



Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Aims:

- To inform all adults working or volunteering in Fylde Coast Academy Trust (FCAT), Hodgson Academy and The Blackpool Sixth Form College of the regulations that must be followed in order to ensure safeguarding of children and young people in those organisations.
- To clarify the procedures for reporting suspected wrongdoing or bad practice in respect of the protection of children and young people within our organisations.
- To support the development of safe environments for children and young people to learn, develop and grow up in.
- To safeguard children from extremism and radicalisation and to support the Government's Prevent Strategy.

This policy is informed by statutory guidelines on safeguarding in 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' originally published in March 2015 and revised in July 2015 and again in September 2016.

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1. Introduction

FCAT and our partner organisations, Hodgson Academy and The Blackpool Sixth Form College, are committed to safeguarding children and young people within our areas of responsibility and recognise the importance of ensuring that all adults working or volunteering in our organisations clearly understand their legal responsibilities, specific roles and the procedures to follow in order for this to happen.

We also understand that, because of the day to day contact with children and young people, we and our colleagues are well placed to observe the outward signs of abuse and are in a position to provide support at an early opportunity. In addition, for some children experiencing, or at risk of, abuse, the academy/college may be the only stable secure and predictable element in their lives and key to providing them with the support needed to ensure their safety and wellbeing.

This policy provides the procedures for staff, volunteers and trainees to carry out in order to protect children and young people in our care and explains what to do when concerns about the safety and welfare of children and young people are identified or suspected. It outlines the procedure and support for managing any allegation made against person(s) working in or on behalf of an FCAT organisation and provides guidance on the promotion of safer environments for our children and young people.

2. Scope of the Policy

This policy applies to all staff, volunteers and trainees within FCAT, Hodgson Academy and The Blackpool Sixth Form College (including directly employed staff, those employed through an agency/third party, volunteers, Academy Council and Governing Body members, self-employed contractors with and frequent visitors to FCAT, Hodgson Academy and The Blackpool Sixth Form College). **Everybody working for, volunteering or training with FCAT, Hodgson Academy and The Blackpool Sixth Form College is responsible for the safeguarding of children and young people in those organisations.**

3. Definition of Safeguarding

Safeguarding and protecting the welfare of children and young people involves:

- Protecting them from maltreatment, abuse and/or neglect. Specific types of abuse are defined in Appendix A.
- Preventing impairment of health and/or development.
- Ensuring the provision of safe and effective care.
- Enabling the best possible outcomes for children and young people.

3. General Principles of the Policy

The rest of this policy is divided into the following sections:

- Safeguarding information that all staff, volunteers and trainees need to know in order to protect children, young people and ensure their own safety in respect of working with children and young people.

- Actions to follow when concerns about the health and wellbeing of a child or young person are raised.
- Developing a safe environment for children and young people.

5. Safeguarding information that all staff, volunteers and trainees need to know to know

- 5.1 It is the responsibility of **everyone** working, volunteering or training in our organisations to ensure the safeguarding of children and young people there. We are in a position to identify concerns early and have a duty to prevent these from escalating and provide support to children and young people when required.
- 5.2 All staff, volunteers and trainees should be prepared to identify children and young people who may benefit from early help i.e. by providing support as soon as the problem emerges at any point in that child/young person's life. In the first instance discussions about requirements should be had with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- 5.3 All staff, volunteers and trainees are required to attend safeguarding awareness as part of their induction to the organisation. This training covers Part 1 of the statutory guidance on safeguarding 'Keeping Children Safe in Education'. Staff, volunteers and trainees are also required to attend refresher training on an annual basis and any supplementary training as required.
- 5.4 All staff, volunteers and trainees must know the name of their DSL and how to contact him/her should it become necessary to raise any concerns about the health and wellbeing of a child or young person. A list of DSLs from each organisation is at Appendix B.
- 5.5 All staff need to be aware of the different types of abuse and specific safeguarding issues as outlined in Appendix A and be prepared to report any suspected cases of abuse, neglect or bad practice to their DSL.
- 5.6 All staff, volunteers and trainees working in our organisations have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children and young people can learn. This is a legal duty of care in accordance with the Department for Education (DfE) statutory guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education'. Training will be provided to staff, volunteers and trainees in how they can fulfil this responsibility.
- 5.7 All staff, volunteers and trainees need to recognise that some children and young people may be especially vulnerable to abuse, for example, those with Special Educational Needs and those living in adverse circumstances and to be mindful of this as part of their working practice. All staff need to also understand that children and young people that are abused or neglected may find it difficult to develop a sense of self worth or to view the world in a positive way and to take this into consideration if their behaviour becomes challenging.

- 5.8 All staff, volunteers and trainees must maintain an attitude of **'it could happen here'** where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child or young person, staff, volunteers or trainees must always act in the best interests of the child or young person.
- 5.9 Staff, volunteers and trainees must be aware that failure to act in accordance with their duty of care to safeguard children (the law, professional guidelines or organisational policies and procedures) may result in criminal and/or for staff disciplinary action up to and including dismissal being taken.
- 5.10 All staff, volunteers and trainees are responsible for their own actions and behaviour and must avoid any conduct which would lead any reasonable person to question their motives or intentions. See Appendix C: Safeguarding Acceptable Behaviour Code
- 5.11 Any person working or training in or on behalf of the organisation has a legal duty to report any concern(s) they may have regarding another individual working in or on behalf of the academy/college. It is understood this may be difficult as it may relate to a colleague or a person may feel that the concern is not serious enough. However all concerns must be reported to the DSL and any individual that does raise a concern will be supported to do so.
- 5.12 If an allegation against a member of staff is made, the procedures identified in Appendix D will be instigated.
- 5.13 If, as a result of a disciplinary investigation, a member of staff is dismissed, or removed from working in a regulated activity with children and young people because it is believed that they:
- harmed or pose a risk of harm to a child/young person under the age of 18 through their action or inaction or
 - received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence

the organisation, has a legal duty to refer that individual to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for them to consider whether or not that person will be listed on the DBS's Children's or Adults' Barred Lists, preventing them from engaging in regulated activity with children, vulnerable adults or both in the future.

The DBS must be informed immediately if a person has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have if they had not resigned. This is a legal duty and failure to do so is a criminal offence.

6. Actions to follow when there are concerns about the health/ wellbeing of a child or young person

- 6.1 If, at any point, there are concerns about or there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child or young person, the DSL at the organisation must be informed. A list of DSLs from each organisation and an outline of the role is at Appendix B. Staff will immediately report:

- any suspicion that a child/young person is injured, marked, or bruised in a way which is not readily attributable to the normal knocks or scrapes received in play
- any explanation given which appears inconsistent or suspicious
- any behaviours which give rise to suspicions that a child/young person may have suffered harm (e.g. worrying drawings or play)
- any concerns that a child/young person may be suffering from inadequate care, ill treatment, or emotional maltreatment
- any concerns that a child/young person is presenting signs or symptoms known to be indicators of abuse or neglect
- any significant changes in a child/young person's presentation, including non-attendance
- any hint or disclosure of abuse from any person
- any concerns regarding person(s) who may pose a risk to children/young people (e.g. living in a household with children/young people present).

Knowing what to look for is vital to the early identification of abuse and neglect. If staff members are unsure they should always speak to the DSL.

- 6.2 If the DSL is not available, the Principal (unless the concern is about the Principal) must be informed of any concerns. If the concern is about the Principal and the DSL is not available, concern should be raised with the Executive Principal in the first instance or the Chair of Governors if they are not available.
- 6.3 If neither the DSL nor the Principal is available, and there is risk of immediate serious harm to a child or young person, a referral to **Children's Social Care on 01253 477299 (office hours) or 01253 477600 (out of office hours) for Blackpool based children and young people and 01772 536694 (office hours) or 0845 0530009 (out of office hours) for Lancashire County based children and young people must be made immediately.** The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for Blackpool Council is Peter Charlesworth – peter.charlesworth@blackpool.gov.uk The LADO for Lancashire County Council is Tim Booth – tim.booth@lancashire.gov.uk **Anyone can make a referral.** The DSL must be informed as soon as possible afterwards.
- 6.4 If the child/young person's situation does not appear to be improving, the staff member with concerns must use the escalation procedures (See Appendix E). **Concerns must always lead to help for the child/young person at some point.**
- 6.5 In cases where a child/young person discloses information, staff must handle this with sensitivity, recognising that this will have been difficult for him/her to do. However, the child/young person disclosing must be made aware that the information cannot remain confidential and that the DSL will need to be notified. Staff must not take it upon themselves to investigate any claim but, where possible, elicit and clarify any information disclosed in order to pass this on to the DSL. A record of the conversation must also be taken. Guidance on how to respond to a disclosure and how to record incidents is at Appendix C.
- 6.6 If a member of staff, volunteer or trainee discovers that an act of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, this must be reported to the Police as well as the DSL. See Appendix A, Page 18 for a definition of FGM.

7. Developing and maintaining a safe environment for children and young people

- 7.1 All recruitment and selection must be carried out in accordance with the Recruitment and Selection Policy and Procedures of the relevant organisation which must comply with safer recruitment statutory guidance. As part of this process, DBS checks must be carried out prior to a new employee starting in post. For the majority of appointments, an enhanced DBS check will be required. In certain exceptional circumstances, for example, where it may not be possible for educational provision to be maintained, it may be necessary for employment to start prior to receipt of DBS disclosure, and in such instances a risk assessment must be completed to ensure sufficient control measures are in place.
- 7.2 In addition to DBS checks, a check on the Teachers' Services' System should be carried out for all new teaching staff and on the NCTL Teacher Services System to identify any teacher sanctions or restrictions applied by the European Economic Area (EEA) Regulations for teaching staff from overseas.
- 7.3 DBS checks for existing members of staff need to be carried out every five years. In addition, each organisation must ensure that individuals appointed to carry out teaching work are not prohibited from teaching or disqualified from working with children and young people under the Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009.
- 7.4 Regulations also apply in terms of appointment of casual and temporary employees, volunteers, contracted workers, governors, regular visitors and students in placements across the organisations.
- 7.5 All governors need to be enhanced DBS checked on appointment and every five years.
- 7.6 All staff are required to work in an open and transparent way and to discuss and/or take advice from management over any incident which may give cause for concern.
- 7.7 Any incidents and/or decisions in respect of safeguarding practice must be recorded.
- 7.8 Children and young people need to be made aware of how best to keep themselves safe and to counteract danger. They must be provided with information on how to do this and of their right to be listened to should they suspect danger to themselves or their peers for example, through the organisations' Personal Social Health Citizenship and Education programmes.
- 7.9 Children and young people must also be made aware of appropriate people within the organisation that can provide them with support in respect of safeguarding issues and/or any matters they would like to disclose and how to contact them.
- 7.10 All staff must ensure that children and young people are protected from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material and are taught online safety. Governors must ensure that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place to protect children and young people from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material.

- 7.11 All organisations must implement a clear, holistic approach to mobile technology in relation to the impact on online safety.
- 7.12 We are committed to working with parents and carers in a positive, open and honest way and will discuss any concerns with them as far as possible. However, **we will not** discuss concerns with parents/carers in the following circumstances:
- where sexual abuse or sexual exploitation is suspected
 - where organised or multiple abuse is suspected
 - where Fabricated or Induced Illness (previously known as Munchausen by proxy syndrome) is suspected
 - where female genital mutilation (FGM) is suspected
 - in cases of suspected forced marriage
 - in cases of where a child/young person is suspected of being subjected to radicalism and/or extremism
 - where contacting the parents/carers would place a child, young person or others at immediate risk.
- In these cases, staff must contact the DSL and or Principal for advice and support.
- 7.13 We are committed to inter agency working and the sharing of valuable information in order to provide a co-ordinated offer of help when additional needs of children and young people are identified.
- 7.14 All staff, volunteers and trainees must feel able to raise concerns about poor and unsafe practice and potential failures within organisations' safeguarding procedures and be assured that those concerns will be taken seriously. Concerns need to be raised firstly with the DSL, and then with the Principal. Valid concerns and revisions to safeguarding practice must also be reported to the FCAT Safeguarding Board. If a member of staff or volunteer feels unable to raise the issue within their organisation or feels their concern is being overlooked, they need to report the matter to the Chair of the FCAT Safeguarding Board at david@sandersconsulting.co.uk

8. Supporting the Government's Prevent Strategy

- 8.1 All staff, volunteers and trainees must be aware of the organisation's duty in terms of safeguarding children and young people against radicalisation as identified in the Government's Prevent Strategy, published in 2010. Everyone working, volunteering and training in the organisation is expected to uphold and promote the fundamental principles of British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs. We believe that children and young people need to be given the opportunity to explore diversity and understand that Britain is a multi-cultural society and that everyone should be treated with respect whatever their race, gender, sexuality, religious belief, special need or disability.

- 8.2 All staff, volunteers and trainees must be aware of the indicators of vulnerability that may put children/young people at risk of radicalisation (See page 12 of this policy) and be prepared to identify any concerns about individuals/groups to the DSL.
- 8.3 All staff, volunteers and trainees must be aware that numerous factors can contribute to, and influence, the range of behaviours that define violent extremism but that this does not necessarily mean that children/young people become involved in extremist action. Appropriate interventions may not, therefore, relate to the threat of radicalisation but to other issues, for example, mental health, relationship and/or abuse of drugs and alcohol issues etc.

Appendix A - Types of Abuse – definitions and explanations*

* Definitions from 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' revised September 2016 unless otherwise stated.

All academy and college staff should be aware abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases multiple issues will overlap with one another.

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child/young person. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child/young person by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children and young people may be abused in a family or in an institution or community setting by those known to them, or more rarely, by others (e.g. via the Internet). They may be abused by an adult or another child/young person or children/young people.

Physical abuse: a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child/young person. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent/carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child/young person.

Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child/young person such as to cause severe and adverse effects on his or her emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child/young person that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child/young person opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children/young people. These may include interactions that are beyond a child/young person's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child/young person participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children/young people frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children/young people. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child/young person, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child/young person 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. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children/young people in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children/young people to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child/young person in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children/young people.

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child/young person's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child/young person'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/young person from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure

access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child/young person's basic emotional needs.

Specific Safeguarding Issues

Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues. For example information on the TES website www.tes.com and NSPCC www.nspcc.org.uk offer information for schools and colleges. Schools and colleges can also access broad government guidance on the issues listed below via the GOV.UK website www.gov.uk

- child sexual exploitation (CSE) – see definition below
- children missing from education – see information below
- children missing from home or care
- Children Looked After
- bullying including cyberbullying – see definition below
- domestic violence
- drug abuse
- fabricated or induced illness (FII)
- faith abuse
- female genital mutilation (FGM) – see definition below
- forced marriage – see definition below
- gangs and youth violence
- gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- mental health
- private fostering
- radicalisation – see definition below
- sexting
- teenage relationship abuse
- trafficking

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

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

- children/young people who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions
- children/young people who associate with other young people involved in exploitation
- children/young people who have older boyfriends or girlfriends
- children/young people who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant
- children/young people who suffer from changes in emotional wellbeing
- children/young people who misuse drugs and alcohol
- children/young people who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late
- children/young people who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education

Children missing from education

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. Staff should follow the organisation's procedures for dealing with children that go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in the future. It is essential that all staff are alert to signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns such as travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.

Cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is an increasingly common form of bullying behaviour which happens on social networks and mobile phones. Cyberbullying can include spreading rumours about someone, or posting nasty or embarrassing messages, images or videos. Children may know who's bullying them online – it may be an extension of offline peer bullying - or they may be targeted by someone using a fake or anonymous account. It's easy to be anonymous online and this may increase the likelihood of engaging in bullying behaviour. Cyberbullying can happen at any time or anywhere - a child can be bullied when they are alone in their bedroom - so it can feel like there's no escape. (Definition from <http://www.nspcc.org.uk>)

Peer on Peer Abuse

Peer on peer abuse is where children and young people are subject to physical, sexual, and/or emotional bullying and abuse by their peers. Children living away from home are particularly vulnerable to abuse from their peers. This form of abuse includes the practice of 'hazing' where children and young people are subject to humiliating and abusive procedures as part of initiation rituals and a significant proportion of sex offences committed by teenagers and, on occasion, younger children. Staff and carers need to understand the difference between consenting and abusive sexual behaviour and not consider abusive sexual behaviour between young people as 'normal'. Suspected incidents of peer on peer abuse should be treated and taken as seriously as would incidents perpetrated by an adult and reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as early as possible. Children and young people who abuse their peers have often suffered considerable disruption in their lives and/or witnessed or been the victims of abuse themselves. They, as well as the victims, may need support to reduce the potential for them to harm other children and young people in the future. See the pan Lancashire procedures in respect of this at http://panlancshirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_peer_abuse.html?zoom_highlight=peer

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long lasting harmful consequences. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM or already having suffered FGM.

Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is a marriage conducted without the valid consent of one or both parties where duress is a factor. Duress may take the form of emotional, financial, physical and sexual threats and abuse. Forced marriage is also viewed by some as falling into the definition of 'honour'-based violence. Early or child marriage refers to any marriage of a child younger than 18 years old. The UN recognises it as a forced marriage because minors are deemed incapable of giving informed consent. Girls are the majority of the victims and hence are disproportionately affected. Forced marriage occurs within many cultures and

classes. A person at risk of a forced marriage may suffer a range of abuses including emotional and physical abuse, unlawful imprisonment, abduction, rape, forced pregnancy or enforced abortion. Both women and men may be victims of forced marriage. (Definition from [End the Fear.co.uk](http://EndtheFear.co.uk) Greater Manchester against domestic abuse campaign – linked to NSPCC website).

So Called Honour Based Violence

So called Honour Based Violence (HBV) encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community and include FGM, forced marriage and practices such as breast ironing. All forms of HBV are abuse, regardless of the motivation, and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies need to be alert to a child being at risk of HBV or having suffered HBV.

Radicalisation

Radicalisation is defined as causing someone to become an advocate of radical political or social reform by supporting terrorism and violent extremism. Radicalisation of children and young people may include encouraging them to undertake violent activities on the grounds of religious belief. This may include attacks on others including suicide attacks. Children and young people may be exposed to messages about terrorism through a family member or friend, a religious group, or through social media or the Internet. This creates risk of a child or young person being drawn into criminal activity and exposure to significant harm. (Definition from [RCGP/NSPCC Toolkit for General Practice](#)). Preventing radicalisation, specifically schools' duties under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act came into force in July 2015.

Extremism

Extremism is 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; or
- foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.

(Definition from the Crown Prosecution Service).

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'. Also included in the definition is 'calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas'.

(Definition from the Prevent Strategy, 2010).

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 all our staff, volunteers and trainees are able to recognise these vulnerabilities.

Indicators of vulnerability include:

- Identity crisis – the child/young person is distanced from their cultural/religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society.
- Personal crisis – the child/young person may be experiencing family tensions, a sense of isolation and low esteem. They may have disassociated from their existing

friendship group and become involved with a new and different groups 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 child/young person'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 child/young person 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 – children/young people may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others and awareness of the motivations of others.

This is not an exhaustive list and more critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social media networking element
- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and global ideology to explain personal disadvantage.
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour
- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in identify/personal crisis.
(Indicators taken from Blackpool Safeguarding Children Board Guidelines)

It is essential that academies/colleges work with students and their families to address extremism and tackle radicalisation. See the Government website 'Educate Against hate' at <http://educateagainsthate.com/>

Appendix B

Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs)

Organisation	DSL	Contact details
Aspire Academy	Neill Oldham	01253 353155 neill.oldham@aspire.blackpool.sch.uk
Gateway Primary Academy	Alicia Gibbons	01253 402936 agibbons@gatewayacademy.co.uk
Hambleton Primary Academy	Holly Wood	01253 700331 holly.wood@hambletonprimaryacademy.co.uk
Mereside Primary School	Susan Diver Nicola Wheatley	01253 761531 susan.diver@mereside.blackpool.sch.uk nicola.wheatley@mereside.blackpool.sch.uk
Montgomery High School	Gill Smith	01253 356271 x 5158 g.smith@montgomeryschool.co.uk
Unity Academy	Simon Brennand	01253 478129 simon.brennand@unity.blackpool.org.uk
Westcliff Primary School	Amanda Stokes	01253 353792 astokes@westcliffschool.co.uk
Hodgson Academy	Fiona Bate	01253 882815 f.bate@hodgson.lancs.sch.uk
The Blackpool Sixth Form College	Gail Yeadon	01253 394911 gail.yeadon@blackpoolsixth.ac.uk

Appendix C

Safeguarding: Acceptable Behaviour Code

Staff, volunteers and trainees must behave professionally, treat all pupils with respect and ensure their behaviour does not inadvertently lay them open to allegations of abuse. These standards should be applied regardless of the age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, religious belief or sexual identity of the pupil.

Staff, volunteers and trainees should understand the need to act as good role models for pupils and be aware that safe practice also involves using their judgement and integrity outside the academy setting.

In particular, staff, volunteers and trainees should:

- Ensure that all communication and contact with pupils takes place within clear professional boundaries and does not allow for misinterpretation of motives or behaviour (including 'grooming'). Staff, volunteers and trainees should not have any form of communication which could be interpreted as sexually suggestive or provocative i.e. verbal comments, letters, texts, emails or physical contact. Likewise, staff, volunteers and trainees must not establish or seek to establish social contact with pupils for the purpose of securing or strengthening a friendship. Meetings with pupils off academy/FCAT premises, including for private tuition during term or holiday time should not be arranged without the prior permission of the Principal/Deputy Chief Executive. Engagement of any sexual activity with, or in the presence of, a pupil, may be regarded as a criminal offence and will always be a matter for disciplinary action.
- Ensure that when one-to-one situations occur, reasonable and sensible precautions are used to protect children and adults. Ideally, these should take place where visual contact with others can be maintained for the duration of the meeting. One to one situations should only take place when necessary and should be properly managed and reported when they do take place.
- Not attend private pupil parties. Staff, volunteers and trainees should also be aware of their professional responsibilities if attending parties arranged by parents at which pupils might be present.
- Never swear, blaspheme or use offensive language in front of pupils.
- Never make sexual innuendos or comments of a sexual nature (other than for educational purposes) or make comments trivialising alcohol or drug abuse. Staff, volunteers and trainees should also avoid discussing their own sexual relationships in the presence of pupils.
- Never make demeaning or insensitive comments towards pupils.
- Ensure they are not under the influence of alcohol or drugs when undertaking duties on site at the academy or on behalf of the academy. This includes on school trips. Smoking and the consumption of alcohol is not permitted on any FCAT site.
- Ensure their dress and appearance is smart, appropriate to the role and not likely to be viewed as offensive, revealing or provocative.
- Not transport pupils in their own vehicle other than on approved academy/FCAT business with permission from the Principal/Deputy Chief Executive.
- Not be alone in a vehicle with a pupil. At least one other member of staff should also be in the vehicle acting as an escort.
- Adhere to the academy's/FCAT's fire and evacuation procedures.
- Adhere to the academy's policy on use of mobile phones.
- Refrain from making comments about pupils, staff, the academy and FCAT on social media networks.

- Refrain from making 'friends' of and/or contacting pupils and ex pupils under the age of 18 on social media networks.
- Not email pupils and ex pupils unless for professional purposes. Appropriate formal language and tone must be used if/when using email to staff, pupils and parents.
- Not photograph pupils using their own cameras or phones unless with permission of the Principal/Deputy Chief Executive. All photographs taken should be for academy/FCAT use only and should only be uploaded onto academy/FCAT computers by FCAT staff. Images used by the academy/FCAT should not name the pupils in them, unless by prior consent of parents.
- Avoid conferring special attention/favour on a child or give presents outside of the official rewards system, as this may be construed as 'grooming'.
- Report any accidents, incidents of bullying, or warning signs of 'grooming' they witness to the academy.
- Ensure that any work or activity that may conflict with the interests of the academy/FCAT, or which makes use of academy/FCAT resources or property is agreed in advance with the Principal/Deputy Chief Executive Officer.
- Ensure that any confidential information that comes into their sight/possession remains confidential and is not disclosed to others either inside or outside the academy/FCAT.

Appendix D

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Job Description

DSLs should be appointed from within each organisation's Senior Leadership Team and the post holder should take the lead and overall responsibility for safeguarding and child protection in the organisation. This should be explicit within the post holder's own job description.

Summary of responsibilities:

- Manage safeguarding referrals.
- Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the Academy's/College's Safeguarding and/or Child Protection Policy and Procedures, especially new and part time staff.
- Ensure Safeguarding/Child Protection Policy is reviewed and updated annually and is available publicly
- Keep detailed records of cases.
- Where children leave the Academy/College, ensure their child protection file is copied for any new school or college as soon as possible but transferred separately from the main student file.

Principal Duties:

1. To keep abreast of developments in the field of safeguarding/child protection by liaising with the LSCB and outside agencies, attending relevant training or events and reading relevant bulletins and publications.
2. To work with outside agencies in line with 'Working Together to Safeguard'
3. Ensure the Academy's/College's Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly.
4. Ensure the Policy is available publicly.
5. Ensure that all new staff receive basic safeguarding awareness training during induction and all staff receive refresher training at least once every three years.
6. Act as a source of support, advice and expertise to staff on matters of safety and safeguarding.
7. Respond appropriately to all safeguarding concerns in line with LSCB procedures and refer all cases of abuse or suspected abuse to the local authority children's social care and to the Police where a crime may have been committed.
8. Liaise with the Principal to inform him/ her of issues, especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.
9. Ensure that students who are victims of abuse are supported appropriately and sensitively and that all actions are successfully carried out and monitored.
10. Update the school or college's anti-bullying and online safety policies and ensure that staff respond appropriately to incidents/allegations.
11. Receive Level 3 safeguarding training every two years in order to carry out the DSL role and regular updates to maintain currency of knowledge.
12. Maintain accurate, confidential and up to date documentation on all cases of safeguarding and child protection.
13. Where children leave the Academy/College, ensure their child protection file is copied for any new school or college as soon as possible but transferred separately from the main student file
14. Work directly with young people in need and their families in order to prevent young people suffering significant harm.

15. Review the safeguarding provision, identifying areas for improvement and producing termly reports for SLT.
16. Create a climate in the Academy/College whereby students are encouraged to talk about their issues and concerns.
17. Quality assure the work of colleagues in relation to safeguarding and child protection
18. Support the Principal in safer recruitment practices including in the referral of cases to the DBS and the Police where a person is dismissed or leaves due to risk/harm to a child/young person.

Appendix E

Guidance on Responding to a Disclosure

Disclosures or information may be received from students, parents or other members of the public. The organisation recognises that those who disclose such information may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they will speak. Accordingly all staff will handle disclosures with sensitivity and the organisation will make specific arrangements to ensure that students with communication difficulties are enabled to express themselves to an appropriate member of staff.

Such information cannot remain confidential and children and young people should never be promised that information they disclose will be kept confidential as, ultimately, this may not be in their best interests. Staff will immediately communicate what they have been told to the DSL and make a record.

Staff will not investigate but will, wherever possible, elicit and clarify enough information to pass on to the designated person in order that s/he can make an informed decision of what to do next. The person against whom any allegation is made must not be alerted or approached about the matter until a decision to investigate has been made.

Staff will:

- listen to and take seriously any disclosure or information that a child/young person may be at risk of harm
- try to ensure that the person disclosing does not have to speak to another member of academy/college staff
- clarify the information
- try to keep questions to a minimum and of an 'open' nature e.g. 'Can you tell me what happened ?' rather than 'Did x hit you?'
- try not to show signs of shock, horror or surprise
- not express feelings or judgements regarding any person alleged to have harmed the child/young person.
- explain sensitively to the person that they have a responsibility to refer the information to the DSL
- reassure and support the person as far as possible
- explain that only those who 'need to know' will be told
- explain what will happen next and that the person will be involved as appropriate.

Guidance on Recording and monitoring

All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions must be recorded in writing.

Accurate records need to be made as soon as practicable and will clearly distinguish between observation, fact, opinion and hypothesis. All records must be signed and dated. Any information given should be recorded verbatim where possible and a note made of the location and description of any injuries seen.

All child protection documents must be retained, separate from the child's main file. This will be locked away and be accessible only to the DSL or other designated person. These records will be copied and transferred to any academy/school/college or setting the child

moves to, clearly marked 'Child Protection, Confidential, for attention of DSL. Original copies will be retained until the young person's 25th birthday.

An overview of collated referrals, academy/school/college action, timescales and social care responses must be maintained.

Appendix F

Procedures following an allegation against a member of staff, volunteer or trainee.

If a person receives an allegation regarding person(s) working in or on behalf of organisation the following actions need to be followed:

1. Ensure that where necessary, the child/young person receives appropriate medical attention.
2. The person who has received an allegation or witnessed an event will immediately inform the DSL and the Principal and make a record.
3. The Principal will take steps, where necessary, to secure the immediate safety of children/young people and any urgent medical needs.
4. The person whom the concern or allegation has been made against will not be approached at this stage, unless it is necessary to address the immediate safety of children/young people.
5. The Principal will discuss the concern or allegation with Human Resources.
6. The Principal may need to clarify any information regarding the allegation; however no person will be interviewed at this stage.
7. The Principal with the support of Human Resources must hold an initial discussion with the LADO in order to determine whether the concern or allegation(s) may need to be investigated externally via Social Services or the Police.
8. The Principal will discuss with Human Resources whether the concern or allegation(s) will be investigated internally in accordance with the Academy/College Disciplinary Policy and Procedure. An internal investigation may proceed where it is alleged that an individual has harmed or poses a risk of harm to a child or young person under the age of 18 through their action or inaction or received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence, even in the event that the LADO determines that no external investigation via Social Services or the Police will take place.
9. If a decision is taken to investigate the allegation internally and/or externally the individual will need to be informed of the allegation and a decision made regarding any restriction which may need to be placed on the individual in the workplace, including suspension as a neutral holding measure to protect all parties whilst the investigation is undertaken. This will be undertaken in accordance with the academy/school/college Disciplinary Policy and Procedure and following discussion and advice from Human Resources and must be confirmed in writing to the individual.
10. The Principal, DSL/DSP and Human Resources may be invited and must attend any strategy discussion meeting at which either the Police and/or LADO may be in attendance. This will be to determine and agree the process and timescales of internal/external investigations.
11. The individual must be informed by the Academy/College of the outcome of any internal investigation. Please be aware that an internal investigation in accordance with the Disciplinary Policy and Procedure may and can be concluded before any external investigation.
12. Following any internal investigation, a decision will be taken as to whether there is any evidence to support the allegation(s) and if so, whether the allegation(s) will be considered further at a disciplinary hearing where disciplinary action up to and including dismissal may be taken.
13. If an employee is dismissed or removed from working with children or young people permanently as a result of the internal disciplinary investigation for an allegation that they have harmed or pose a risk of harm to a child or young person under the age of 18 through their action or inaction or received a caution or conviction for a relevant offence this may result in a referral to the DBS for their consideration whether the

person will be listed on the DBS Children's or Adult's Barred Lists. The referral would be conducted by the Principal with the guidance and advice of Human Resources.

14. In the event that an individual resigns from their employment prior to the conclusion of the disciplinary investigation, the investigation process and any hearing must continue and a conclusion reached. This is necessary due to the requirement of the Academy/College to consider whether the allegation(s) are proven, and if so to satisfy their legal duty to refer to the DBS.
15. Consideration will be given throughout to the support and information needs of students parents/carers and staff. It is important to ensure that appropriate communication is maintained with these parties throughout, whilst ensuring confidentiality is upheld.
16. The Principal will inform the Chair of the Governing Body/Academy Council of any allegation.

Allegations against the Principal

In the event that an allegation is made against the Principal the matter will be reported to the Executive Principal and the Executive Principal/Chair of the Governing Body/Academy Council who will proceed as the 'Principal' as from Step 3 above.

Appendix G

Safeguarding Escalation Procedures

The safeguarding escalation procedure is a formal way of ensuring a live safeguarding case can be reviewed, permitting professional dialogue between colleagues, agencies and other organisations involved with the case.

Escalation procedures should be used when all normal channels of requesting further support or action have been exhausted and in situations such as:

- A member of staff has made a referral and is concerned that the outcome does not sufficiently safeguard the child/young person.
- The child/young person's situation does not appear to be improving.
- The referrer or other members of the safeguarding team feel that a child/young person's case is not progressing despite there being a perceived need.
- A member of staff feels safeguarding concerns regarding a child/young person are not being addressed.
- One member of the safeguarding team disagrees with the actions of another.

In all situations where an escalation has been initiated, the first step will be to provide an overview and chronology of the case to date and subsequent actions that have occurred.

At each step, there must be a reported and recorded outcome.

Individual cases to be reviewed by each organisation's safeguarding team

Appendix H

Related Policies

The following policies support the FCAT Safeguarding Policy

- Anti-bullying Policy
- Behaviour for Learning Policy
- Communications Policy (including staff/volunteer/student use of social media)
- Confidentiality Policy
- Curriculum Policy (PSHE)
- Data Protection Policy
- Disciplinary Policy
- Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) Policy
- Drugs and Alcohol Policy
- Equality and Diversity Policy
- E-Safety Policy
- Physical Intervention Policy/Care and Control Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Special Educational Needs (SEN) Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Whistleblowing Policy