously looked-after children - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk) and extended duties as outlined [Promoting the education of children with a social worker and children in kinship care arrangements: virtual school head role extension - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)
- ensuring support for the education attainment of children who are supported by a Child in Need or Child Protection Plan and that this is appropriately entwined with safeguarding processes.
- Reference should be made to Greenway's **Policy for Children Looked After, Children Previously Looked After, Children with a Social Worker and those in kinship care.**

All staff and leadership are required to support HSCP principals to safeguarding children by exercising their professional curiosity at all times. [April 2025 Professional Curiosity](#)

7. Family Help

[Keeping children safe, helping families thrive - GOV.UK](#) underpins the [Children and Wellbeing bill](#) which is a key step towards delivering the government's 'Opportunity Mission' to break the link between young people's background and their future success. It will better put in place support to drive high and rising standards throughout our education and care systems so that every child can achieve and thrive. It outlines the government's commitment to keeping families together and children safe and support children to live in family settings where children cannot remain at home, including through kinship or foster care, rather than residential care.

In March 2025 the DfE published [The Families First Partnership \(FFP\) Programme Guide](#) this sets out how every child is to be kept safe and have the opportunity to succeed, children's social care is to be reformed and committed to supporting every child to grow up in a safe, stable and loving home, for most children this means growing up within their family and support through early help and family networks.

Family Help will take place at the heart of communities, bringing together local services under a combined, multi-disciplinary practice approach and service offer. The key principles that will inform the delivery of services will include:

- wrapping support around the whole-family at the earliest opportunity – using the expertise of multi-disciplinary practitioners;
- ensuring consistency of relationships between children, families, and their lead practitioner;
- adopting one plan that will stay with families but adapt as needs change.

At Greenway we endorse those principles and continue to work in partnership and collaboration with children and their families so that they are supported from an early stage by being a part of and leading the conversations about change and aims for their children. We are keen to support families in a strength and solution-based approach, encouraging motivation and confidence to improve their own agency to make safe and positive decisions for themselves and their children.

Our principles include, but are not limited to:

Promoting effective partnership working with parents and carers e.g. build strong, positive, trusting, and co-operative relationships by:

- approaching families and their wider family networks and communities with empathy, respect, compassion, and creativity
- avoiding reinforcing family shame, suffering, and blame
- making efforts to understand the impact of the parental trauma influencing the dynamics and experiences of the family
- using strength-based approaches, working with parents and carers to identify what is working well and how their strengths could support them to effect positive change
- ensuring we work sensitively with parents, carers, and children, to identify and understand the impact of adversity and trauma in their lives; seeking to understand how adversity and trauma might manifest and affect children and parent's engagement and use their expertise to adapt their response with care and compassion
- adapting our responses to meet the diverse needs of parents and carers, including fathers and male carers, and the specific challenges being faced, including parents and carers of disabled children, and where harm is outside the home
- ensuring we understand the family's background, ethnicity, religion, financial situation, ability, education, sex, ages and sexual orientation, and potential barriers these create in seeking and accessing help and support

- being alert and recognising where parents or carers may not be acting in the best interest of the child or where children may be experiencing abuse, neglect, and exploitation as a result of actions by parents, carers, or other individuals in their lives. Practitioners use their skills and expertise to adapt their response to secure engagement
- being mindful of negative stereotypes when making decisions which might lead to false assumptions and unconscious bias.

Communicating effectively verbally and non-verbally by:

- communicating with respect, being clear, curious and inclusive; adapting to parent's and carer's needs
- providing materials to children, parents, carers, and families which are jargon free, developmentally appropriate and in a format that is easily understood
- ensuring any materials, such as minutes or reports, capture the school's contribution but also those from the children, parents and carers which must include their views and wishes
- supporting families to access support to translate information where English is not their first language. Our school will access interpreters where needed including British Sign Language.

Empowering our parents and carers to participate in decision-making to help, support and protect children by:

- creating a safe culture which is an open and accepting forum free from discriminatory or prejudicial judgements
- ensuring the open culture is one which still provides reflection and challenge where the information has the potential to be a risk or influencing factor which may impact on a child's safety and wellbeing
- asking families for their perspective on a situation or issue that arises, ensuring we consider their point of view and factor this in when thinking about support
- promote families' rights to support through use of advocates, family members or a supporter
- ensuring parents and carers are fully aware of who will attend meetings and discussions, if the child will be invited to participate, and the format of the meeting or discussion
- giving parents and carers adequate preparation at every stage, relevant information, a safe and appropriate environment for participation, and suitable access arrangements
- signposting parents and carers to sources of help and support available locally or through the Local Authority
- provide opportunities for feedback and review to ensure acknowledgement of positive progress but also reviewing and discussion of any new or increasing issues to readapt a family's plans
- being transparent about our concerns and why we may need to request support from an outside agency; and the potential actions should our concerns increase for the children
- helping parents and carers to understand what the issues are and how these impact on the child, what decisions could be made, what changes need to be made, why and how, timescales and possible outcomes
- providing information about different types of support, what it involves and expects from parents and carers so they can make an informed choice and decision about which support pathways will be more helpful and effective for them.

8. Confidentiality and Sharing Information

Trusted relationships are at the heart of working with children and their families at Greenway We strive to uphold good practice and work in partnership with children and families, communicating effectively and listening well so that we have sufficient information to understand and be able to meet their needs.

An open culture is imperative when deciding whether to share information and it is important to get the lawful basis right. The legal framework can appear complex, and a lack of clarity can lead practitioners to assume, incorrectly, that no information can be shared because consent has not been provided. Our school understands the lawful basis in which our DSLs can share information with other people, agencies and organisations about the children and families we are supporting.

In line with our principles of working with families outlined above, we strive to be transparent, open and clear when we need to discuss any information or concerns that worry us about a child's wellbeing. If we feel that we need to share information, we explain how information will be shared or used so that families can make an informed choice about whether to consent.

If we feel that we need to share information with services due to concerns about a child's safety or welfare to provide the family with specific support, we are upfront, transparent and honest about our concerns and the ways in which such services could help the family. We endeavour to support and encourage the family to consent and engage with such support. We believe that this collaborative approach supports children to have the confidence to speak up and share their views as well as encouraging parents and carers of children at our school to have a willingness to engage with services that provide support.

If we have a concern about a child's safety and have decided to share information to protect them from a risk of harm, we endeavour to gain cooperation and understanding from parents and carers. We strive where possible to always gain consent and where we believe our concerns have increased and warrant the sharing of information to statutory services such as Police and Children's Social Care, we have made efforts to discuss, explore and provide support to address these with families in a collaborative way beforehand; concerns should not be a surprise to families unless in situations where a one off or unprecedented incident occurs.

However, for a small number of children, seeking parental consent is not always possible and may place a child or others at risk of harm, for example:

- the child would be placed at increased risk of significant harm through the action of gaining this consent
- there would be an impact on a criminal investigation
- a delay in making the referral would impact on the immediate safety of the child.

In situations where our professional or legal duty is exercised to share certain information in the absence of consent, we inform them as soon as possible if it is safe and appropriate to do so. We are clear about what we have shared, with whom, the reasons why and how the information will be used.

In any situation where a child or their parent/carer object to consent or particular information sharing and we decide that it is proportionate to do so, a clear rationale, outlining our decisions and the reasons why, are recorded on the child's file.

In addition to sharing information, our DSLs endeavour to arrange a meeting with the parents and carers of all children to share information about the incident, plan safety strategies and/or risk management plans. Our DSLs endeavour to keep families up to date and provide reassurance on any measures being taken, whilst respecting the privacy of each individual child involved.

The [Data Protection Act \(DPA\) 2018](#) does not prevent or limit the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Greenway recognises that timely information sharing is essential for effective safeguarding. Whilst we promote collaboration and partnership with our families, fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children when required.

The following principles apply to Greenway confidentiality agreement:

- timely information sharing is essential to effective safeguarding.
- the Data Protection Act (DPA) 2018 does not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe
- if staff need to share 'special category personal data', the DPA 2018 contains 'safeguarding of children and individuals at risk' as a processing condition that allows practitioners to share information without consent if: it is not possible to gain consent, it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent, or if to gain consent would place a child at risk
- staff never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may not be in the child's best interests
- if a victim asks the school not to tell anyone about the sexual violence or sexual harassment:
 - even if a victim does not consent to sharing information, staff may still lawfully share it if there is another legal basis under the Data Protection Act that applies
 - the DSL has to balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other children

the DSL should consider the following points:

- parents or carers should normally be informed (unless this would put the child at greater risk)
- the basic safeguarding principle is: if a child is at risk of harm, is in immediate danger, or has been harmed, a referral should be made to Children's Social Care where the child resides
- where a report of rape, assault by penetration or sexual assault is made, this should be referred to the Police. While the age of criminal responsibility is 10, if the alleged perpetrator is under 10, the starting principle of referring to the Police remains.
- regarding anonymity, all staff are:
 - aware of anonymity, witness support and the criminal process in general where an allegation of sexual violence or sexual harassment is progressing through the criminal justice system
 - aware that they must do all they reasonably can to protect the anonymity of any children involved in any report of sexual violence or sexual harassment, for example, carefully considering which staff should know about the report, and any support for children involved
 - consider the potential impact of social media in facilitating the spreading of rumours and exposing victims' identities

- aware of the need to have regard for the Government's publication [Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/information-sharing-advice-for-safeguarding-practitioners) includes 7 'golden rules' for sharing information, and will support staff who have to make decisions about sharing information with all relevant parties.

If staff are in any doubt about sharing information, they can seek advice from the Headteacher/ DSL or any person in a position of senior leadership or wider DSL team.

9. Recognise and Respond to Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation (what all staff know and do if they have concerns)

Recognise abuse, neglect and exploitation

All our staff are aware of what abuse, neglect and exploitation is and have an understanding of the different types of indicators as outlined in Appendix 3 which could suggest a child is suffering or likely to suffer harm.

We encourage our staff to be professionally curious about what to look out for as this is vital for the early identification of abuse, neglect and exploitation so that we are able to identify children who may be in need of help or protection at the earliest opportunity.

9.1 Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear or experience its effects. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse.

Our staff are aware that children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

9.1.1 Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is a form of abuse which may involve:

- hitting
- shaking
- throwing
- poisoning
- burning or scalding
- drowning
- suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child (Fabricated Induced Illness FII).

9.1.2 Emotional Abuse

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve:

- conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person

- not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate
- age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction
- a child seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another
- serious bullying (including cyberbullying)
- causing a child to feel frightened or in danger
- 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. It can be difficult to recognise emotional abuse and children may not always realise they are experiencing it. However, there may be indicators in the way a child behaves and reacts to certain situations.

9.1.3 Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve:

- **Physical contact:** including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing
- **Non-contact activities:** such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse
- **Online abuse:** sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse.

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males, women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

9.1.4 Neglect

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

Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

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

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

9.2 Exploitation

Exploitation in relation to children refers to the use of children for someone else's advantage, gratification, or profit often resulting in unjust, cruel, and harmful treatment of the child. These activities are to the detriment of the child's physical or mental health, education, moral or social-emotional development. It covers situations of manipulation, misuse, abuse, victimization, oppression or ill-treatment.

Our staff are aware that there are several types of child exploitation, including, but not limited to:

- **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE):** this is a type of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power, or status. It can involve contact and non-contact activities and can occur without the child's immediate recognition; this is due to their grooming by the abuser.
- **Child Labor Exploitation:** this involves the use of children in work that is harmful to their physical and mental development. It deprives them of their childhood, potential, and dignity.
- **Child Trafficking:** children are recruited, moved, or transported and then exploited, forced to work, or sold. They are often used for forced labour, sexual exploitation, or illegal activities.
- **Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE):** this is where children are involved in activities of a criminal nature, often in gangs. They may be forced or manipulated into committing crimes, such as selling drugs or stealing.

9.3 Safeguarding Issues and Specific Forms of Abuse

All our staff understand that children can be at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. They are aware that extra familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual abuse (including harassment and exploitation), domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse), drug taking and/or alcohol misuse, criminal exploitation, child sexual exploitation, serious youth violence, county lines, radicalisation, consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) and can put children in danger.

Staff are aware that Extra Familial Harms can present online, in a child's environment/neighbourhood, school and any place/space that children occupy or access such as:

- Child abduction and community safety incidents
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)
- Children and the Court system
- Children absent from education
- Children with family members in prison
- Cybercrime
- Domestic abuse
- Homelessness
- Mental health
- Modern Slavery and the National Referral Mechanism
- Preventing radicalization
- The Prevent Duty
- Channel
- Sexual violence and Sexual harassment between children in schools
- Serious Violence
- So-called honour based abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage)
- FGM and the mandatory reporting duty for teachers
- Forced marriage.

Detailed information about what staff understand about these forms of abuse and safeguarding issues is outlined in Appendix 4.

9.4 Child-on-Child Abuse

At Greenway we know that children can cause harm to other children. As a school we have a zero acceptance of child-on-child abuse and create a culture of keeping an open mind and attitude that “it could happen here”. Our staff are aware that even if no reports are being made in our school, it does not mean it is not happening.

Our staff understand that it is important to challenge inappropriate behaviours between children that are abusive in nature, and we have clear expectations that incidents are not downplayed or suggested to be jovial or part of growing up as this can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours and unsafe environments for children and young people.

Child-on-child abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between children (sometimes known as ‘teenage relationship abuse’)
- physical abuse which can include hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment
- causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party
- consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)
- upskirting which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element).

9.5 Domestic Abuse

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 received Royal Assent on 29 April 2021. The Act introduced the first ever statutory definition of domestic abuse and recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of abuse. They may also experience it within their own intimate relationships.

Our staff understand that these experiences can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development, and ability to learn. The statutory definition of domestic abuse, based on the previous cross-government definition, ensures that different types of relationships are captured, including ex-partners and family members.

Our staff are aware that domestic abuse can include intimate partner violence, abuse by family members, teenage relationship abuse and child to parent abuse and that anyone can be a victim of domestic abuse, regardless of sexual identity, age, ethnicity, socio-economic status, sexuality or background and domestic abuse can take place inside or outside of the home.

Types of Domestic Abuse

Domestic Abuse can be, but is not limited to the following, signs to look out for and be professionally curious about:

- Controlling or coercive behaviour
- Violent or threatening behaviour
- Physical or sexual abuse
- Economic abuse
- Technology-facilitated abuse
- Psychological, emotional, or other abuse
- Stalking

Violence against woman and girls (VAWG) includes but is not limited to harassment, stalking, rape, sexual assault, murder, honour-based abuse, coercive control and while men and boys also suffer from many of these forms of abuse, they disproportionately affect women. See [Crime and Policing Bill: reducing violence against women and girls \(VAWG\) factsheet - GOV.UK](#)

Child-to-parent-abuse (CPA) or adolescent-to-parent abuse (APA) is any behaviour used by a child or young person to control, dominate or coerce parents. It can include emotional, verbal, physical or financial abuse and includes “coercive control,” or in other words, the parent or other adult is compelled to change their own behaviours for fear of further abuse.

9.6 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Keeping Children Safe in Education explains that FGM includes *‘all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs.’*

FGM is illegal in the UK and is considered as a form of child abuse that has significantly harmful and long-lasting consequences. It can also be referred to as ‘female genital cutting’, ‘circumcision’ or ‘initiation’.

Our teachers are aware of their mandatory reporting duty and the requirement to immediately contact the Police if they are

- informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her
- observes physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 (and they have no reason to believe that the act was necessary for the girl’s physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth).

The duty for teachers above does not apply in cases where a pupil is *at risk* of FGM or FGM is suspected but is not known to have been carried out. In these circumstances, teachers know they must report to the DSL who will follow local safeguarding procedures.

Our members of staff who are not teachers, are aware that if they suspect a child is at risk or that FGM has been carried out, they should report this to the DSL immediately.

9.7 Preventing radicalisation

Greenway is compliant with the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 under section 26, and exercise our duty to have *“due regard to the need to prevent people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism”*. This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

The Prevent duty is one of our wider safeguarding obligations. Our DSLs and senior leaders are aware of the revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales, especially paragraphs 141-210, which are specifically concerned with education.

Our staff are aware that children may be susceptible to radicalisation into terrorism. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk is a part of our school's safeguarding approach.

Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

The Prevent Duty is concerned with all forms of terrorism and extremism. It also includes some forms of nonviolent extremism. For example:

- Right Wing extremism
- Religious extremism
- Environmental and Animal Rights extremism
- School Massacre ideology
- Involuntary Celibate (Incel) ideology

Radicalisation is the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence.

Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the Government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

Although there is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to radicalisation into terrorism, there are [factors that may indicate concern](#).

Where there is a concern, the DSL will consider the level of risk and decide which agency to make a referral to Children's Services [website](#), or [Channel](#), the Government's programme for identifying and supporting individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism.

The DfE also has a dedicated telephone helpline, 020 7340 7264, which all staff and governors can call to raise concerns about extremism for a pupil. In non-emergency situations DSLs can also email counter.extremism@education.gov.uk. In an emergency, call 999 or the confidential anti-terrorist hotline on 0800 789 321.

9.8 Concerns about mental health

Mental health difficulties can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Poor or deteriorating mental health can also be a safeguarding concern in its own right. Our staff know to be alert to behavioural signs that suggest a child may be experiencing poor mental health or be at risk of developing mental health difficulties.

If a staff member has a concern about a child's mental health, no matter the level of the child's emotional difficulties, they speak to the school's DSL who evaluates if the child is at risk of immediate harm, and if so, escalates to the appropriate level of support which includes speaking to the school lead for Mental Health.

If a child is experiencing low moods, low self-esteem and general anxiety, our school mental health lead is able to provide some advice about some self-accessed support through relevant

approved wellbeing websites and apps. If however, the child is presenting with a concerning level of low mood and anxiety for a period of time then our mental health leads (Dani Roe, Katharine Ellwood and Louise Meaney) in partnership with the DSL discusses this with the child and their parents/carer to explore options of support.

If someone is experiencing suicidal thoughts but they do not need physical input from A&E then consideration is given to accessing support from the SPA/Crisis team. If a referral for targeted mental health support is required then a referral through SPA is made.

If, however, a child/young person is at immediate risk the school would recommend they need to be sent to A&E or dial 999.

9.9 What all staff do to respond if abuse, neglect and exploitation is suspected or been disclosed.

At Greenway we adopt a whole school approach and safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. Staff and volunteers, and governors comply with our safeguarding procedures as set out below:

9.9.1 Concerns about child-on-child abuse

In most circumstances, incidences of pupils hurting other pupils will be dealt with under Greenway's [Pupil Behaviour Policy](#). Greenway's [Child Protection Policy](#) applies to all incidents that raise safeguarding concerns where the alleged behaviour:

- is serious, and potentially a criminal offence
- could put pupils in the school at risk
- is violent
- involves pupils being forced to use drugs or alcohol
- involves sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual harassment, such as indecent exposure, sexual assault, upskirting or sexually inappropriate pictures or videos (including the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes).

If a pupil makes an allegation of abuse against another pupil:

- staff must record the allegation and report to the DSL, staff should not investigate the matter;
- the DSL assesses and considers the relevant next steps which may include, speaking with the child and parents, accessing relevant consultation lines provided to schools by the Local Authority, making a request for support to Children's Services as well as the Police if the allegation involves a potential criminal offence or the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS), if appropriate;
- the DSL considers whether a risk assessment or a safety and support plan would be beneficial for any children involved, including the victim(s), the child(ren) against whom the allegation has been made and any others affected, with a named person they can talk to if needed. This should include consideration of all aspects and areas of the school environment and beyond, for example off-site activities and school transport;
- the DSL speaks to the child and their parent/s or carers to share the concerns, gain their views and consent to liaise with other agencies if there are any identified risks and unmet needs;

- if the incident is a criminal offence school have a duty to report this and thereafter work closely with the Police (and other agencies as required) while protecting children and/or taking any measures to manage risk. For incidences which involve significant harm and/or a potential criminal offence, the DSL endeavours to gain consent but may override this should not gaining consent increase the risk to a child;
- Greenway's DSL/DDSLs are committed to ensuring that where concerns are raised about child-on-child abuse, incidences are taken seriously and dealt with fairly. DSL/DDSLs consider all information available to them and ensure that any action or decision is proportionate for all children involved, and that such decisions do not disproportionately impact on their access to education, although at times some restrictions or adaptations may be required to manage identified risk.

9.9.2 Creating a culture where children feel safe in school and minimising the risk of all forms of abuse.

Greenway recognises the importance of taking proactive action to minimise the risk of any form of abuse, neglect and exploitation irrespective of from whom and where this comes from, including child-on-child abuse. Creating a supportive environment where children can feel confident in reporting incidents is key to our safeguarding culture in Greenway.

All staff are expected to:

- challenge any form of derogatory or sexualised language or inappropriate behaviour between peers, including requesting or sending sexual images;
- be vigilant to issues that particularly affect different genders, for example, sexualised or aggressive touching or grabbing towards female pupils, and initiation or hazing type violence with respect to boys;
- ensure our curriculum helps to educate pupils about appropriate behaviour and consent;
- ensure pupils are able to easily and confidently report abuse using our reporting systems;
- reassure victims that they are being taken seriously;
- be alert to reports of sexual violence and/or harassment that may point to environmental or systemic problems in the school or elsewhere that could be addressed by us updating policies, processes and the curriculum, or could reflect wider issues in the local area that should be shared with our safeguarding partners;
- support children who have witnessed sexual violence, especially rape or assault by penetration. We do all we can to make sure the victim, and alleged perpetrator(s) and any witnesses are not bullied or harassed;
- consider intra-familial harms (adults close to the child and family) and any necessary support for siblings following a report of sexual violence and/or harassment.

All staff are trained to understand:

- how to recognise the signs of child-on-child abuse, and know how to identify it and respond to reports
- even if there are no reports of child-on-child abuse in school, it does not mean it is not happening – staff should maintain an open mind and attitude of “it could happen here”
- if they have any concerns about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately rather than wait to be told; and always speak to the DSL should they be unclear

- children may not always make a direct disclosure and therefore staff are aware that:
 - children can show signs or act in ways they hope adults will notice and react to; it may be that their difficulties emerge from behaviour when they do not have the language to express themselves;
 - a friend of the child may share information to a staff member or make comments; professionally curiosity is key, and staff do not fear exploring the information and asking open ended questions;
 - staff may overhear a conversation between children;
 - a child's behaviour may change suddenly with no clear reason or precipitating event that might offer some explanation;
 - some children can face additional barriers to telling someone, for example they have a disability, special educational need, age gender, ethnicity and/or sexual orientation etc;.
 - one child's concerning/abusive behaviour towards another could be an indicator of that child having been harmed themselves.

9.9.3 If a child makes a disclosure to a member of staff or volunteer

All staff are aware they should always be prepared as children can disclose spontaneously to any one anywhere.

Greenway is situated within the County of Hertfordshire which has a rich and diverse population. We cannot, and do not, assume that all children and their families have the ability, understanding, language and resilience to convey any difficulties they may experience. It is key to our school ethos to recognise the needs of children and their families and to recognise and provide support where English may not be their first language and/or the children or family members have special educational needs; and without doing so may impede their ability to represent their voice, wishes and feelings.

All staff know that we place the voice of children at the centre of everything we do and endeavour to place their best interests at heart. We ensure we know who our children are, staff are encouraged to be curious by speaking and listening to children whilst respecting any protected characteristics. We support our children to have confidence and trust in our staff, believing they will be taken seriously and be supported with their issues or concerns sensitively.

Staff also know that children may not always feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, neglected or exploited and do not always recognise their experiences as harmful.

We listen to children by:

- showing patience regardless of a child's age as we know they can find it hard to find the words to express themselves
- encouraging children to tell their story in their own words
- avoiding the use of leading questions or suggesting what may have happened, instead we maintain genuine curiosity, and only ask open-ended questions / prompts.

We reassure children by:

- making sure a child does not feel they are in trouble and that they have done the right thing in speaking to staff
- letting a child know it is not their fault as children are often made to feel blame by those harming them
- never promising confidentiality and being transparent about our obligations to share information if we are concerned that they are at risk of harm
- helping children to understand how we plan to support them and their family and let them know what action we will need to take next to support them.

Staff are trained to understand that as soon as a disclosure is made to them by a child they must inform the DSL/DDSL as soon as possible.

9.9.4 What school staff do if they have concerns about a child

Greenway is committed to ensuring that all children feel safe and comfortable to share and report any concerns and/or allegations about their personal experiences at home, in the community, online or regarding a member of staff or other children in the school. As outlined above, all our staff are clear on the importance of listening to and supporting children when making disclosures, and the need to reassure them.

Our staff are aware that children can share information with anyone in our school but there are clear reporting processes when such information sharing raises concern about their welfare. Children may talk about worries and anxieties around friendships and school life which they need to support with but on other occasions they may share information about their family life which indicates that the children and their family may be in need of help and/or fear or experiences which cause staff to be concerned about whether they have been harmed or are at risk of being harmed. Where such situation arises, our staff are clear on the reporting processes.

Any member of staff, including supply teachers, contract workers, volunteers, governors and visitors at Greenway who has any concerns about a child's welfare should:

- maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned and always act in the best interests of the child. Never promise a child confidentiality
- reassure the child they have done nothing wrong and if appropriate explain to them how they will be supported and who you will need to share information with
- record what the child or others has disclosed using their language - or describe what has been seen or suspected and the rationale for this ensuring that a note of any injuries observed or described by the child is made (*if it is the latter two*)
- consider if the child needs medical attention and if so prioritise ensuring they receive this
- never delay in reporting concerns about the welfare of a child and always act **as soon as possible** by reporting/speaking to the school's DSL/deputies
- record what the child or other has disclosed in their language or describe what they have seen or suspect and their rationale for this (*if it is the latter two*).

The DSL:

- uses Hertfordshire threshold guidance to initially assess the concerns raised and consider the impact on the child's welfare and safety. They also review the child's record in order to establish if there has been any previous concerns (records help to establish relevant

history and risk factors for example even if a concern appears low level on the surface, a series of incidents can highlight patterns of ongoing abuse and neglect.) The DSL uses the Continuum of Need to support their analysis and rationale for any decision

- will speak to the child to verify their wishes and feelings, contact the child's parents or carers to either inform them of the concerns and also to gauge their view (it will be at the discretion of the DSL team to carefully consider if this action may place a child at further risk, e.g. if the child has disclosed abuse and neglect caused in the family home)
- may decide if the child has not suffered significant harm as defined by the Children Act, DSL to seek advice through the range of Hertfordshire departmental non child protection advice lines. The purpose of these are to support DSLs to consider the best options to engage children and their families with an offer of early help support, preventing escalation where possible but also request for support via Children's Services where necessary. Examples of this are managing any support for the child internally via the school's own pastoral support processes and/or undertaking a Families First Assessment
- if it is immediately apparent that a child has suffered significant harm or is at risk of harm e.g. suffered abuse, neglect and/or exploitation, make a referral to Children's Social Care to request support at the earliest opportunity; consent will be gained where appropriate. If there has been a crime committed within the circumstances of the abuse, they will also report this to the Police.

9.9.5 Recording disclosure/concerns

Greenway staff know that reporting a disclosure/concern is a procedural requirement when safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. Our staff are clear that they must:

- write up, sign and date the record of the disclosure/concern **as soon as possible** ensuring that the record is as detailed as possible, is factual, does not contain assumptions or personal judgement and captures the child's account in their own words (as appropriate)
- inform the DSL, **as soon as possible**, clearly stating that it is a safeguarding concern/disclosure. The DSL will follow up the concern/disclosure and input onto CPOMS.

Greenway staff are aware that such information is confidential and should be shared with the DSL only who may hold additional information about the child and their family, and therefore can form a view on its significance and whether any action is required. Staff do not share information amongst themselves and do not share the information outside of the formal reporting process unless asked to by the DSL. This ensures that information is shared without delay enabling the DSL to carry out any necessary functions of their role whilst upholding confidentiality for the child and their family.

Greenway staff are aware that all disclosures/concerns are recorded on CPOMS

9.9.6 What Local Authority Children's Social Care do?

Within one working day of a referral being made, a social worker should acknowledge its receipt to the school's DSL and make a decision about the next steps and the type of response that is required. This includes determining whether:

- the child requires immediate protection and urgent action is required
- any services are required by the child and family and what type of services
- the child is in need and should be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Working Together to Safeguard Children provides details of the assessment process
- there is reasonable cause to suspect the child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, and whether enquiries must be made, and the child assessed under section 47 of the Children Act 1989. Working Together to Safeguard Children provides details of the assessment process
- further specialist assessments are required to help the Local Authority to decide what further action to take
- the DSL should follow up if this information is not forthcoming.

Anyone working/volunteering with children can make a referral, if in an emergency staff are unable to locate or do not have time to inform the DSL of a serious concern, the following process must be followed without delay.

9.9.7 Making a referral to Children’s Services and/or requesting support

Professional referrals are made using the online referral form located on Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership [website](#). (consent is needed from parents and carers, unless to do so may place a child at risk).

If someone is in danger or a crime has also been committed call the Police on 999.

Out of hours (17:30-08:00 and weekends) call 0300 123 4043.

Members of the public (non-school staff), parents, carers, children and young people can call Children’s Services at any time of the day or night on 0300 123 4043.

This link provides leaflet for parents and carers [HSCP Family Leaflet \(hertfordshire.gov.uk\)](https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/hscp-family-leaflet)

9.9.8 What children and young People need to know and do to report safeguarding concerns (abuse neglect and exploitation)

At Greenway we cultivate a culture of openness and transparency and want to make it clear to all our pupils that we are available at any time to listen and will always take concerns seriously, however small.

Our pledge is:

- we ensure we provide pupils with the space away from public areas for them to talk
- we listen without judgement and endeavour to respect a pupil’s wishes and feelings
- we want pupils to feel safe and we are honest about our duty to prioritise their wellbeing and longer term safety, this means, depending on the circumstances, we cannot offer total confidentiality. We understand that this may create uncertainty, but we are confident that

often when matters are dealt with as they emerge the longer-term prospects can be much improved for pupils and their families

- we respect pupils place but if we consider that a pupil has suffered significant harm or is at risk of harm we will need to share this information so that a pupil and their family can be offered the right support. We will be clear on what information needs to be shared, with whom and how it might be used
- when the concerns suggest a pupil may benefit from early help support this may include considering support to a pupil's parents and carers with matters that will improve a pupil's situation
- we provide an environment where a pupil has the confidence and trust to know that they have someone to go to at school if they are feeling vulnerable and experiencing difficulties
- a pupil's education and welfare is important to us and we want to reassure every pupil that their experience at school remains positive and that they feel safe.

What a pupil can do to report concerns:

- speak to any member of staff who will listen and involve the DSL..

If a pupil is being abused, neglected or exploited they can call Children's Services at any time of the day or night on **0300 123 4043**.

If a pupil is in immediate danger and/or thinks a crime has/is being committed, they can call the Police on **999**.

The NSPCC Helpline can be called 0808 800 5000 or email help@nspcc.org.uk

9.9.9 Risk management and/or Safety and Support Plan (S & SP)

RAMP - When there has been a report of sexual violence, and/or harassment, the DSL (or a DDSL) makes an immediate Risk and Needs Assessment for both the alleged victim and the perpetrator. The RAMP is to enable the DSL to use their critical thinking and consider what the needs of any child/ren are, analyse what are the risks and what measures can be put in place to protect children and keep them safe from further harm. Risk assessments are recorded (paper or electronic) and kept under review.

The school risk assessment is not intended to replace the detailed assessments of other expert specialist assessments, but the DSL seeks and shares information from other agencies where required to inform the school's understanding and form a multi-agency perspective so that a holistic approach in supporting and protecting children can be strengthened.

We are aware that children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will find the experience stressful and distressing, this can also impact on the family and can cause the child adverse effect on their educational attainment and can be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school or college. The RAMP will take this into account and plan accordingly on the gravity of a situation on treat incidents on a case-by-case situation.

Keeping Children Safe in Education, Part Five Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment provide statutory duty for schools and colleges.

The RAMP is the responsibility of Greenway's leadership and management team, and it is critical that parents and cares place confidence and trust in our school by working with us and supporting the plan.

The DSL takes the lead role in managing any proposed risk by the alleged perpetrator(s) and will provide support at the same time. It is not Greenway's intention to villainise children, but it is everyone's responsibility to uphold the school's Pupil Behaviour Policy and standards within the school to maintain a safe environment. Such assessments or plans are robust but sensitive to the individual needs of the children to ensure any identified risk is managed as effectively as possible whilst also supporting them to continue accessing a satisfactory level of education.

Safety and Support Plan (S&SP) for all safeguarding issues and specific forms of abuse and harm – The S&SP framework provides the DSL at Greenway to assess the needs and risk of children when they have presented with vulnerabilities associated with themes set out part one and Annex B 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' this includes all forms of child-on-child abuse.

10. Online Safety and Filtering

Greenway recognises the importance of safeguarding children from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material, and we understand that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Greenway ensures that the DSL takes lead responsibility for online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place alongside their safeguarding and child protection duties.

To address this, our school:

- has robust processes (including filtering and monitoring systems) in place to ensure the online safety of pupils, staff, volunteers and governors
- protects and educates the whole school community to be safe and responsibly use technology, including mobile and smart technology
- sets clear guidelines for the use of mobile phones for the whole school community
- establishes clear mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incidents or concerns, where appropriate.

Our approach to online safety is based on addressing the following 4 categories of risk as identified in Keeping Children Safe in Education:

Content – being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful content, for example: pornography, misinformation, disinformation including fake news and conspiracy theories, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation and extremism

Contact – being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users, for example: child-on-child pressure, commercial advertising and adults posing as children or young adults with the intention to groom or exploit them for sexual, criminal, financial or other purposes

Conduct – online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes harm, for example: making, sending and receiving explicit images (e.g. consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography), sharing other explicit images and online bullying; and

Commerce – risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and/or financial scams.

To meet our aims and address the risks above, Greenway educates pupils about online safety as part of our curriculum. For example:

- the safe use of social media, the internet and technology
- keeping personal information private

- how to recognise unacceptable behaviour online
- ensuring children know not to meet up with a person they have met online without a safe adult
- how to report any incidents of cyber-bullying, ensuring pupils are encouraged to do so, including where they're a witness rather than a victim.

Greenway also:

- trains staff, as part of their induction, on how to keep themselves safe online as well as children, in line with the school's [Online Safety Policy](#). All staff members receive refresher training as required at least once each academic year
- educates parents/carers about online safety through letters and emails sent directly to them. We also share clear procedures with them so they know how to raise concerns about online safety
- ensures staff are aware of any restrictions placed on them with regards to the use of their personal mobile phone and cameras,
- makes all pupils, parents/carers, staff, volunteers and governors aware that they are expected to sign an agreement regarding the acceptable use of the internet in school, use of the school's ICT systems and use of their mobile and smart technology
- explains the sanctions we use if a pupil is in breach of our policies on the acceptable use of the internet and mobile phones
- makes sure all staff, pupils and parents/carers are aware that appropriate staff designated by the Headteacher have the power to search pupil's phones, as set out in the DfE's guidance on searching, screening and confiscation if there is a concern regarding a child's safety or a crime in which case the Police will be contacted – see school's Pupil Behaviour Policy.
- puts in place robust filtering and monitoring systems to limit children's exposure to the 4 key categories of risk (described above) from the school's IT systems.
- carries out an annual review of our approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks faced by our school community
- provides regular safeguarding and child protection updates including online safety to all staff, at least annually, in order to continue to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard effectively
- reviews the [Safeguarding, Child Protection and Online Safety policies](#), annually and ensures the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly.

11. Managing Safeguarding Concerns or Allegations made about staff, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors

All staff and volunteers at Greenway hold positions of trust and are expected to uphold safe working practices outlined in the Staff Code of Conduct.

A 'position of trust' refers to any role where an adult holds power or influence over a child due to the nature of their work (either paid or voluntary). As defined in the [Sexual Offences Act 2003 \(Sections.16-24\)](#) and further clarified by the [Crown Prosecution Service](#), **it is a criminal offence for anyone in a position of trust to engage in sexual activity with a child in their care –**

even if that child is aged 16 or 17 and legally considered to have reached the age of sexual consent (16); this includes both in-person and online interaction, within or outside of employed/voluntary hours.

A **breach of trust** occurs when an adult working or volunteering with children crosses established boundaries in their professional relationship with a child or young person through inappropriate behaviour that involves an abuse of their position or authority. The behaviour itself does not need to be illegal to constitute a breach of trust – even when the child or young person is over the age of consent (16).

These behaviours undermine professional integrity and breach safeguarding standards and Greenway's Staff Code of Conduct regardless of legal consent due to the imbalance of power

Section 11 of the 2004 Children's Act places an expectation on our school to have a clear policy in line with HSCP Procedures for dealing with safeguarding concerns or allegations against staff who work in or on behalf of schools in a paid or unpaid capacity ie members of staff including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors.

On receipt of any information which raises a concern about any of our staff, the Headteacher, or Chair of Governors, will consider whether the information suggests it is the following:

- i. **Concern/Allegation** is a claim or assertion that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof. *The Harm Threshold* for an allegation is when a person working or volunteering with children in a position of trust has or may have:
 - behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child
 - possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child
 - behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children*
 - behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.*

**These categories can include behaviour that may have happened outside of an organisation that might make an individual unsuitable to work with children/young people.*

Concern about the Quality of Care/Practice is an accusation, not of a child protection nature, that the care/practice provided to a child does not meet the standards expected. As with quality in other fields, it is an assessment of whether something is good enough and whether it is suitable for its purpose .

These types of concerns should be addressed internally using performance management processes.

Complaint is a statement that something is unsatisfactory or unacceptable. A concern may be defined as 'an expression of worry or doubt over an issue considered to be important for which reassurances are sought'. A complaint therefore can be defined as 'an expression of dissatisfaction however made, about actions taken or a lack of action'.

These issues must be addressed through the school's internal Complaints Policy and Procedure

11.1 The two levels of Concerns and Allegations are:

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1. Concerns/Allegations

These are behaviours by one or more adults (paid or voluntary) that do meet or may meet the Harm Threshold.

2. Low-Level Concerns/Allegations

These are behaviours by one or more adults (paid or voluntary) which are inconsistent with Greenway's Staff code of conduct but do not meet the Harm Threshold and are referred to as 'Low-Level Concerns'.

Low-Level Concerns and Allegations may emerge as a result of either observed suspicions or direct disclosures made by a child. In assessing the potential harm and impact to a child or young person, DSLs will consider the four categories of abuse – physical, emotional, sexual and neglect – as well as any safeguarding elements related to exploitation. Detailed definitions of these terms can be found in Chapters 4 and 9 on this policy.

The Harm Test is explained in the Disclosure and Barring service Guidance: [Making barring referrals to the DBS and Section 31\(9\) of the Children Act 1989 \(as amended by the Adoption and Children Act 2002\)](#).

11.2 Concerns/allegations that DO MEET/MAY MEET the harm threshold

Greenway are required to comply with both Part Four of KCSiE and also Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership procedures manual section [5.1.5 Managing Allegations Against Adults Who Work With Children and Young People \(proceduresonline.com\)](#)

All staff and volunteers at Greenway are required to immediately report any level of concerns about behaviour and/or conduct of an adult working/volunteering with children towards a child to leadership and management. This includes reporting adults who are providing out of school activities/leasing Greenway facilities.

Set out below are Greenway's procedures for managing cases of concerns/allegations that meet the Harm Threshold and may indicate a person is a risk of harm to children if they continue to work in their present position, or in any capacity with children and young people. This is the process and the threshold criteria we apply if it is alleged that anyone working in our school or a college, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors has:

<i>Behaved in a way that has, or may have harmed a child/young person</i>	<i>Possibly committed a criminal offence against/related to a child/young person</i>	<i>Behaved toward a child/young person in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm</i>	<i>Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children/young people</i>
Harm Threshold	Criminal Threshold	Suitability Threshold	Transferable Risk Threshold
<u>Examples:</u> Sexual abuse, including grooming, both directly or online	<u>Examples:</u> Adult has been arrested / reported for downloading indecent images of a child	<u>Examples:</u> Adult has been the subject of criminal procedures	<u>Examples:</u> Concerns about the adult's 'reckless' behaviour and conduct in their personal and

Physical abuse Emotional abuse Neglect Exploitation Any form of abuse and neglect that has caused a child significant harm (as defined in the Children Act 1989)	Any sexual act that meets a criminal threshold	Caused harm or possible harm to a child or adult at risk Failed to understand or comply with the need for clear personal and professional boundaries in the workplace Conduct concerns or breach of policies that are more serious than Low-Level Concerns e.g. persistent, concerning behaviour	private life that could bring the school into disrepute Criminal misuse of substances, alcohol, drugs Criminal acts of dishonesty or violence against another person Sexual violence and harassment towards another adult or child Internet crime
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It is important for staff or any person associated with Greenway to know who to report concerns to:

Concern/Allegation about	Report to
Member of staff (including volunteers, supply staff and contractors)	Headteacher, Principal or Proprietor (or other with leadership status) If the allegation is against supply staff or contractor, leadership, management will pass on report to the adult's employer at their agency/company.
Headteacher, Principal or Proprietor	Chair of Governors / Vice Chair of Governors / Trustee board Your school website or Child Protection policy will have details of your Chair/Vice Chair of Governors.
Chair of Governors / Vice Chair of Governors / Trustee board Or Manager who is the sole proprietor	Local Authority Designated Officer LADO (for staff only) LADO.Referral@hertfordshire.gov.uk and/or Report to the police on 101 or if urgent 999
If you are worried that the concerns raised have not been taken seriously or escalated.	Chair of Governors Police 101 Children Services 0300 123 4043 NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline 0800 028 0285 NSPCC Whistleblowing Email help@nspcc.org.uk

Concerns/Allegations relating to an incident that happened when an individual or organisation has used school premises for running activities for children e.g. community groups, sports and faith associations, or service providers that run extra-curricular activities)	Headteacher, Principal or Proprietor
	As with any safeguarding allegation, DSL will follow their schools safeguarding policies and procedures, including informing the LADO. Out-of-school settings: safeguarding guidance for providers - GOV.UK

11.3 What happens next

Headteacher/Chair of Governors may undertake initial inquiries to gather key information. They assess whether the allegation meets the LADO threshold and if it does they make a referral to LADO giving consideration to our staff code of conduct, this managing allegations policy and [5.1.5 HSCP procedures](#). If necessary, they complete a LADO referral within one working day.

If the allegation does not meet the harm threshold for LADO, our Headteacher/Chair of Governors follow the school's Low Level Concerns policy (set out below).

11.4 Role of LADO

The LADO does not have a public facing role. They do not, for example, liaise directly with children and their families, nor do they directly investigate allegations. Their role is as follows:

- **Case management** - oversee the process and ensure it is working, not to investigate.
- **Consultation** - provide advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations.
- **Monitoring** - the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process.
- **Liaison** -with the Police, Children's Services and other partner agencies (managers of the subject of allegation).

11.5 Role of school's Case Manager, includes:

This will be a staff member in a senior role e.g. Headteacher (or Chair of Governors if the concerns are about our school's Headteacher) and their remit is to:

- clarify facts of the concerns/allegation (not investigate) before contacting the LADO
- take part in Strategy Meetings to liaise with other partner agencies
- undertake internal planned inquiries/fact finding
- take part to review the progress of the case in which there is a Police officer investigation
- operate a thorough disciplinary process when appropriate

- ensure a properly managed conclusion and outcome to process.

11.6 LADO Principles and Response

11.6.1 Timeliness - any allegation of abuse must be dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently in accordance with the safeguarding and child protection procedures, this is best practice to provide immediate safety for child/ren , and make safe arrangements for the person who is the subject of the allegation. It is crucial that employers **make a referral to LADO within one working day**.

11.6.2 Objectivity - it is not permissible for a member of staff to conduct (though their involvement may still be required) an enquiry about suspicion or allegation of abuse with respect to a:

- relative
- friend
- colleague, supervisor/supervisee or someone who has worked with her/him previously in any of these capacities.

If, following the conclusion of child protection processes, further enquiries are pursued for the purpose of disciplinary, regulatory or complaint investigation, they should be arranged in a way that avoids the repeated interviewing of children or other vulnerable witnesses.

11.6.3 Confidentiality - information about an allegation must be restricted to those who have a need to know in order to:

- protect children
- facilitate enquiries
- avoid victimisation
- safeguard the rights of the person about whom the allegation has been made and others who might be affected
- manage disciplinary/complaints aspects.
- A media strategy should be developed with no improper or inadvertent releases of information to the media, in accordance with the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) guidance (now known as [The National Police Chiefs' Council \(NPCC\)](#))

11.6.4 Support - parents/carers of a child(ren) involved should be:

- informed of the allegation as soon as possible, provided provision of information and advice at that stage does not impede the enquiry, disciplinary or investigative processes, and may need to be told immediately, e.g. a child requires medical treatment
- helped to understand the process involved and kept informed about the progress of the case
- told that there has been an enquiry or disciplinary process (but no detail is to be provided in relation to any internal HR processes)

- when necessary, helped to understand the outcomes reached (but see above proviso in relation to the provision of advice)
- the employer should keep the subject of the allegation informed of progress in the case and arrange to provide appropriate support (via Occupational Health or equivalent). If the person is suspended, (s)he should be kept informed of development in the workplace and if a member of a Trades Union or professional association.

11.6.5 Monitoring - the LADO should monitor the progress of cases either fortnightly or monthly depending on its complexity either via review Strategy Discussions or by liaising with Police and/or Children's Services colleagues, or employer as appropriate. The Designated Officer should keep records to ensure that every case is dealt with without undue delay.

If the Strategy Discussion/initial evaluation have decided that a Police investigation is required, the Police Joint Child Protection Investigation Team (JCPIT) should also set a target date for reviewing the progress of its investigation and consulting the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to consider whether to charge the individual/continue to investigate/close the investigation. Whenever possible that review should take place within four weeks of the decision to initiate a criminal investigation.

If the investigation is to continue, dates for subsequent reviews, ideally at fortnightly (at most monthly) intervals, should be set at the meeting.

11.6.6 Target Timescales - it is in everyone's interest for cases to be dealt with as quickly as possible, consistent with a fair and thorough investigation. Timescales (which are not performance indicators) will depend on nature, seriousness, and complexity of allegation(s) though in general (based upon data about allegations against education staff):

- 80% of cases should be resolved within one month
- 90% within three months.

All but the most exceptional should be completed within twelve months (it is unlikely cases requiring a criminal prosecution or complex Police investigation can be completed in less than three months).

11.7 Concerns that DO NOT meet the harm threshold - Low-Level Concerns (LLC)

This policy sets out below the relevant processes and procedures for dealing with concerns raised that do not meet the LADO threshold - these concerns are referred to as low-level concerns. The term low-level does not seek to minimise the seriousness of any concerns, the term low-level indicates that it a concern that is lower than the LADO threshold, but they are still practice concerns that need to be considered with a safeguarding lens and require suitable action through internal procedures of the school. It is important these are managed robustly as a repeated low-level concern or a pattern of concerns which may not meet the LADO threshold individually may together indicate a concern about the person's suitability and potential risk to children in the capacity of their role.

At Greenway leadership manage LLC using the school's internal due process, if we consider a member of staff has breached the school's code of conduct, depending on the seriousness and impact on a child, we will also liaise with our human resource service:

- ensuring staff are clear about what appropriate behaviour is, and are confident in distinguishing expected and appropriate behaviour from concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour, in themselves and others
- empowering staff to share any low-level safeguarding concerns at an early stage and encourage them to do so
- addressing unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage
- providing a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are raised
- helping identify any weakness in the school's safeguarding system.

Our policy with regard low-level concerns is a reflection and extension of Greenway's wider relevant staff behaviour guidance and code of conduct.

A 'Low-Level' Concern does not imply insignificance. It refers to any behaviour – however minor – that causes a sense of unease or a 'nagging doubt' about whether an adult's behaviour:

- Is inconsistent with Greenway's Staff Code of Conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, and
- Does not meet the harm threshold or is otherwise not serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.

Examples may include (but are not limited to):

- Being over friendly with children
- Having favourites
- Taking photographs of children on their mobile phone, contrary to school policy
- Engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door, or
- Humiliating children.

Such behaviour can exist on a wide spectrum, from the inadvertent or thoughtless, or behaviour that may look to be inappropriate, but might not be in specific circumstances, through to that which is ultimately intended to enable abuse. Concerns may arise from a range of scenarios, e.g. suspicion; complaint or disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside of the organisation or as a result of vetting checks undertaken.

All staff should know that in line with Greenway's culture we encourage staff to have the confidence and trust to confide in leadership if they have concerns about adults working or volunteering with children.

We share information responsibly and understand this is on a need-to-know basis

We apply our protocols for recording and storing information confidentially.

We encourage an open and transparent culture, to identify concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour early so that we are able to minimise the risk of abuse; and ensure that adults working in or on behalf of the school or college are clear about professional boundaries and in accordance with the ethos and values of the institution.

The role of our school's case manager and the principles for managing LLC is the same as set out above ie the reporting process is parallel to what is set out within the section where concerns meet harm threshold,

If we are uncertain of threshold criteria for either LADO referral or LLC we consult with school's HR and the LADO. At Greenway we have clear codes of conduct and processes in place to deal with any concerns or allegations which do not meet the LADO threshold. Such concerns may arise from suspicion, complaint, safeguarding concerns, or allegation from another member of staff, disclosure made by a child, parent or another outside of the school or pre-employment vetting checks.

11.7 After-school clubs, community activities and tuition: safeguarding guidance for providers

Greenway has a legal duty of care to ensure we maintain a safe environment for children. If we receive an allegation or concern relating to an incident that has happened when an outside individual or organisation are using our school premises, we will ensure that we follow our school's safeguarding and child protection procedures, which includes reporting allegations to the LADO, Children's Social Care and Police if a crime has been committed.

It is the role of Greenway's Governing Body to ensure any organisation that hires the school premises is compliant with the guidance set out in [After-school clubs, community activities and tuition: safeguarding guidance for providers – GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/61222/after-school-clubs-community-activities-and-tuition-safeguarding-guidance-for-providers.pdf) In particular we have embedded within our lease agreement with external organisations the standards and expectations for them to provide evidence and assurance of their safeguarding and child protection procedures.

11.8 Other complaints

If any of our stakeholders are not satisfied with any aspects of how we implement and comply with safeguarding policies and procedures, our school [Complaints Policy and Procedures](#) can be found on our school website.

11.9 Whistleblowing

At Greenway we strive to create a culture of openness, trust and transparency to encourage all staff to confidentially share any concerns they have about poor or unsafe practice, concerns or allegations against staff or the school's safeguarding practice and arrangements so they can be addressed appropriately.

All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's safeguarding procedures and arrangements.

Reference should be made to Greenway's Whistleblowing Policy.

Examples where Whistleblowing may apply:

- pupil's or staff member's health and safety are being put in danger
- failure to comply with a legal obligation or statutory requirement
- attempts to cover up the above, or any other wrongdoing that is in the public/school interest.

Concerns should be taken seriously and investigated, and confidentiality respected

Concerns should be reported to the Headteacher/other member of staff on the SLT, and if concerns are about the Headteacher, report to the Chair of the Governing Body.

If, for any reason, there are difficulties with following the above procedure, call Children's Social Care on 0300 123 4043 and/or the Police on 999, or to the NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline 0800 028 0285 help@nspcc.org.uk

12. Record Keeping

Greenway holds records confidentially, safely, securely and in line with our records retention schedule.

All safeguarding concerns, discussions, decisions made and the reasons for those decisions, must be recorded in writing. If there is any doubt about whether to record something, this is discussed with the DSL.

Records include:

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

Concerns and referrals are kept in a separate child protection file for each child (either paper recorded or electronically).

Any non-confidential records are readily accessible and available. Confidential information and records are held securely and only available to those who have a right or professional need to know/access them.

Safeguarding records relating to an individual child are retained for the student until they reach their 25th birthday or 31st birthday if there is an EHCP in place (Information Records Management Society 2022). [eBook: Ultimate Guide to Electronic Records Management | Laserfiche](#)

Safeguarding records which contain information about allegations of sexual abuse were being retained for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA). This has now concluded and the Home Office sent a letter to schools advising that files no longer needed to be kept indefinitely. However, the recommendations from the inquiry have stated:

Recommendation 17: Access to records The UK government should direct the Information Commissioner's Office to introduce a code of practice on keeping and accessing records which relate to child sexual abuse. The code should require records about child sexual abuse and allegations of child sexual abuse to be kept for 75 years, with appropriate review periods.

The school follows the Recommendation 17.

12.1 Receiving in and transferring pupil records to other education provision

If a child for whom the school has, or has had, safeguarding concerns moves to another school, the DSL ensures that their safeguarding information file is forwarded as soon as possible, securely, and separately from the main pupil file.

To allow the new school/ to have support in place when the child arrives, this should be within:

- **5 days** for an in-year transfer, or
- **the first 5 days** of the start of a new term.

In addition, if the concerns are significant or complex, and/or social services are involved, the DSL will speak to the DSL of the receiving school and provide information to enable them to have time to make any necessary preparations to ensure the wellbeing and safety of the child.

12.2 Retention, archiving and destruction of records

For records that are not transferred to another school, for example the child leaves the country or is going to be home educated, we have:

- a clear retention policy
- secure and appropriate system to archive with restricted access
- we have a written assurance from our providers of our electronic recording systems that all records are maintained securely which includes any archived records.

Storage, retention, and destruction of our child protection files is also made clear in our data management policy.

13. Safeguarding Training and Development

All staff receive approved safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) so that everyone understands the expectations, applicable to their role and responsibilities. We ensure that all staff and volunteers continuous professional development (CPD) is maintained and keep a record of this. In addition to statutory training all staff receive regular updates and CPD via email, e-bulletins, and staff meetings.

At Greenway we access training in line with our statutory requirements in Keeping Children Safe in Education, local expectations set out by Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Partnership and recommendations of good practice by HCC's Child Protection School Liaison Service.

14. Quality Assurance, Improvement and Practice

Greenway endeavours at all times to provide an education and learning where children feel safe and are kept safe by all staff. One way we review and monitor our practice is through auditing: it is important that we are aware of the level of our school's compliance to key guidance, such as KSCiE. We want to be open, transparent and reassure ourselves and our stakeholders, including regulators, what we are proud of and what we need to strengthen to meet our own ambitions for standards. It is therefore standard practice that we factor in on-going auditing schedule objectivity and scrutiny by our Governing Body and all Senior Leadership, children, students and their parents and carers.

We also commission other scrutineers to help us seek reassurance of our practice, e.g. Herts for Learning Education, School Effective Advisors and the Local Authority Child Protection School Liaison Service who act as the interface between education and Hertfordshire Social Care and provide support and advice when required.

Parents and carers please note that schools DSLs access the CPSLO service to talk about concerns they may have about a child, young person.

This policy is reviewed **annually** by the Headteacher DSL and Link Governor. At every review, it is approved by our full Governing Body

15. Additional Associated Safeguarding Policies and Procedures

[Safeguarding Policy](#)

Staff Code of Conduct

[Home School Agreement](#)

[Complaints Policy & Procedure](#)

[Health and Safety Policy](#)

[Supporting Pupils with Medical Conditions Policy](#)

[Attendance Policy](#)

[School Equality Scheme and Accessibility Plan](#)

[Relationships Sex and Health Education Policy](#)

Policy for Children Looked After, Children Previously Looked After, Children with a Social Worker or in kinship care

[Privacy notices](#)

Staff disciplinary procedures,

Staff grievance procedures

[Online Safety Policy](#)

[Whistleblowing Policy](#)

Appendix 1: Declaration for whole school staff

Declaration for whole school staff to verify they have read and understood the school's Child Protection Policy and other key guidance

School/College name: Greenway Primary & Nursery School

Academic Year: September 2025/2026

Return declaration to: Danielle Roe by: .12 September 2025

Please agree a time and date with your school's DSL/DDSL, to read the following Child Protection Policy and associated parts of statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education DfE 2024. Please thereafter verify that you understand your role and responsibilities in relation to these.

Statutory Guidance and School's Child Protection Policy	Date and Verification When Completed
1. The school's Child Protection Policy (arrangements for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in your school)	
2. Part One of KCSiE 2025 (or Annex A is a condensed version of Part One and for non-teaching staff) Safeguarding information for all staff, what you should know and do to safeguard children	
3. Annex B (Specific Safeguarding issues) KCSiE 2025	
4. Having read the above guidance, I understand my role and responsibilities to comply with these	I agree or I do not agree and require further support from DSL
5. I am aware of who my school's DSL and Deputy(s) for safeguarding are	
6. If I need support or I am worried about the wellbeing and safety of a child(ren) or suspect they are being harmed, I know how to report this and/or discuss any concerns with the DSL/DDSL team in my school	I agree or I do not agree and require further support from DSL
7. I know that further guidance, together with copies of the policies mentioned above, are available at:	Policies can be found on the T drive and a papercopy is printed and is located in the staffroom.

Declaration: Ihave read my school's Child Protection Policy and the associated guidance as above and agree that I understand my role and responsibilities in

relation to safeguarding children and promoting their welfare at GREENWAY PRIMARY AND NURSERY SCHOOL

Signedand returned to DSL.

Date.....

Appendix 2: Declaration for Governing Body

Declaration for Governing Body (GB) to verify they have read the school's Child Protection Policy and KCSiE 2025

School/College name: Greenway Primary & Nursery School

Academic Year: September 2025 - 2026

Return declaration to: Elizabeth O'Reilly by: Date 31/10/2025

Please agree a time and date with your Chair of Governor/Link Governor for safeguarding, to read the Statutory Guidance and Policy set out in table below:

Statutory Guidance and School's Child Protection Policy	Date and Verification Completed	When
1. The school's Child Protection Policy (arrangements for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in your school)		
2. The entirety of KCSiE 2025		
3. Having read the above guidance, I understand my strategic leadership role and responsibilities to work with my corporate GB to ensure that all staff and volunteers comply with such guidance and safeguarding arrangements at all times	I agree or I do not agree and require further support from DSL	
4. I am aware of who within my school leadership and management are the DSL and Deputy(s) for safeguarding are		
5. If I need support, or am worried about the wellbeing and safety of a child(ren), or I suspect a child is at risk of being harmed, I know how to report this and discuss my concerns with the DSL/DDSL team in my school	I agree or I do not agree and require further support from DSL	
6. I know that further guidance, together with copies of the policies mentioned above, are available on the school's website and Governor Hub.		

Declaration: *Ihave read my school's Child Protection Policy and the associated guidance as above and agree that I understand my role and responsibilities as a Governor in relation to safeguarding children and promoting their welfare at Greenway Primary & Nursery.*

Signed and returned to Chair of Governors

Date

Appendix 3: Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation

Indicators of Physical Abuse	Indicators of Emotional Abuse
<p>Bruises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonly on the head but also on the ear, neck or soft areas (abdomen, back and buttocks) • Defensive wounds commonly on the forearm, upper arm, back of the leg, hands or feet • Clusters of bruises on the upper arm, outside of the thigh or on the body • Bruises with dots of blood under the skin • A bruised scalp and swollen eyes from hair being pulled violently • Bruises in the shape of a hand or object • Bruises on non-mobile babies. <p>Burns or scalds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be from hot liquids, hot objects, flames, chemicals, or electricity • These may be on the hands, back, shoulders or buttocks. Scalds in particular may be on lower limbs, both arms and/or both legs • A clear edge to the burn or scald • Sometimes in the shape of an implement, for example, a circular cigarette burn • Multiple burns or scalds. <p>Bite marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually oval or circular in shape • Visible wounds, indentations or bruising from individual teeth. <p>Fractures or broken bones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractures to the ribs or the leg bones in babies • Multiple fractures or breaks at different stages of healing • Risks and vulnerability factors • Physical abuse can happen in any family, but babies and children who have a disability are at a higher risk of suffering physical abuse (Jones et al, 2012). <p><i>This list is non-exhaustive and covers the more typical indicators</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person • Not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate • Age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction • A child seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another • Serious bullying (including cyberbullying) • Causing a child to feel frightened or in danger • Exploitation or corruption of children. • Lack confidence • Struggle to control strong emotions • Struggle to make or maintain relationships • Display behaviour that is inappropriate to their stage of development (for example not being able to play, developing language late or using language you may not expect of a child their age). <p>Older children may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Struggle to control strong emotions or have extreme outbursts • Seem isolated from their parents • Lack social skills or have few, if any, friends • Use language, act in a way or know about things that you wouldn't expect them to know for their age • Risk and vulnerability factors • Children from any background can be at risk of emotional abuse. But some are more vulnerable than others. <p><i>This list is non-exhaustive and covers the more typical indicators</i></p>

Indicators of Sexual Abuse	Indicators of Neglect
<p>Not all children will realise they are being sexually abused, particularly if they have been groomed, but there may be physical, behavioural and emotional signs that indicate a child has experienced sexual abuse.</p> <p>Physical indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruising • Bleeding • Discharge • Pain or soreness in the genital or anal area • Sexually transmitted infections (Lindon and Webb, 2016) • Girls who are being sexually abused may become pregnant at a young age. <p>Emotional and behavioural indicators include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being afraid of and/or avoiding a particular person (including a family member or friend) • Having nightmares or bed-wetting • Being withdrawn • Alluding to 'secrets' • Self-harming • Running away from home • Developing eating problems • Displaying sexualised behaviour or having sexual knowledge that is inappropriate for their stage of development • Misusing drugs or alcohol. <p><i>This list is non-exhaustive and covers the more typical indicators</i></p>	<p>Neglect can be difficult to spot. Having one of the signs doesn't necessarily mean a child is being neglected. But if you notice multiple signs that last for a while, they might show there is a serious problem. Children and young people who are neglected might have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor appearance and hygiene, being smelly or dirty (unkempt) • Being hungry or not given money for food • Having unwashed clothes, the wrong clothing, such as no warm clothes in winter • Health and development problems, regular illness or infections • Anaemia • Body issues, such as poor muscle tone or prominent joints • Medical or dental issues • Missed medical appointments, such as for vaccinations • Not given the correct medicines • Poor language or social skills. <p><i>This list is non-exhaustive and covers the more typical indicators</i></p>

Indicators of Child Criminal Exploitation CCE	Indicators of Child Sexual Exploitation CSE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having money or things they can't or won't explain • Being found or stranded in other locations • Committing petty crimes like shoplifting/vandalism • Exclusion/unexplained absences from school • Self-harm or significant changes in emotional well-being • Missing episodes • Being secretive about time online • Taking drugs and abusing alcohol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-harm • Being secretive • Sharp changes in mood or character • Having money or things they can't or won't explain (ie: clothes/food/jewellery/drugs) • Having an older boyfriend or girlfriend • Associating with older people who don't appear to be parent/carer/family • Involved in criminal activities like selling drugs or shoplifting.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being withdrawn or showing volatile behaviour • Carrying weapons • Relationships with controlling or significantly older individuals or groups • Unexplained injuries and refusing to seek medical help • Making more calls/texts, having multiple or new phones • Gang-association and/or isolation from peers/social networks. <p><i>This list is non-exhaustive and covers the more typical indicators</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking dishevelled or tired • Physical signs of abuse • Seen out late when they should be at school. • Spending a lot of time in one area • Others speaking on their behalf • Alcohol/Drug use • Sexually transmitted infections • Pregnancy. <p><i>This list is non-exhaustive and covers the more typical indicators</i></p>
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Appendix 4: Safeguarding Issues and Specific Forms of Abuse

The DSL and leadership team should ensure that there are safeguarding arrangements in place to recognise and respond to children in these circumstances. To achieve this effectively the DSL should:

Ensure that all staff understand that children and young people (CYP), in these circumstances, could be susceptible to risk and harm from these safeguarding issues and specific forms of abuse and know what to look out for and how to respond (report to DSL).

All staff must read Annex B as part of staff induction and ongoing updates and training.

Ensure that all staff at Greenway Primary & Nursery School adopt whole school approach for example share the belief that 'it can happen here'.

Reassure and be clear to all staff, children, parents and carers what arrangements you have in place to safeguard CYP if affected by these specific forms of harm.

Consider how school's curriculum teaches CYP to keep themselves safe from these specific harms both directly and online.

Safeguarding Issues, Child-on-child abuse	Safeguarding descriptor, links for further learning
Bullying	<p>Including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying.</p> <p>Cyber Aware - NCSC.GOV.UK Helping Children Deal with Bullying & Cyberbullying NSPCC cyberbullying_teachers.pdf (proceduresonline.com) 5.1.13 Bullying (proceduresonline.com) Cyberbullying Guidance Childnet</p>
Abuse in intimate personal relationships between children	<p>Sometimes known as 'teenage relationship abuse'.</p> <p>Teenage Relationship Abuse The Children's Society (childrenssociety.org.uk) Expect Respect - Women's Aid (womensaid.org.uk) Controlling-Behaviour-in-Relationships-talking-to-young-people-about-healthy-relationships.pdf (womensaid.org.uk)</p>
Physical abuse	<p>Such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)</p> <p>School strategies for preventing and tackling bullying</p> <p>No place for bullying Ofsted publication (publishing.service.gov.uk) How to talk to your children about bullying UNICEF 5.1.7 Children Who Abuse Others (proceduresonline.com)</p>
Sexual violence	<p>Such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault; (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence) sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party.</p>

	Sexual violence and sexual Harassment KCSiE Harmful sexual behaviour (HSB) or peer-on-peer sexual abuse NSPCC Learning 5.3.10 Online Safety (proceduresonline.com) harmful-sexual-behaviour-pathway-2021.docx (live.com) brooks traffic light tool - Search (bing.com) harmful-sexual-behaviour-strategy-2021-23.docx (live.com) Review of sexual abuse in schools and colleges - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Overview Harmful sexual behaviour among children and young people Guidance NICE
Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos	<p>Also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery.</p> <p>Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people (publishing.service.gov.uk) Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident (overview) (updated March 2024) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident (overview) (publishing.service.gov.uk)</p>
Upskirting	<p>This typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm.</p> <p>Upskirting: know your rights - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>
Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals	<p>This could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element.</p> <p>Who, what, why: Why is hazing so common? - BBC News</p>
	<p>Please note: CSE, CCE, domestic violence, mental FGM, forced marriage, serious violence are set out below.</p>

Specific Forms of Abuse in Annex B of KCSiE, 2023	Safeguarding descriptor and links for further learning
Child Abduction and community safety incidents	<p>Child abduction is the unauthorised removal or retention of a minor from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents or other family members; by people known but not related to the victim (such as neighbours, friends and acquaintances); and by strangers.</p> <p>Other community safety incidents in the vicinity of a school can raise concerns also, for example, people loitering nearby or unknown adults engaging children in conversation.</p> <p>Home - Action Against Abduction</p> <p>5.3.6 Safeguarding Children from Abroad (including Children who are Victims of Trafficking and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children) (proceduresonline.com)</p>
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)	<p>Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse that occur where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or • through violence or the threat of violence. <p>CSE and CCE can affect children, both male and female, and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.</p>

	<p>5.3. 11 Children and young people affected by exploitation and serious violence (HSCP Procedures on line)</p>
Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)	<p>CCE can include children being forced or manipulated into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transporting drugs or money through county lines • working in cannabis factories, shoplifting, or pickpocketing • committing vehicle crime • threatening/committing serious violence to others • becoming trapped by exploitation, as perpetrators can threaten victims (and their families) with violence or entrap and coerce them into debt • coerced into carrying weapons such as knives/carry a knife for self-protection • children involved in CCE often commit crimes themselves, their vulnerability as victims is not always recognised by adults and professionals, (particularly older children), and not treated as victims despite the harm they have experienced • the experience of girls can be very different to that of boys and the indicators may not be the same, especially as they are at higher risk of CSE: girls are at risk of CCE too. <p>Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Child exploitation disruption toolkit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Child sexual and criminal exploitation - Hertfordshire Grid for Learning (thegrid.org.uk)</p> <p>Criminal exploitation and gangs NSPCC</p>
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	<p>CSE is a form of child sexual abuse and may involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical contact, assault by penetration (rape or oral sex) or nonpenetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside clothing • non-contact activities like involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse including via the internet • can occur over time or be a one-off and may happen without the child's immediate knowledge for example through others sharing videos or images of them on social media • includes 16- and 17-year-olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some children may not realise they are being exploited as they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship. <p>CEOP Education (thinkuknow.co.uk)</p> <p>Child exploitation disruption toolkit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>5.3.4 Hertfordshire's Strategy to Prevent Child Sexual Exploitation (proceduresonline.com)</p>
County Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of “deal line” • This activity can happen locally as well as across the UK - no specified distance of travel is required • Children are exploited to move, store and sell drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including

	<p>sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including any type of school (including special schools), further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, children’s homes and care homes • Children are also increasingly being targeted and recruited online using social media. <p>See CCE resources above</p> <p>Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>
<p>Children and the Court System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed • Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children • The Ministry of Justice has launched an online child arrangements information tool with clear and concise information: may be unusual for parents and carers. <p>Get help with child arrangements - GOV.UK (justice.gov.uk)</p> <p>Our resources for professionals Cafcass</p>
<p>Children who are absent from education</p>	<p>All staff should be aware that children being absent from school or college, particularly repeatedly and/or for prolonged periods, and children missing education can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • abuse and neglect such as sexual abuse or exploitation and can also be a sign of child criminal exploitation including involvement in county lines • it may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse • risk of travelling to conflict zones • risk of female genital mutilation, so-called ‘honour’ based abuse or risk of forced marriage. <p>Early intervention is essential to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. It is important that staff are aware of their school’s or college’s unauthorised absence procedures and children missing education procedures.</p> <p>Children missing from education - Hertfordshire Grid for Learning (thegrid.org.uk)</p>
<p>Children missing from home</p> <p><i>(NB this is not in Annex B but to illustrate the separate processes)</i></p>	<p>Use school’s CP procedures to escalate to Children’s Services/Police .</p> <p>Operation Encompass for MISSING CYP is Hertfordshire’s system for sharing information quickly with schools to safeguard children following the success of supporting children who have witnessed Domestic Abuse.</p> <p>5.4 Children and young people who go missing form home / care</p>

<p>Children with family members in prison</p>	<p>Approximately 200,000 children in England and Wales have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health.</p> <p>The National Information Centre on Children of Offenders (NICCO) provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.</p> <p>NICCO (National Information Centre on Children Offences)</p> <p>5.6.5 Children Visiting Prisons (proceduresonline.com)</p>
<p>Cybercrime</p>	<p>Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'cyber-enabled' (crimes that can happen off-line but are enabled at scale and at speed on-line) • 'cyber dependent' (crimes that can be committed only by using a computer). <p>Cyber-dependent crimes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unauthorised access to computers (illegal 'hacking'), for example accessing a school's computer network to look for test paper answers or change grades awarded • 'Denial of Service' (Dos or DDoS) attacks or 'booting'. These are attempts to make a computer, network, or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic from multiple sources • making, supplying or obtaining malware (malicious software) such as viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence, including those above. <p>Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Cyber Choices - National Crime Agency</p> <p>Test Your Internet Filter</p> <p>Verify that your Internet Filter is blocking illegal, harmful, and inappropriate content.</p> <p>when-to-call-the-police--guidance-for-schools-and-colleges.pdf (npcc.police.uk)</p>
<p>Domestic Abuse (DA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DA encompass a wide range of behaviours and may be a single incident or a pattern of incidents • Abuse can be psychological, physical, sexual, financial, or emotional • Children can be victims of DA abuse e.g. see, hear, or experience the effects of abuse at home and/or suffer domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse) • DA can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development, and ability to learn. <p>Domestic abuse: recognise the signs - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Helplines briefing: The impact of domestic abuse on children and young people from the voices of parents and carers (nspcc.org.uk)</p>

	<p>5.1.9 Domestic Abuse (proceduresonline.com)</p> <p>5.1.9 Domestic abuse (HSCP procedures on line)</p>
Homelessness	<p>Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The DSL (and deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • household debt • rent arrears • domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour • the family being asked to leave a property. <p>This is also a safeguarding issue and DSL should seek advice from Children's Social Care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.</p> <p>Homelessness - Citizens Advice</p> <p>Stats and facts Centrepoint</p> <p>Professional Resources - Shelter England</p>
Mental Health (MH)	<p>Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences can impact on their mental health, behaviour, attendance, and progress at school.</p> <p>Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering exploitation.</p> <p>Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a MH problem.</p> <p>Education staff are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviors that suggest they may be experiencing a MH problem or be at risk of developing one.</p> <p>Mental Health First Aid Kit Childline</p> <p>Introducing the Sandbox: New online mental health digital advice and guidance service for 10-25s - Hertfordshire Grid for Learning (thegrid.org.uk)</p>
Modern Slavery and the National Referral Mechanism	<p>Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Exploitation can take many forms, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sexual exploitation • forced labour, slavery and servitude • forced criminality • the removal of organs. <p>Further information on the signs that someone may be a victim of modern slavery, the support available to victims and how to refer them to the NRM is available in Statutory Guidance.</p> <p>Modern slavery: how to identify and support victims - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Hertfordshire Modern Slavery Partnership - Hertfordshire Grid for Learning (thegrid.org.uk)</p>

	Safeguarding Children from Abroad (including Children who are Victims of Trafficking and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking)
The Prevent duty/ Preventing Radicalisation and Channel	<p>Children may be susceptible to extremist ideology and radicalisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces • Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups • Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people, causes serious damage to property, or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. <p>Channel is a voluntary, confidential support program which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being susceptible to being drawn into terrorism.</p> <p>The Prevent duty should be seen as part of school's and college's wider safeguarding obligations.</p> <p>Prevent duty guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Prevent in Education - Hertfordshire Grid for Learning (thegrid.org.uk)</p> <p>5.3.9 Prevent Guidance (HSCP procedures) Channel and Prevent Multi-Agency Panel (PMAP) guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>
Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children in schools and colleges	<p>Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • online • through a group of children sexually assaulting • sexually harassing a single child or group of children. <p>Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school or college. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable.</p> <p>Keeping children safe in education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>[Title] (publishing.service.gov.uk)</p> <p>brooks traffic light tool - Search (bing.com)</p>
Serious Violence	<p>Indicators, which may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with, serious violent crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased absence from school • change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups • significant decline in performance • signs of self-harm • significant change in wellbeing • signs of assault or unexplained injuries • unexplained gifts or new possessions.

	<p>Anything which could also indicate they have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation.</p> <p>Advice to schools and colleges on gangs and youth violence - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Hertfordshire Serious Violence Strategy & Delivery Plan</p>
<p>Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)</p> <p><i>So-called 'honour' based abuse (includes both Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Whilst all staff should speak to the DSL (or a deputy) any concerns about FGM, there is a specific legal duty on teachers they must report this to the Police.</p> <p>Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Child Abuse Linked to Faith or Belief – National FGM Centre</p> <p>Female genital mutilation, honor based violence and forced marriage - Hertfordshire Grid for Learning (thegrid.org.uk)</p>
<p>Forced Marriage</p>	<p>Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England. A forced marriage is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties • where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage • threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. <p>A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example).</p> <p>Nevertheless, some perpetrators use perceived cultural practices to coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage.</p> <p>Apply for a forced marriage protection order: Overview - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p> <p>Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of Forced Marriage (proceduresonline.com)</p> <p>Forced marriage Childline</p>

Appendix 5: Operation Encompass Safeguarding Statement

Our school is part of Operation Encompass.

Operation Encompass is a national Police and education early intervention safeguarding partnership which supports children and young people who experience Domestic Violence and Abuse and which is in place in every Police force in England and Wales.

Children were recognised as victims of domestic abuse in their own right in the 2021 Domestic Abuse Act.

Operation Encompass means that the Police will share information with our school about **all** Police-attended Domestic Abuse incidents which involve any of our children PRIOR to the start of the next school day.

Once a Key Adult (DSL) and their deputy/ies (DDSLs) have attended either an Operation Encompass briefing or completed the online Operation Encompass Key Adult training they will cascade the principles of Operation Encompass to all other school staff and Governors. All school's staff and Governors can undertake the online training.

Our DSL undertook training on **21 February 2024**

Our DDSLs undertook training on **21 February 2024**

Our Safeguarding Governor undertook training on 24 September 2025

2 of staff have completed the training **dates above**.

Our parents are fully aware that we are an Operation Encompass school, and we ensure that when a new child joins our school the parents/carers are informed about Operation Encompass.

The Operation Encompass information is stored in-line with all other confidential safeguarding and child protection information.

As a staff we have discussed how we can support our children who are experiencing Domestic Violence and Abuse on a day-to-day basis and particularly following the Operation Encompass notification. We have used the Operation Encompass Handbooks to inform our thinking.

We are aware that we must do nothing that puts the child/ren or the non-abusing adult at risk.

The Safeguarding Governor will report on Operation Encompass in the termly report to Governors. All information is anonymised for these reports.

We have used the Operation Encompass Key Adult Responsibilities checklist to ensure that all appropriate actions have been taken by the school.

When Headteacher, DSL or DDSLs leave the school and other staff are appointed, they will ensure that all Operation Encompass log-in details are shared with the new Headteacher/Key Adults and that the new member of staff will undertake the Operation Encompass online training.