



## **Bradfield School Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy**

### **Policy development:**

This policy has been developed by building on our own best practice and that of other educational networks. It has been developed in consultation with governors and staff and is accessible through the Bradfield School website.

This policy has been further developed in line with information from the Department for Education statutory guidance for schools and colleges keeping Children Safe in Education, September 2020. The policy is an effective child protection policy and is written to reflect the local circumstances of Bradfield School and its community.

The policy is updated annually and is publicly available on the school website.

**Governor Committee:** Full Governing Body

**Ratified by Governors:**

**Due for Review** - policy was reviewed in September 2020 subject to September 2020 Keeping Children Safe in Education update.

**Senior leader responsible:** Designated Safeguarding Lead

**Ratified by Chair of Governors:**



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## **Introduction**

Bradfield School has a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children as described in section 157 of the Education Act 2002. This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles of the Children Act 1989 and 2004 and has due regard to the government guidance: 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' July 2018, 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused' 2015, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) DfE September 2020 as the safety and protection of children is of paramount importance to everyone in this school. In addition, we will abide by the child protection policies and procedures located on the Sheffield Children Safeguarding Partnership (SCSP)b

The Children Act 2004 defines safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children as:

- Protecting children from abuse and neglect.
- Preventing impairment of their health or development.
- Ensuring that they receive safe and effective care so as to enable them to have the optimum life chances.

We believe that all children have the right to be safe in our society. Therefore, we recognise that we have a duty to ensure arrangements are in place for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children by creating a positive school atmosphere and through our teaching and learning, pastoral support and care for both pupils and school personnel, training for school personnel and with working with parents.

We want all our children to achieve their full potential by:

- Being as physically and mentally healthy as possible.
- Experiencing good quality education opportunities.
- Living in a safe environment.
- Learning and working in a safe environment.
- Experiencing emotional well-being.
- Feeling loved and valued.



- Receiving support from a network of reliable and affectionate relationships.
- Learning to look after themselves.
- Coping with everyday living and for life in Britain today.
- Having a sense of identity and a positive image of themselves.
- Developing their confidence and their interpersonal skills.

We recognise that the safety and protection of pupils is the responsibility of all school personnel and volunteers as they are in a unique position to notice injuries, marks or bruises when children are undertaking certain activities which might indicate a child has been abused. We must report all concerns and all injuries for the safety and protection of the children in our care.

We acknowledge that children can be harmed physically, emotionally, sexually or by neglect. It is our duty to report any concerns that we have of child abuse as the health, safety and protection of all children is paramount. We are aware that if abuse is suspected by another child then child protection procedures will be applied to both children.

We will inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) of any allegations of abuse by any member of the school personnel whether they took place on the school premises or elsewhere and of the action taken in respect of these allegations.

We will also inform the Headteacher (or DSL in their absence) of any person connected to the school who is considered to be unsuitable to work with children. Any concerns about the conduct of the Headteacher will be reported to the Chair of the Local Governing Body.

We are committed to establishing and maintaining an ethos where children and parents feel secure in being able to talk confidently to school personnel about any concerns or fears they may have, knowing that they will be taken seriously.

We will ensure that the curriculum deals with safeguarding through activities and opportunities in PSHE/Citizenship that will equip the children with the necessary skills and awareness to stay safe from



abuse and prepare them for life and work in Britain today.

We are committed in establishing and maintaining procedures for safer recruitment and sound working relationships with parents and support agencies.

Safeguarding covers more than the contribution made to child protection in relation to individual children. It also encompasses issues such as pupil health and safety and bullying, medical needs of children, providing first aid, school security, drugs and substance misuse, etc.' (Keeping Children Safe in Education DfE 2020).

We acknowledge and support Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child that children should be encouraged to form and to express their views and ensure that the child's voice is heard.

#### Aims

- To have in place procedures to ensure that we meet our responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children from abuse.
- To ensure that all school personnel are aware of what action to take when dealing with a child protection issue.
- To work with the Trust and other schools to share good practice in order to improve this policy.

#### **Responsibility for the Policy and Procedure**

##### Role of the Local Governing Body

- Has in place a child protection policy and other related procedures which are compliant with the [Sheffield Safeguarding Partnership for Children and Young People Child Protection and Safeguarding Procedures Manual](#).
- Has appointed a senior member of staff (part of the Senior Leadership Team) to act as the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and this role is specified in their job description.



- Understand the role of the DSL.
- Has appointed a Designated Teacher for Looked after Children (LAC) who will liaise with Virtual School Headteachers who are responsible for the progress of LAC.
- Should utilise ‘the experiences and expertise of their staff when shaping safeguarding policies’; evidence any discussion in local governing body minutes.
- Has nominated a safeguarding governor to liaise with the DSL.
- Has read KCSIE September 2020 Part 1 & Annex A “Further Information” and has identified a ‘mechanism’ is in place to assist staff to understand Part 1 & Annex A.
- Has delegated powers and responsibilities to the Headteacher to ensure everyone connected with the school is aware of, and complies with, this policy
- Has in place safer recruitment procedures including:
  - Appropriate use of reference checks on new staff and volunteers.
  - That all staff (working with under 8s) have been made aware of their responsibilities under ‘Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006’ (consultation complete but review date revised to January 2017).
  - There is at least one person on every interview panel that has completed safer recruitment training and this is repeated every five years.
  - Further checks to ensure any manager is not prohibited from engaging in a ‘management role’ including 128 checks are completed for departmental heads.
  - Prohibition checks undertaken for any staff in ‘teaching work’ (not just those with QTS).
  - Checks of the NCTL Teacher Services (now known as Teaching Regulation Agency 2018) system for any restrictions imposed by countries in the European Economic Area (EEA) (go to <https://teacherservices.education.gov.uk>).
  - Checks that agency workers presenting at the school are the same person whom the agency has provided checks for (evidence ID has been checked).
  - All school governors have had an enhanced DBS check and barred list check if also in regulated activity (evidenced in the Single Central Record (SCR)).
- Has in place procedures to deal with allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers and to make a referral to the DBS if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have had they not resigned.



- Nominated the Chair of the Local Governing Body in liaison with the Trust to deal with any allegations of abuse made against the Headteacher and ensure all staff know how to contact (without going through a senior member of staff) the Chair if they have concerns.
- Ensure contact details for the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) is easily available and added to relevant policies.
- Has undertaken appropriate safeguarding training which will be updated regularly as necessary.
- Will ensure that the Headteacher, school personnel and volunteers undertake safeguarding training annually which will be updated regularly as necessary.
- Should ensure children are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum. This should be evidenced in Local Governing Body minutes and curriculum planning and lesson plans.
- Will annually review all safeguarding policies and procedures.
- Will receive an annual report from the Headteacher/DSL on safeguarding pupils in the school.
- Has responsibility for the effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this policy.
- Has the responsibility for ensuring that the school complies with all equalities legislation.
- Has responsibility for ensuring funding is in place to support this policy.
- Ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place; including review of IT systems to ensure that there is pro-active monitoring of the internet without 'over-blocking' which could lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught.
- Has responsibility for ensuring this policy and all policies are maintained and updated regularly.
- Has responsibility for ensuring all policies are made available to parents/carers via the school website or through other means.

#### Role of the Headteacher

- To ensure the implementation of this policy, all procedures and other related policies.
- To ensure everyone connected with the school is aware of this policy.
- To work closely with the DSL and nominated governor for safeguarding to ensure the DSL role is



stipulated in the Job Description and the DSL has a copy.

- To ensure there is adequate cover when the DSL is unavailable.
- To provide adequate resources for the DSL to undertake his/her role.
- To ensure DBS checks are undertaken for everyone working in regulated activity with children in the school.
- To ensure that all school personnel and volunteers are able to highlight improvements to the safeguarding policies and procedures.
- to ensure that all new staff undertake induction, training in child protection procedures and are given a copy of the first chapter of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' September 2020, Appendix A 'Further Information'
- To regularly report to the Local Governing Body and keep them updated about child protection issues (maintaining confidentiality).
- To undertake training in safeguarding and child protection at least annually and is regularly updated.
- To provide leadership and vision in respect of equality.
- To provide guidance, support and ensure all staff are adequately updated at least annually.
- To liaise with the LADO if there are allegations against a member of staff.
- To ensure the curriculum equips children to keep themselves safe, actively promotes equality and diversity and fundamental British Values, tackles bullying and discrimination and ensures the current and changing risks to children are addressed.
- To monitor the effectiveness of this policy.
- To work with the Designated Teacher and Virtual School Headteachers to ensure LAC fulfil their full academic potential.

#### Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

- The senior DSL (on SLT) understands that this lead responsibility should not be delegated to deal with all cases of concern and suspected or actual significant harm.
- To make appropriate child protection referrals to Children's Social Care/MAST and keep records of all referrals to ensure that this policy is implemented effectively.



- To ensure everyone connected with the school is suitably inducted, made aware of this policy and has read the first chapter of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' September 2020.
- To work closely with the Headteacher and the nominated governor.
- To work closely with the Designated Teacher for Looked after Children (LAC) and Virtual School Headteachers to ensure LAC reach their full academic potential.
- To be trained in child protection policy and procedures and multi-agency working and attend training suitable for their role at least every year or when required as indicated by the [Sheffield Safeguarding Partnership](#); and in addition keep up-to-date with safeguarding developments at least annually.
- To keep separate confidential records of all those pupils known to be at risk or in need, including early help, and store these records for 25 years after the last action.
- Child protection records should be securely archived until the subject person reaches 85 years of age.
- To familiarise school personnel with the policy and procedures.
- To co-ordinate action within the school.
- To liaise with social care and other agencies and ensure the school provide reports and are represented at multi-agency meetings and child protection case conferences.
- To immediately transfer the safeguarding file of any pupil leaving to join another school to the DSL of the new setting, including post 16 provisions (separately from the main school file.) A copy of the safeguarding file must be retained until the new school acknowledges receipt of the original file; the copy can then be shredded. The transfer of the file should be in person or by recorded delivery. A receipt should be obtained in all circumstances. If the new establishment is out of the city, to consider if a copy of the whole file should be retained.
- To provide support for any child at risk.
- To act as a source of advice within the school.
- To keep up to date with any changes in legislation and all new guidance on safeguarding children.
- To keep all school personnel up to date with any changes to procedures.



- To organise appropriate training for school personnel and local governors.
- To ensure all incidents are recorded, reported and kept confidential.
- To keep all paperwork up to date.
- To report back to the appropriate school personnel when necessary.
- To annually review the policy with the Headteacher and nominated Safeguarding Governor.

### **Role of the Nominated Governor**

- To work closely with the Headteacher and the DSL.
- To ensure policies and systems fulfil all safeguarding and child protection responsibilities and are consistent with Trust guidelines and Sheffield Safeguarding Partnership procedures.
- To ensure that everyone connected with the school is aware of this policy.
- To take responsibility for the oversight of procedures relating to handling allegations against school personnel and volunteers.
- To take responsibility for taking action according to Trust procedures and those of the LSCB where there are allegations against the Headteacher.
- To ensure recruitment of school personnel and volunteers is in line with the Safer Recruitment policy.
- To undertake safeguarding training that is regularly updated.

### **Role of School Personnel & Volunteers**

- To recognise that child protection is a main responsibility for everyone working with children.
- To treat children's welfare with utmost importance.
- To staff should identify children who would benefit from 'early help'.
- To encourage self-esteem and self-assertiveness, foster positive relationships between children and staff.
- To be aware of changes in behaviour (consider abuse and neglect as possible reasons for this) and the behaviour management policy.



- To be aware of the background of the children in their care (as appropriate and on a need to know basis).
- To be made aware of this policy and all other safeguarding policies, procedures and other training during induction.
- To be responsible for reading chapter one of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' September 2020.
- To be aware of the names of the DSL and staff providing cover and understand the role of the DSL.
- To be trained in identifying signs of harm and abuse, radicalisation and extremism and the effects of abuse and neglect on children at least annually which will be updated regularly as necessary.
- To be alert at all times to the signs of abuse namely physical, emotional, sexual or neglect.
- To have an understanding of why pupils with SEND are more vulnerable to abuse and neglect.
- To know how to report any suspected case of harm or abuse.
- To respond immediately to any child.
- To report any concerns to the DSL or those providing cover. In exceptional circumstances any member of staff can make a referral and should know how to do this
- To know what to do if a child makes a disclosure.
- To be kept up to date with changes in procedures.
- To be prepared to attend Multi-agency meetings and contribute to reports.
- To ensure that they conduct themselves correctly at all times, maintain professional boundaries and do not put themselves or others at risk.
- To report and deal with all incidents of discrimination.
- To report any concerns about the conduct of other staff and volunteers to the Headteacher and know how to contact the Chair of the Local Governing Body with concerns about the Headteacher.
- To receive support and counselling if they feel distressed from being involved with a case or incident.



### **Role of Pupils**

- To follow any guidelines for behaviour and conduct, including management of their own feelings and behaviour, and around bullying, and how they relate to others.
- To be made aware of basic safeguarding procedures in school such as visitors signing in and wearing visitor badges.
- To learn how to keep themselves safe from relevant risks such as exploitation and extremism, including when using the internet and social media.
- Through personal, social, moral, cultural and spiritual development, including through access to cultural experiences and work experience so that they are well prepared to respect others and contribute to wider society and life in Britain today.
- To know who to speak to in school if they have concerns of their own or about others.

### **Partnerships with Parents/Carers**

#### **The Designated Safeguarding Lead**

- Will ensure that parents are aware of this policy and that it is available via the school website
- Will respect parents and children's need for privacy.
- Will respect families from different backgrounds and cultures as long as it does not put the child at risk.
- When making a referral will share all information with parents unless it places the child at risk, hamper a criminal investigation or in cases of suspected sexual abuse or fabricated and induced illness.

### **Reporting Concerns**

If a pupil makes a disclosure then the member of the school personnel must:

- Listen to the pupil.
- Remain calm.
- Offer reassurance.
- Not ask the pupil to remove or adjust clothing if bruises are observed.



- Not ask leading questions.
- Let the pupil speak freely.
- Accept what has been told them without challenge.
- Not offer opinion or criticize or lay blame.
- Reassure the pupil at the end of the disclosure, telling them that they have done the right thing.
- Not promise confidentiality but inform them that other people need to be told.
- Record accurately and factually what the child has said in note form using the child's own words.
- Record observed injuries or bruises on a map of the body (but not take photographs).
- Submit a completed critical incident sheet/cause for concern form to the DSL who will seek advice from Social Care/MAST/Police.

If a member of the school personnel suspects that a child may be a victim of abuse then they must:

- Record accurately and factually what they have seen in note form.
- Submit a completed critical incident sheet/cause for concern form to the designated member of staff.

The DSL will then:

- Decide whether to take this referral further or to monitor the situation.
- Inform the person making the initial referral of his/her decision.
- Prepare in readiness for a case conference/core group meeting the following information on the child:
  - Attendance and punctuality data.
  - Academic achievement.
  - Child's behaviour and attitude.
  - Relationships and social skills.
  - Appearance and presentation.
  - Any known incidents in or outside school.



- School contact with parents/carers.

If a parent makes a disclosure to school then the DSL:

- Should meet with the parent taking down all details.
- Will assure the parent that the school will take the matter seriously.
- That he/she will have to take advice from the LADO about the disclosure.
- Will get back to the parent when a decision has been taken and how to proceed.

### **Recording Information**

- School personnel and volunteer helpers are asked to record any concerns or incidents by completing a Safeguarding Children & Young People form - details can be found in Appendix 5

### **Reporting to the Designated Safeguarding Lead**

- All concerns must be reported and discussed immediately
- The DSL will decide the appropriate action in consultation with the Headteacher
- In an emergency or in exceptional circumstances any member of staff can make a referral

Referrals are generally made by the DSL (in any emergency anyone can make a referral) to The Multi Agency Support Team or Children's Social Care Department where the child lives. However any member of staff at Bradfield may make a referral to the Sheffield LADO using the contact detail at the end of this document. If anyone other than the DSL makes a referral they should inform the DSL as soon as possible. The local authority should make a decision about what course of action they are taking within 24 hours and let the referrer know the outcome. Staff should follow up if that does not happen.

This [online tool](#) allows staff to insert a child's home postcode and directs them to the local children's social care contact number and out of hour's numbers for that area.

### **Support**

- We will ensure that support mechanisms are in place for any child that is at risk in order to



build their self- esteem and confidence, by teaching children how to keep themselves safe, by positive relationships with staff.

- School personnel and volunteer helpers who feel distressed from being involved with a case or incident will receive support and counselling.

### **Confidentiality and Security of Information**

- All matters relating to child protection are confidential.
- School personnel have a professional responsibility to share information with other professionals who are investigating a case of significant harm and must abide by the government guidance 'Information sharing' 2018.
- Parents are made aware of any intention to refer their child to Social Care unless to do so would put the child at greater risk of harm, or impede a criminal investigation and Social Care are consulted if we are not sure.
- A child, when confiding information to a member of staff, must be made aware that for the child's own sake this information cannot be kept secret.
- The child must be reassured that the information will be shared initially with the DSL who will decide what will happen next.
- All safeguarding records will be kept in a secure place and separate from the main school file.

### **Multi-Agency Meetings**

The DSL will attend or ensure the school is represented at:

- All Child Protection Case Conferences (with other appropriate members of staff).
- All Core Group meetings once a child has a Child Protection Plan.
- All Child in Need (CIN) or any other professional meetings.

On rare occasions if attendance is not possible a report will be provided.

### **Pupils transferring to another School**

The following procedures will take place if a pupil with a Child Protection Plan transfers to another school:



- The case social worker will be contacted by the DSL.
- Child protection records will be passed on (separately from the main school file) to the DSL at the receiving school (records should always follow the child).

### **Training**

Training organised or approved by the DSL will take place for school personnel, volunteer helpers and local governors:

- On induction to the school.
- During NQT induction.
- Throughout the academic year.

All school personnel must undertake training appropriate to their role at least annually and records be regularly updated; the following training to be considered:

- Child protection issues.
- Recognising signs of abuse.
- Understand the reasons disabled children are more susceptible to abuse.
- Handling disclosures.
- Peer on peer abuse (including sexting).
- Honour-based violence.

We ensure all school personnel have equal chances of training, career development and promotion.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

A continual process of:

- Local Governing Body (LGB) visits to school.
- Regular SLT discussion with children and staff.
- Pupil surveys and discussion and listening to children.
- Scrutiny of attendance data.



- Scrutiny of LGB minutes.
- Reviewing logs of bullying/racist/behaviour incidents for SLT and LGB to monitor.
- Review of parental concerns and parental surveys.
- Review of any 'nurture groups' or small group work with vulnerable children.

### **Whistle-blowing**

- We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so.
- All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns, where they exist, about the management of child protection, which may include the attitude or actions of colleagues. If it becomes necessary to consult outside the school, they should speak in the first instance, to the LADO following the Whistleblowing Policy.
- Whistle-blowing regarding the Headteacher should be made to the Designated Officer of the Local Governing Body whose contact details are readily available to staff on the school website.
- All staff should be aware that they can get advice from the NSPCC Whistleblowing helpline: 0800 028 0285

### **Physical Intervention/positive handling**

- We acknowledge that staff must only ever use physical intervention as a last resort, when a child is endangering him/herself or others, and that at all times it must be the minimal force necessary to prevent injury to another person.
- Any incidences should be recorded and signed by a witness.
- Staff who are likely to need to use physical intervention will be appropriately trained.
- Physical intervention which causes injury or distress to a child may be considered under child protection or disciplinary procedures.

### **Use of Reasonable Force**

- Especially related to children with SEN and Disabilities.
- "Reasonable" means "using no more than is needed".



- We will draw up individual plans for vulnerable children to minimise challenging behaviour and reduce use of restraint/force.

### **SEND**

Three times more likely to be abused, these children can have a vast range of complex needs, from physical difficulties and sensory impairments to communication and interaction difficulties and difficulties with cognition and learning. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. We recognise:

- Assumptions can be made that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury may relate to possible abuse and not just their SEDND or the child's disability without further exploration.
- Children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs.
- Higher risk of peer group isolation.
- Disproportionate impact of bullying.
- Communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers may prevent them from disclosing abuse.

We recognise that additional resources (e.g. a signer) may be required for these children to have the opportunity to give their account of abuse and their wishes and feelings heard. The staff who best understand their condition and difficulties should support them throughout an investigation.

### **Emergency contact numbers**

Where reasonably possible we will ask parents/carers to provide us with more than one emergency contact number for each pupil.

### **Volunteers**

- We must risk assess volunteers to decide whether to obtain an enhanced DBS certificate for any volunteer not engaging in regulated activity.
- All risk assessments must be recorded.



### **Serious Violence**

All staff should be aware of indicators, which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. These may include:

- Increased absence from school
- A change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups
- A significant decline in performance.
- Signs of self-harm or a significant change in well being
- Or signs of assault or unexplained injuries
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs.

All staff should be aware of the associated risks and understand the measures in place to manage these. Advice for schools and colleges is provided in the Home Office's documents

- [Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement](#)
- [Criminal Exploitation of Children and Vulnerable Adults: County Lines guidance.](#)

### **Peer-on-peer abuse**

The term peer-on-peer abuse can refer to all of these definitions and take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to) bullying (including cyberbullying); physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexual violence and sexual harassment, sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) racist, homophobic or gender related issues, initiation ceremonies/hazing type violence and rituals. Any response to peer on peer abuse needs to cut across these definitions and capture the complex web of young people's experiences.

We will:

- Apply the child protection procedures to both the victim and alleged abuser (under 18 years of age).
- Put the victim's welfare first if there is any conflict of interest.
- Ensure all abusers are held accountable for their behaviours.
- Ensure early referral and intervention.
- Recognise that comprehensive assessment and therapeutic intervention by skilled child care



professionals is needed.

- The risk of peer on peer abuse will be minimised through assemblies, PSHE, anti-bullying ambassadors.
- School issue a clear statement that abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as “banter”, “just having a laugh” or part of “growing up” by staff training to understand what peer on peer abuse is and how school deals with it.
- Recognition of the gendered nature of peer on peer abuse (i.e. that it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys' perpetrators), but that all peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.
- All peer on peer abuse will be taken seriously; and the different forms peer abuse can take, such as: sexual violence and sexual harassment, see section below.
- All peer on peer abuse recorded on the pupil’s school file.

### **Upskirting**

This typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm

### **Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children in schools**

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of **any** age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

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. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT are at greatest risk.



Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- Making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up
- Not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys.”
- Challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

More information is available from the document [‘Sexual harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges.’](#)

### **Anti-bullying**

School policy on anti-bullying is set out in a separate document and acknowledges that to allow or condone bullying may lead to consideration under child protection procedures

### **Racist Incidents**

Action regarding racist incidents is set out in our behaviour policy and acknowledges that repeated racist incidents or a single serious incident will be dealt with accordingly. We keep a record of racist incidents.

### **Radicalisation and Extremism**

From 1 July 2015 schools are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and security Act 2015, in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This duty is known as the Prevent duty and is seen as part of schools’ wider safeguarding duties. Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism. There have been a number of local and national incidents where extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalization.



- Bradfield School values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs / ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society's values. Both pupils/students and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions; however, free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. It is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion
- Threats from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation and Bradfield School are clear that this should be viewed as a safeguarding concern.
- We are aware of the definitions of radicalisation and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation (Appendix 3).
- Bradfield School seeks to protect children and young people against the messages of all violent extremism including, but not restricted to, those linked to Islamist ideology, or to Far Right / Neo Nazi / White Supremacist ideology, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups, and extremist Animal Rights movements.
- The school governors, the Headteacher and the DSL will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Risk assessment may include, the use of school premises by external agencies, anti-bullying policy and other issues specific to the school's profile, community and philosophy

### **Response**

When any member of staff has concerns that a pupil may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak with the Headteacher or to the DSL. They should then follow normal safeguarding procedures. The DSL will consider making a referral to the Chanel programme and follow further guidance outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education.

### **Prevention**



We recognise that the school plays a significant part in the prevention of harm to our children by providing children with good lines of communication with trusted adults, supportive friends and an ethos of protection.

The school community will therefore:

- Work to establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are always listened to
- Include regular consultation with children e.g. through safety questionnaires and school democracy e.g. school council
- Ensure that all children know there is an adult in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty
- Include safeguarding across the curriculum, including PSHE, opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know to whom they should turn for help. In particular this will include anti-bullying work, online safety and road safety.
- Ensure all staff are made aware of Bradfield School guidance for their use of mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of mobile technologies and their associated risks.

### **Forced Marriage (FM)**

It is a human rights abuse and falls within the Crown Prosecution Service definition of domestic violence (not arranged marriage). Young men and women can be at risk in affected ethnic groups. Whistle-blowing may come from younger siblings. Other indicators may be detected by changes in adolescent behaviours. Never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party. Always call either Children's Social Care/MAST in your local area or the Forced Marriage Unit 0207 008 0151.

### **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons (World Health Organisation – WHO). All school staff need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. FGM is internationally recognised as a violation of human rights of girls and women. It is illegal in



the UK, an extremely harmful practice and a form of child abuse.

Section 5 of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty on teachers, along with social workers and healthcare professionals, to report to the police where they discover that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18 (by disclosure as school staff should not be examining pupils). Those failing to do so will face disciplinary sanctions. The Mandatory reporting duty came into force on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2015 and teachers must personally report to the police (after informing the DSL) a disclosure that FGM has been carried out and unless there is good reason not to they will first discuss cases with the DSL who will involve children's social care/MAST as appropriate.

A cultural practice not ground in any religion. Beliefs are:

- FGM brings status/respect to the girl – social acceptance for marriage.
- Preserves a girl's virginity.
- Part of being a woman/rite of passage.
- Upholds family honour.
- Cleanses and purifies the girl.
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community.
- Fulfils a religious requirement.
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition.
- Helps girls be clean/hygienic.
- Is cosmetically desirable.
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier.

Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening are:

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- Family taking a long trip abroad
- Child's family being from one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leon, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani, Kurdistan, Indonesia and Pakistan)



- Knowledge that the child's sibling has undergone FGM
- Child talks about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage

Signs that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities.
- Behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued.
- Bladder or menstrual problems.
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable.
- Complaining about pain between the legs.
- Mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about.
- Secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group.
- Reluctance to take part in physical activity.
- Repeated urinary tract infection.
- Disclosure.

It is essential that schools take action without delay and call Children's Social Care/Police as required.

More information is available in the document: ['Multi-agency Statutory Guidance on Female Genital Mutilation'](#).

### **Child Sexual Exploitation**

Defined as 'exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people receive something (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases simply affection) as a result of engaging in sexual activities.' (KCSE September 2020). It may seem to be 'consensual' but may involve serious organised crime by gangs or groups and is marked out by an imbalance of power in the relationship.

The following list of indicators is not exhaustive or definitive but it does highlight common signs which can assist professionals in identifying children or young people who may be victims of sexual



exploitation.

**Signs include:**

- Underage sexual activity.
- Inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour.
- Sexually risky behaviour, 'swapping' sex.
- Repeat sexually transmitted infections.
- In girls, repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage.
- Receiving unexplained gifts or gifts from unknown sources.
- Having multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile.
- Having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs).
- Changes in the way they dress.
- Going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends.
- Seen at known places of concern.
- Moving around the country, appearing in new towns or cities, not knowing where they are.
- Getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults.
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends.
- Contact with known perpetrators.
- Involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations.
- Hanging out with groups of older people, or anti-social groups, or with other vulnerable peers.
- Associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation.
- Recruiting other young people to exploitative situations.
- Truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether.
- Unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual) mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress.
- Self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders.
- Drug or alcohol misuse.
- Getting involved in crime.
- Police involvement, police records.



- Involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership.
- Injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault.

### **Honour Based Violence**

Is a violent crime or incident which may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community. It is often linked to family members or acquaintances whom mistakenly believe someone has brought shame to their family or community by doing something that is not in keeping with traditional beliefs or their culture. HBV can include domestic abuse, threats of violence, sexual or psychological abuse, being held against your will, FGM, forced marriage and practices such as breast ironing. All forms of HBV are abuse and should be treated as any other type of abuse and reported immediately to the DSL. HBV might be committed against people who:

- Become involved with boyfriend or girlfriend from a different culture or religion.
- Want to get out of an arranged marriage.
- Want to get out of a forced marriage.
- Wear clothes or take part in activities that are not traditional within their culture.

HBV can affect both sexes although women and girls are the most common victims.

### **Children Missing Education (CME)**

A child going missing from education (particularly on repeat occasions) is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect and may also be an indicator of travelling to conflict zones, sexual exploitation, FGM and forced marriage.

School will inform the local authority of any pupil who is going to be deleted from the admission register where they:

- Are being home educated.
- Have ceased to attend and no longer live within reasonable distance of the school.
- Have been certified by the school medical officer as unfit to attend school before ceasing to be of compulsory school age.
- Are in custody for more than four months and school does not believe they will be



returning to school after the end of that period.

- Have been permanently excluded.

All schools must inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly, or has been absent for a continuous period of 10 school days or more.

### **Alternative Provision (AP)**

We are responsible for the safeguarding of all pupils on our role at Bradfield School. This includes those pupils who are placed on alternative provision and those on “managed moves”. The school will follow its own Alternative Provision and Managed Move Policy to ensure the school suitably monitors and safeguards pupils on alternative provision.

School will obtain a written statement from the provider that they have completed all vetting and barring checks that are necessary on their staff.

### **Children and the Court System**

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age appropriate guides to support children [5-11-year olds](#) and [12-17 year olds](#).

The guides explain each step of the process and support and special measures that are available. There are diagrams illustrating the courtroom structure and the use of video links is explained.

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 on the dispute resolution service.

This may be useful for some parents and carers

### **Children with family members in prison**



Children with family members in prison are at risk of poor outcomes and safeguarding issues such as peer on peer abuse, stigma, isolation, poverty and poor mental health. The DSL / DSD will ensure that all staff will be made aware of the circumstances of such families so that they can be extra-vigilant to any safeguarding concerns. [NICCO](#) provides information to support professionals working with offenders and their children.

### **Contextual Safeguarding**

Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to safeguarding children and young people which responds to their experiences of harm outside of the home. Contextual Safeguarding requires that an assessment of a young person takes into account the social or public environment (peer group, school, and neighbourhood) in which they operate, as well as their family or private environment. As children get older, they spend more time in public spheres and become increasingly influenced by them. Parents often have little control over these environments, where young people may be exposed to positive, healthy norms which promote good social relationships, or they

- School will work to identify and respond to risks facing pupils/young people
- School will work to assess risks and intervene beyond the boundaries of their own home.
- School will work with partner agencies such as social care, police, licencing, parks and trading standards

Click here for more information on [Contextual Safeguarding](#).

### **County Lines**

- County Lines is the organised criminal distribution of drugs from big cities into smaller towns and rural areas using children and vulnerable people.
- The influence of County Lines is nationwide.
- Street gangs are the hub of County Lines

More information is available in the document '[Criminal Exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: County Lines guidance](#)'



### **Domestic Abuse**

The definition changed in 2013 (Home Office circular 003/2013) to 'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality'. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- Psychological.
- Physical.
- Sexual.
- Financial.
- Emotional.

We use the term domestic abuse to reflect that in addition to violence a number of abusive and controlling behaviours are involved:

- Slapping, punching, kicking, bruising, rape, ridicule, constant criticism, threats, manipulation, sleep deprivation, social isolation, and other controlling behaviours all count as abuse.
- The signs and symptoms of a child suffering or witnessing domestic abuse have been likened to post- traumatic stress disorder and are similar to other forms of abuse or neglect. (See Appendix 1).

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

### **Homelessness**

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a safeguarding risk to a child's welfare. If we are concerned that a family is at risk of homelessness, with parental permission, the DSL/DSD will contact the Local Housing Authority and a referral to MAST may be made. Indicators that a family may be at risk include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour.

### **Home-Stays in UK**



If the school arranges the home-stay, we will obtain an enhanced DBS for everyone in the home aged over 18 years old.

School are “free to decide” if they should get enhanced DBS checks for those who are 16 or 17 years old.

There will be no charge for these DBS checks as they are for volunteers.

### **Online Safety**

The risks to our children through the misuse of information technology include:

- Inappropriate contact: from people who may wish to abuse, exploit or bully them.
- Inappropriate conduct: because of their own and others’ online behaviour, e.g. the personal information they make public on social networking site, cyberbullying.
- Inappropriate content: being able to access or being sexually explicit, racist, violent, extremist or other harmful material, either through choice or in error.
- Commercialism: being the targets of aggressive advertising and marketing messages.
- Enabling viruses and spyware by careless or misinformed use of their or others computers, smartphones, tablets or games consoles.
- School have robust filtering and monitoring systems in place.

### **Dealing with Allegations against Staff**

- All school staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child.
- All Staff should be aware of the Bradfield School’s guidance on behaviour Issues, and the school’s Behaviour policy.
- All staff need to comply with the school code of conduct including safe use of information technology
- If an allegation is made against a member of staff (paid or unpaid) or if anyone has concerns re a person’s suitability to work with children the member of staff will immediately notify the Headteacher
- The Headteacher will discuss the content of the allegation with the LADO at the earliest opportunity or at least within one working day.
- Any allegation that concerns the Headteacher must be reported immediately to the Chair of Local Governing Body who will consult the LADO. All staff should have access to contact details



for the Chair of the Local Governing Body.

- Managing allegations against staff will be followed as outline in our policy.
- Suspension of any member of staff against whom an allegation has been made, needs careful consideration, and advice of the HR consultant should be sought.
- The decision to suspend the Headteacher will be made by the Chair of the Local Governing Body following advice from the Trust and the Consultant.

### **Related Safeguarding Policies**

The following school policies relate to this policy and should be read alongside it. These policies are the school's Health and Safety Policy, Safer Recruitment, E-Safety, Whistle Blowing, Managing Allegations, and Supporting Pupils at School with Medical Conditions Policy and other local authority policies adopted by the school.

### **Raising Awareness of this Policy**

- The School Handbook/Prospectus.
- The school website.
- Meetings with parents/carers such as introductory meetings.
- Communications with home such as end of half term newsletters.
- Reports such as Headteacher reports to the Local Governing Body.

### **Monitoring the effectiveness of the Policy**

Annually the effectiveness of this policy will be reviewed by the DSL, the Head teacher, the nominated governor and any recommendations for improvement made to the Local Governing Body. A safeguarding audit will be undertaken regularly.

### **Information Sharing**

#### **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)**

In May 2018, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) came into force and along with it, the Data Protection Act 2018 which superseded the previous version. Reference to this new legislation is included in this version of Keeping Children Safe in Education along with new guidance set out in Information



Sharing (2018). Both these documents stress that neither GDPR nor the Data Protection Act 2018 prevents or limits the sharing of information to keep children safe. Paragraph 77 sets out the “Special Category Personal Data,” which allows sharing information even without consent, in some circumstances.

### **Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006**

Changes to Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006, as amended by the Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement)(Amendment) Regulation 2018 have been made, following a consultation into Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006. The new legislation came into force on 31st of August 2018.

In the recent past, staff providing child care could, in certain circumstances, be prohibited from working with children because of the convictions made by someone who lives in their household. This is no longer the case.

Disqualification by Association now only applies in domestic premises, not to schools. However, staff working in child care may still be disqualified because of offences committed by themselves. Relevant people include anyone working with children of reception age or younger and children between five and eight years old in an out of school setting (like breakfast clubs or afterschool care).

**All staff must be aware their ‘relationships and associations’ (including online) may have a safeguarding implication.**

The guidance from Disqualification by Association 2006 (as amended) and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 says that schools should remind all staff, not just those working with under-8s, that their ‘relationships and associations’ (including online) may have an implication for the safeguarding of pupils, and if there are concerns about that, the school should be told.

Relevant staff for childcare must self-declare that they are not disqualified.



Important Contacts Telephone Numbers	MAST referrals	West MAST 0114 2506865 North MAST 0114 2331189 East MAST 0114 2053635
	Social Care Referrals including out of hours	Children and young people: 0114 2734855 Report child abuse: 0114 2734855 In emergencies ring 999 Non-emergencies call 101
	Police	101
	Designated Officer/Team of Officers in Sheffield/Local Area	<a href="mailto:LADO@sheffield.gcsx.gov.uk">LADO@sheffield.gcsx.gov.uk</a> 0114 273 4850



**Appendix 1. Indicators of abuse**

[‘What to do if you are worried a Child is Being Abused’ 2015](#)



## **Appendix 2.**

### **Indicators of Vulnerability to Radicalisation**

1. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.
2. Extremism is defined by the Government in the Prevent Strategy as:
  - Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
3. Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as ‘the demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which’:
  - Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;
  - Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
  - Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts.
  - Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.
4. There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.
5. Pupils may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors- it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that school staff are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.
6. Indicators of vulnerability include:
  - Identity Crisis – the student / pupil is distanced from their cultural / religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society;
  - Personal Crisis – the student / pupil may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging;



- Personal Circumstances – migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the student / pupil’s country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy;
  - Unmet Aspirations – the student / pupil may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life;
  - Experiences of Criminality – which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement / reintegration;
  - Special Educational Need – students/ pupils may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.
7. However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.
8. More critical risk factors could include:
- Being in contact with extremist recruiters;
  - Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element;
  - Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature;
  - Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;
  - Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues;
  - Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; and
  - Significant changes to appearance and/ or behaviour;
  - Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and / or personal crisis.

For more information see the Department of Education guidance '[Prevent Duty](#)'.



**Appendix 3:**

Further advice on child protection is available from:

- [NSPCC](#)
- [Childline](#)
- [CEOP - Thinkuknow](#)
- [Anti-Bullying Alliance](#)
- [Forced marriage](#)
- [Honour-based Violence](#)
- [Safeguarding Disabled Children; practice guidance:](#)
- [Female Genital Mutilation](#)
- [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation: procedural information](#)



#### **Appendix 4.**

##### Reference documents

- [Working Together to Safeguard Children, DfE 2018:](#)
- [Keeping children safe in education: for schools and colleges, DfE 2020:](#)
- [Information sharing; advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services, DfE 2018](#)
- [Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006](#)
- [What to do if you're worried a child is being abused, DfE 2015:](#)
- [Female genital mutilation; multi-agency practice guidelines, Home Office and DfE](#)
- [The Prevent Duty, Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers, DfE June 2015](#)
- [Guidance on Safer Working Practices for Adults who work with Children and Young People in Education Settings,](#)



**Appendix 5**

	<b>SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE</b>
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**SAFEGUARDING/CHILD PROTECTION FORM**

Please read the School's Child Protection Policy and Procedures. A copy of the Policy is located on the school website.

**DSL – Helen Tyrrell**

**DSDs Lynn Wood & Tom Carrington**

<b>Name of pupil:</b>	<b>Year:</b>
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<b>What are you concerned about? Why do you have these concerns?</b>
--

<b>Initial action taken - include details of all conversations and who they are with.</b>
---

<b>Are other children at risk or aware of this disclosure/allegation? Give details</b>
<b>Any additional information/comments:</b>



Do you know of any other agencies that have worked/are working with the pupil? – E.g. Social Care Team, contact names?

**In what capacity have you had any contact with the child/young person?**

**Notification to Safeguarding Team:**

Date:

Time:

Name of person making report: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of person making report: \_\_\_\_\_

Position in school: \_\_\_\_\_

Summary of action taken by the safeguarding manager	Yes	No
DSL contacted?		
Parents/carers contacted? *		
Police/Social Services contacted?		
Additional School procedure followed? (Specify below)		



**Appendix 6**

**Who's who?**

	<p>Adrian May</p>	<p>I am the Headteacher at Bradfield School.  <a href="mailto:amay@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk">amay@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk</a>            0114 283 3861 ext 5005</p>
	<p>Helen Tyrrell</p>	<p>I am the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). All safeguarding referrals are to be made to myself. In my absence, referrals should be made to the Designated Safeguarding Deputies.  <a href="mailto:htyrrell@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk">htyrrell@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk</a>            0114 286 3861</p>
	<p>Lynn Wood</p>	<p>I am the Designated Safeguarding Deputy.  <a href="mailto:lwood@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk">lwood@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk</a>            0114 286 3861</p>
	<p>Tom Carrington</p>	<p>I am the Designated Safeguarding Deputy.  <a href="mailto:tcarrington@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk">tcarrington@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk</a>            0114 286 3861 ext 3007</p>
	<p>Lesley James</p>	<p>I am the Education Welfare Officer.  <a href="mailto:ljames@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk">ljames@bradfield.sheffield.sch.uk</a>            0114 286 3861 ext 5017</p>
	<p>Sarah Draper</p>	<p>I am the Chair of Governors.  <a href="mailto:sdraper@taptonttrust.org.uk">sdraper@taptonttrust.org.uk</a></p>

