

Safeguarding Policy

Introduction

This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004 and related national guidance (UK). This includes the Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE, 2021). Eton Academy takes seriously its responsibility, under section 175 of the Education Act 2002, normally followed by schools, to safeguard and promote the welfare of our pupils; and to work together with other agencies, where necessary, to ensure adequate arrangements within our school to identify, assess, and support those who are suffering harm. We recognise that all adults, including temporary staff and volunteers, have a full and active part to play in protecting our pupils from harm, and that the child's welfare is our paramount concern. All staff believe that our school should provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of each individual pupil. This policy should be understood alongside academy policies on related safeguarding issues.

Key Contacts

Designated Safeguarding Lead Kirsty Dicken

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead Dr Amira Mohusen

Purpose and Ethos

Eton Academy is a community and all staff directly connected have an essential role to play in making it safe and secure. Wherever the word "staff" is used, it covers all staff with access to our pupil-facing platforms, including support and self-employed staff/contractors, volunteers working with children and board members. The school recognises the importance of providing an ethos and environment within school that will help children to feel safe, secure and respected; encourage them to talk openly; and enable them to feel confident that they will be listened to. We recognise that children who are abused or witness violence are likely to have low self-esteem and may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth. They may feel helplessness, humiliation and some sense of blame. Participation in our school may be the only stable and predictable element in their lives. Where we are able to, we will endeavour to support the welfare and safety of all pupils through:

- Maintaining pupils' welfare as our paramount concern - to support pupils' development in ways that will foster security, confidence and independence

- Ensuring the content of the curriculum includes social and emotional aspects of learning
- Ensuring that child protection is included in the curriculum to help pupils stay safe, recognise when they do not feel safe and identify who they might/can talk to
- Providing suitable support and guidance so that pupils have a range of appropriate adults to approach if they are in difficulties
- Promoting a positive, supportive, neutral and secure environment where pupils can develop a sense of being valued and heard in their own right
- Working with parents and carers to build an understanding of the school's responsibility to ensure the welfare of all pupils including the need for referral to other agencies in some situations
- Ensuring all staff are able to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse and are aware of the school's procedures and lines of communication
- Monitoring pupils who have been identified as having welfare or protection concerns; keeping confidential records which are stored securely and shared appropriately with other professionals
- Effective and supportive liaison with other agencies, especially the police and Social Care, where required
- Ensuring all staff adhere to 'Teaching online safety in school' (June 2019). This guidance from England's Department for Education (DfE) outlines how schools can ensure their pupils understand how to stay safe and behave online as part of existing curriculum requirements. Our policies and practice for teaching online safety are in line with this guidance
- Implementing our school's age policy. Pupils joining the academy will not be over the age of 18
- Ensuring that our learning management platform is password protected and our virtual classrooms are set up with waiting rooms to ensure only verified pupils may enter. Pupils may be removed from a classroom for poor behaviour and are unable to re-join without the permission of their teacher
- All live lessons being recorded. Our recordings are normally available to pupils to review for two academic years while they remain enrolled in the academy, facilitating revision of material. Our lesson recordings allow us to conduct quality assurance checks on the course delivery and serve as evidence should any concerns about behaviour or safeguarding during lessons be raised. Recordings are password protected
- Encouragement of use of pupil webcams in lessons and meetings, to help create a positive rapport and to ensure teachers can see their pupils regularly. If a teacher becomes concerned about anything

they see, they have means of communicating individually with a pupil even in a group lesson using direct chat or a Q&A, and can follow up with an individual meeting with that pupil

- Effective communication regarding any bullying or safeguarding incident occurs during a class. If this occurs, the recording will be passed to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. The recording may not be made available to pupils for academic purposes. Segments will be removed, if possible, prior to any posting of the recording. The original recording will be kept as part of the dossier of evidence on the incident
- All our classrooms and meeting rooms are set up with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead able to attend as 'live assistants'. This means that they can enter the room at any point to observe a segment of the lesson or support session.

The Teaching and Learning Manager regularly visits live lessons to assure quality of provision Eton Academy was founded on values of inclusion and diversity. We are passionate about celebrating diversity in our school and work hard every day to ensure our school and staff are knowledgeable about how we support each pupil and family regardless of their background. Eton Academy is a British international online school, aware of cultural differences and approaches to education. As an academy, we make clear our pupil-centred approach in our 'We Believe' document, largely underpinned by the UN Convention for the Rights of the Child. The points included in this document, highlight our stance on different elements of a child's life, their rights, and the requirement for young people to be involved in decisions made regarding their life. Eton Academy makes decisions and chooses a path that the school believes is in the best interests of the child or young person.

A Safe School and Safe Staff

We take a robust approach to online safety, both to protect and educate our pupils in responsible use of technology, and to establish mechanisms which can identify, intervene and escalate any safeguarding incident. We ensure our staff and pupils are educated about the areas of risk:

- content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material
- contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users
- conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm
- commerce - risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams

- design: where the system itself may cause harm as an academy, we ensure that all members of staff understand and fulfil their responsibilities to ensure that safeguarding and child protection remains a paramount priority.

We will follow the following points to ensure this occurs:

- The school operates safer recruitment procedures by ensuring that there is at least one person on recruitment panels that has completed Safer Recruitment training
- The school has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against 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. The school will determine whether or not the allegations meets the 'harms threshold' and will respond accordingly
- The school has a senior leader who is Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) with overall responsibility for all aspects of safeguarding including child protection who is a member of the senior leadership team. (The role of a DSL and Deputy DSL can be found in Annex C of KCSIE 2021 guidance
- All other staff have safeguarding training updated as appropriate
- Any weaknesses in Child Protection are remedied immediately
- A member of the Senior Leadership team will be nominated to liaise with the relevant agencies on Child Protection issues and in the event of an allegation of abuse made against the Heads of School or the Principal
- Safeguarding policies and procedures are reviewed annually, and that the safeguarding policy is available on the school website
- The Senior Leadership Team considers how children may be taught about safeguarding. This may be part of a broad and balanced curriculum covering relevant issues through PSHE classes and extra-curricular enrichment i.e. assemblies
- That enhanced DBS checks (or equivalent) are in place for the school staff members
- The Principal, Heads of School and the DSL will complete safer recruitment training to be renewed every 5 years
- The DSL and deputies should engage with the necessary legislation and guidance documents i.e. Working Together to Safeguard Children and NPCC - When to call the police

- All members of staff are provided with safeguarding awareness information during the onboarding process, including the safeguarding policy, all policies linked to safeguarding and the key people to contact
- All members of staff receive regular updates in e-safety and reporting concerns
- All staff are provided with child protection awareness information to maintain their understanding of the signs and indicators of abuse
- All members of staff, volunteers, and board members know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse
- All parents/carers are made aware of the responsibilities of staff members with regard to child protection procedures
- We will ensure that child protection type concerns or allegations against adults working in the school are referred to the appropriate authorities, and any member of staff found not suitable to work with children will be notified to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS), or equivalent, for consideration for barring, following resignation, dismissal, or when we cease to use their service as a result of a substantiated allegation
- Our procedures will be regularly reviewed and updated
 - The name of the DSL will be clearly advertised in the school, with a statement explaining the school's role in referring and monitoring cases of suspected abuse
 - All new members of staff will be given a copy of our safeguarding policy and have access to its associated policies, with the DSL's names clearly displayed, as part of the onboarding process
 - The policy is available on the school website. Parents/carers are made aware of this policy and their entitlement to have a copy of it via the school website Responsibilities

The DSL (and DDSL) has an overall responsibility for the day-to-day oversight of safeguarding and child protection at Eton Academy, which includes:

- Referring a child or young person if there are concerns about possible abuse, to their local safeguarding team, and acting as a focal point for staff to discuss concerns. Referrals should be made in line with the local authority's procedures
- Keeping written records of concerns about a child even if there is no need to make an immediate referral

- Ensuring that all such records are kept confidentially and securely and are separate from pupil records, until the young person's 25th birthday, and are copied on to the young person's next school or college, where required
- Liaising with other agencies and professionals, where appropriate
- Ensuring that either they or the staff member attend case conferences or other multi-agency planning meetings and contribute to assessments
- Organising child protection information sessions, and update training every 3 years, for all school staff. Refresher training will be completed each year The welfare and safety of children are the responsibility of all staff in the school and ANY concern for a pupil's welfare MUST be reported to the DSL. In order to protect confidentiality, safeguarding information about individual children is shared on a need to know basis only and thus, what may seem to be a minor issue to one staff member, may be highly significant to the bigger picture of risk.

Equality of Safeguarding Provision

Some pupils may be at an increased risk of abuse or face additional barriers which make them less likely to disclose abuse. My Online Schooling is committed to ensuring that all pupils in the academy receive equal protection regardless of their circumstances or the barriers they face.

We therefore give special consideration to a pupil who:

- is disabled or has specific additional needs
- has special educational needs
- is a young carer at home
- shows signs of being drawn into antisocial or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups
- frequently misses school or goes missing from care or from home
- is misusing drugs or alcohol
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse
- is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, FGM, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, or being radicalised

- is or has previously been fostered or looked after
- is vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, disability or sexuality; or who does not have English as a first language.

Safeguarding & Child Protection Procedures

Eton Academy adheres to the Keeping Children Safe in Education Safeguarding Procedures (2020) as far as possible for an online setting. The full KCSIE procedures document and additional guidance relating to specific safeguarding issues can be found on the Department for Education website. It is the responsibility of the DSL (Principal, Heads of School and the Head of Wellbeing) to receive and collate information regarding individual children, to make immediate and on-going assessments of potential risk and to decide actions necessary with parents/carers in most cases. This includes the need to make referrals to external agencies and services. To help with this decision they may choose to consult with a local authority safeguarding adviser. Advice may also be sought from local authority social workers where required. Issues discussed during consultations may include the urgency and gravity of the concerns for a child or young person and the extent to which parents/carers are made aware of these. Some concerns may need to be monitored over a period of time before a decision is made to refer to local authority social services and other external agencies. In all but the most exceptional circumstances, parents/carers will be made aware of the concerns felt for a child or young person at the earliest possible stage. In the event of a referral to social services being necessary, parents/carers will be informed and consent to this will be sought unless there is a valid reason not to do so. The role of the school in situations where there are child protection concerns is NOT to investigate but to recognise and refer. On occasion, staff may pass information about a child to the DSL (and/or DDSL) but remain anxious about action subsequently taken. Staff should feel able to clarify with the DSL (and/or DDSL) further progress, so that they can reassure themselves the child is safe, and their welfare is being considered. If following this process, the staff member remains concerned that appropriate action is not being taken, it is the responsibility of that staff member to seek further direct consultation from a different member of the Senior Leadership Team who will be able to discuss the concern and advise on appropriate action to be taken. Parents can obtain a copy of the school Safeguarding Policy and other related policies via the school website.

Recognition and Categories of Abuse

All staff in school should be aware of the definitions and signs and symptoms of abuse.

There are four categories of abuse:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse

- Emotional abuse
- Neglect

Staff need to remember that child abuse can occur within all social groups regardless of religion, culture, social class or financial position. Children who have a disability are statistically subject to greater risk of abuse and are particularly vulnerable. It is also important to remember that those who abuse children can be of any age, gender, ethnic group or background and it is important not to allow personal preconceptions to prevent recognition or action taking place. When identifying abuse, staff should be mindful of the need to consider the context of the culture, law and guidance of the relevant jurisdiction of the pupil. It is important to consider whether the pupil, their family and their society view the behaviour as unacceptable, as this will be a determining factor in whether the pupil experiences the behaviour as abusive. Where staff are unfamiliar with the expectations of behaviour in a particular jurisdiction, they are encouraged to report the behaviour in line with expectations of behaviour in the UK. Eton Academy openly advocates for the rights of children in line with the UN Convention for the Rights of the Child. Induction and Training All school-based staff will be offered an appropriate level of safeguarding training. This will include internal school responsibilities, child protection processes, how to recognise and respond to signs and symptoms of concern and abuse and safe working practice. Training is organised by the DSL (and/or DDSL) in line with government guidance that currently requires this to be updated every three years. The DSL (and/or DDSL) will ensure that all new staff are appropriately inducted as regards the school's internal safeguarding procedures and communication lines. This policy and all associated school policies will be provided to new members of the school team.

Record Keeping

Staff must record any wellbeing or welfare concern that they have about a child on the school's management information system (MIS) - and via the 'raise a wellbeing concern' link. This should be completed without delay and any information submitted will be sent to the Wellbeing Manager module, accessed by the DSL (and/or DDSL). Records must be completed as soon as possible after the incident/event. The date, time, details and staff member submitting the concern must be detailed when submitting the concern.

Why is recording important?

Staff have a duty to promote the wellbeing and safety of every child who attends our academy. This is a whole-school task. Since staff have differing roles in our academy, we observe pupils in a range of classes and activities throughout the school day. Pupils may show or tell us that something is wrong in a variety of ways. We all have an important role to play in helping to identify welfare concerns for pupils, and possible indicators of abuse or neglect at an early stage. For some pupils a 'one-off'

serious incident or concern will come to your attention, and you will have no doubt that you must immediately record and report this. Most often, however, it is the accumulation of a number of small incidents, events or observations – the ‘jigsaw’ – that provide the evidence that a child is being harmed or in danger. It is vital, therefore, that any concern a member of our community has for a pupil’s welfare, however small, is recorded and passed to DSL (and/or DDSL), via the Wellbeing Manager. Research and serious case reviews have repeatedly shown the dangers of failing to take effective action. Further information about serious case reviews can be found in Chapter four of Working Together to Safeguard Children.

Examples of poor practice include:

- failing to act on and refer to the early signs of abuse and neglect
- poor record keeping
- failing to listen to the views of the child
- failing to re-assess concerns when situations do not improve
- not sharing information with the right people within and between agencies
- sharing information too slowly
- a lack of challenge to those who appear not to be acting

What is a welfare concern?

As a general rule, anything that you consider unusual or out of the ordinary for the pupil constitutes a concern.

Mostly, these will arise in one or more of the following areas:

- the pupil’s behaviour changes, or a particular behaviour is observed
- the pupil has a physical injury
- the pupil tells you something has happened to them (a Disclosure)
- the pupil’s physical presentation
- you receive information from or about a parent

Why must staff members pass on their concerns in writing?

It is important that any person who has the concern gives a first-hand account of this so that there is a clear and accurate record of what has been seen, heard etc. A record written by the member of staff will ensure that there is no misinterpretation of the concern, or that it can be overlooked or forgotten. By keeping a standardised system of reporting concerns, the DSL (and/or DDSL) can handle these at the earliest opportunity.

How and what do staff members record?

Through LMS, staff members have the ability to submit concerns via the Wellbeing Manager. Staff will be asked to add the name of the pupil, the date, the time and the nature of the concern, providing as much detail as possible. The level of detail is highly important, particularly where a child discloses information to a member of staff.

Where a child discloses information, a referral should be submitted as soon as possible so the details are clear in the reporting staff member's mind.

What happens to the record once it has been submitted?

One of the main purposes of recording is to make sure that the DSL (and/or DDSL) are able to respond properly to concerns about pupils. They will take what action is necessary in response to concerns raised. Actions they will take will of course depend on how serious and urgent the concern is. These can range from a decision to monitor the pupil while attending lessons, to referring the issue to social services, so that they can undertake an assessment of the child's safety. The completed concern will be via email in a confidential and secure way, so that limited members of the school staff have access to this information. Staff should submit the concerns, via email, at the earliest opportunity.

Who will see the concerns raised? Will parents see a pupil's record?

Information to a pupil's welfare will be shared on a strict 'need to know' basis. Neither parent nor pupil has an automatic right of access to Child Protection records, and in most cases the actual record will not be shared with parents.

However, all staff should ensure that they write in a way that, if they were asked to release academy records (perhaps by a court), the record is a fair and factual account of an incident or event. One of the most common responses by the DSL (and/or DDSL), to concerns raised by staff for pupils, will be to share these with parents/carers, with the purpose of working with them to understand and address the issue of concern. The details of staff referrals therefore may be presented verbally to parents. Sometimes the concern will be one of many. If the DSL (and/or DDSL) are worried that talking to parents might create a risk to any staff member's safety they will not do this but will seek

advice. All safeguarding records will be forwarded to a child's subsequent school, where known, confidentially to the new DSL or Head of School. School Counselling Service.

Allegations Against Staff Members and Contractors

Eton Academy recognises that it is possible for staff and contractors to behave in a way that might cause harm to the pupils and takes seriously any allegation received. Such allegations should be referred immediately to the Principal and DSL (and/or DDSL) to agree further action to be taken in respect of the pupil and staff member. All school staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. All lessons and face-to-face interactions with pupils must be recorded and the recording will be stored via cloud storage on the video conferencing platform. We understand that a pupil may make an allegation against a member of staff. If such an allegation is made, or information is received which suggests that a person may be unsuitable to work with children, the member of staff receiving the allegation or aware of the information, will immediately inform the Principal and DSL (or the Head of School where an allegation is against the principal). If the allegation made to a member of staff concerns the principal, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Head of School and DSL who will consult as identified above, without notifying the principal first. Suspension of a member of staff, excluding the principal, against whom an allegation has been made, needs careful consideration, and the principal will seek the advice of the DSL, and any necessary external agencies/bodies in making this decision. In the event of an allegation against the principal, the decision to suspend will be made by the CEO with advice as above. Where the school dismisses or ceases to use the services of a teacher because of serious misconduct or might have dismissed them or ceased to use their services had they not left first, they must consider whether to refer the case to the Secretary of State (via the Teaching Regulation Agency). Details about how to make a referral to the Teaching Regulation Agency can be found on GOV.UK. Anti-Bullying Policy Our 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. There are a vast range of resources highlighted to support young people, their families, and teachers which can be drawn upon if a young person experience bullying. This includes all forms e.g. cyber, racist, homophobic and gender-related bullying. We keep a record of known bullying incidents.

Racist Incidents

Eton Academy acknowledges that repeated racist incidents or a single serious incident may lead to consideration under child protection procedures. We keep a record of racist incidents. 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 pupils feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are always listened to
- Include regular consultation with children e.g. through questionnaires, participation in anti-bullying week, asking children to report whether they have had positive/negative school experiences
- 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
- Ensure all Eton Academy staff are aware of school guidance for the use of mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of mobile technologies and their associated risks

Working with Other Agencies

Eton Academy recognises and is committed to working with other professionals and agencies, where necessary, both to ensure pupils' needs are met and to protect them from harm. Where identified, we will work with pupils and families who may benefit from the intervention and support of external professionals. Schools are not the investigating agency when there are child protection concerns and the school will therefore pass all relevant cases to the statutory agencies. We will contribute to the investigation and assessment processes, as required, and recognise a crucial part of this may be in supporting the pupil while these take place. Eton Academy recognises the importance of multi-agency working and will ensure that staff are enabled to attend relevant safeguarding meetings, including Child Protection Conferences, Core Groups, Strategy Meetings, Child in Need meetings and Meetings around the Child/Family, where requested. The DSL (and/or DDSL) will work to establish strong and co-operative relationships with relevant professionals in other agencies.

Confidentiality and Information Sharing We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential. The DSL (and/or DDSL) will disclose any information about a pupil to other members of staff on a 'need to know' basis. All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard our pupils. All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a pupil to keep secrets which might compromise the pupil's safety or wellbeing.

Curriculum and Staying Safe

We recognise that schools play an essential role in helping children to understand and identify the parameters of what is appropriate child and adult behaviour; what is 'safe'; to recognise when they and others close to them are not safe; and how to seek advice and support when they are concerned. Eton Academy will use the curriculum to provide opportunities for increasing self

awareness, self-esteem, social and emotional understanding, assertiveness and decision making so that pupils have a range of contacts and strategies to ensure their own protection and understand the importance of protecting others. Systems have been established to support the empowerment of children to talk to a range of staff. Pupils at Eton Academy will be listened to and heard, and their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon, as appropriate.

Specific systems outside of expected day to day classroom interaction and support include:

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Childline Counsellor Chat: <https://www.childline.org.uk/get-support/1-2-1-counsellor-chat/>
- CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre): www.ceop.police.uk
- Childline: www.childline.org.uk
- Childnet: www.childnet.com
- Click Clever Click Safe Campaign: <http://clickcleverclicksafe.direct.gov.uk>
- Digizen: www.digizen.org.uk
- Internet Watch Foundation: www.iwf.org.uk
- Kidsmart: www.kidsmart.org.uk
- Regular interaction and feedback with groups of pupils
- Think U Know website: <https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/>
- Virtual Global Taskforce: <http://virtualglobaltaskforce.com/>

E-Safety It is recognised that the use of new technologies presents particular challenges and risks to children both inside and outside of school. Eton Academy will work to ensure that e-Safety is embedded in the curriculum and that pupils manage the associated risks effectively and will support parents and the school community (including all members of staff) to become aware and alert to the needs of keeping children safe online. Detailed information can be found in the school's e-Safety policy which can be found on the school's website.

Supervision and Support

Any member of staff affected by issues arising from concerns for children's welfare or safety can seek support from the DSL (and/or DDSL). The DSL (and/or DDSL) can put staff and parents in touch with outside agencies for professional support if they so wish.

Complaints

The school has a Complaints Procedure available to parents, pupils and staff who wish to report concerns. This document can be found on the school's website. All reported concerns will be taken seriously and considered within the relevant and appropriate process. Anything that constitutes an allegation against a member of staff or volunteer will be dealt with in accordance with the school's procedures.

Safer Recruitment

Eton Academy is committed to ensure that all steps are taken to recruit staff, contractors and volunteers who are safe to work with our pupils and have their welfare and protection as the highest priority. The COO is responsible for ensuring that the school follows safer recruitment processes outlined within the school's Safer Recruitment procedures, including accurate maintenance of the Single Central Record; and an application, vetting and recruitment process which places safeguarding at its centre, regardless of staff or voluntary role.

Security

All staff have a responsibility for maintaining awareness of security surrounding the online platforms used by the school community, and for reporting concerns that may come to light. We operate within a whole-school community ethos and welcome comments from pupils, parents and others about areas that may need improvement as well as what we are doing well. Prior to usage of our school platforms, pupils are required to provide the email address they will use to log in and this will be added to the list of 'authorised' email addresses. Any 'unauthorised' email address will be indicated as 'guest' on our video conferencing platform. Teachers MUST not allow 'guests' into their online classrooms as the user is not using an 'authorised' email address, supplied by the pupil/parent/carer. Pupils will require unique login details to access the school's learning management system. Staff require unique login details to access all school platforms. The school will not accept the behaviour of any individual (parent or other) that threatens school security or leads others (child or adult) to feel unsafe. Such behaviour will be treated as a serious concern and may result in a decision to refuse access for that individual to the school platforms. The presence of 'unauthorised' users/guests and any suspicious activity may be reported to the police, particularly where a criminal offence has taken place. Guest Speakers On occasions, external guest speakers will be invited to address pupils. Eton Academy welcomes different insights and perspectives from guest speakers. Our external speakers are briefed in advance with regards to our expectations of what is suitable and advised not to encourage any form of extremism or radicalisation. Speakers are reminded that children are impressionable and that the speakers need to be respectful of the school's support of British values.

Where appropriate, the school will request that visiting speakers provide copies of materials they will use to the school in advance of the talk. Staff arranging such talks should speak with the principal and/or the DSL if they have any reservations about the appropriateness of a speaker. A risk assessment may be drawn up, as appropriate, and while most speakers will be invited to speak in live sessions, speakers deemed high risk may be invited to speak in recorded sessions which can be reviewed before release.

Keeping Personal Details Up to Date

Having the most up to date information regarding the location of children and young people who learn with Eton Academy is hugely important to us for the safeguarding of our pupils. Should any safeguarding concerns arise, we must be able to inform the relevant authorities with the correct information. It is the parent's/carer's responsibility to keep Eton Academy informed of any changes to your personal details. To enrol in Eton Academy, there is a requirement of parents/carers to provide accurate information regarding the address where a child or young person will be carrying out their learning. Parents/carers are required to update these details as soon as possible if these details change.

Parents/carers are required to provide:

- Child's identification showing date of birth
- Proof of address with document(s) as per the UK Government's Proof of identity checklist for individuals

The documents will be checked and may be stored on our school systems. Please be assured that documents will be stored in line with UK GDPR regulations. Specific Safeguarding Issues Staff should be aware of the following specific safeguarding issues. These issues are presented based on the legal and social context of the UK. For pupils outside the UK we understand that there may be differences in approach in defining these safeguarding issues and in supporting pupils subject to them. We follow the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child to ensure our approach to each pupil is consistent with their legal and social framework. Knowing what to look for is vital for the early identification of abuse and neglect and specific safeguarding issues such as child criminal exploitation and child sexual exploitation so that staff are able to identify cases of children who may need help or protection.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b)

for the financial advantage of increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact. It can also occur with technology. A significant number of children who are victims of exploitation go missing from home, care and education at some point. Some of the following signs may be indicators:

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

Child sexual exploitation can affect any child who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities. This includes 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some children may not realise they are being exploited e.g. they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship. It is important to note that CSE can affect children, both male and female and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation. Child sexual exploitation is a serious crime and can have a long-lasting adverse impact on a child's physical and emotional health. It may also be linked to child trafficking. All members of staff are made aware of the indicators of sexual exploitation in their safeguarding training and any concerns should be reported immediately to the DSL.

Child Criminal Exploitation

Eton Academy staff are aware that the criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm which:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years
- can affect any vulnerable adult over the age of 18 years
- can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual

- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources. Guidance about criminal exploitation of children is available in *Criminal Exploitation of Children and Vulnerable Adults*.

This guidance outlines what signs to look for in potential victims, and what to do about it. The document is a supplement to existing safeguarding policies, to help identify and protect those exploited through this criminal activity. If a staff member develops concerns that a pupil is being drawn into criminal exploitation, this should be reported to the DSL who will, where appropriate, make referrals through the National Referral Mechanism in the UK, or an equivalent mechanism overseas.

Gang Involvement and Criminal Activity

All staff should be aware of the range of risk factors which increase the likelihood of involvement in serious violence, such as being male, having been frequently absent or permanently excluded from school, having experienced child maltreatment and having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery. These may include:

- becoming withdrawn from family
- a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups
- a sudden loss of interest in school – decline in attendance or academic achievement
- using new or unknown slang words
- holding unexplained money or possessions
- being in receipt of unexplained gifts
- staying out unusually late without reason
- a sudden change in appearance, including dressing in a particular style or ‘uniform’
- a new nickname
- signs of assault or unexplained injuries

- increased use of social networking sites
- starting to adopt codes of group behaviour e.g. ways of talking and hand signs
- expressing aggressive or intimidating views towards other groups of young people some of whom may have been friends in the past
- expressing fear about entering certain areas or being concerned by the presence of unknown youths in their neighbourhood

Staff need to be able to identify the signs and indicators of these and share their concerns immediately with the DSL. The DSL will normally consult the child's parents. If the child is based in the UK, the DSL will contact the Local Authority's Children's Social Care Service or police for the area in which the child is currently located. For children based overseas, an equivalent organisation may be sought.

Radicalisation

Eton Academy recognises its duty to help prevent young people to be drawn into extremist viewpoints and radicalisation. In the UK, the Prevent Duty is the duty in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 on specified authorities including schools to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to radicalisation, but there are number of early indicators of radicalisation or extremism, which may include:

- showing sympathy for extremist causes
- glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures
- making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies
- evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships
- secretive behaviour
- online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- artwork or writing that displays extremist themes

- attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- advocating violence towards others.

Members of staff who have concerns about a pupil will make these concerns known to the DSL at the earliest opportunity. The DSL will then make a judgement as to the most appropriate course of action, which is likely to involve informing the parent or guardian of the child. For pupils in the UK, the DSL may make a referral to the Channel programme, which is a programme that focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. For pupils overseas, an equivalent organisation may be identified. The school will work more generally to ensure the fundamental British values of democracy, rule of law, mutual respect and tolerance are celebrated and not undermined.

Honour-based Violence

So-called 'honour-based' violence encompasses crimes which have been committed to protect and defend the honour of the family and/or a community. These crimes should be dealt with as part of existing child safeguarding/protection structures, policies and procedures.

Mental Health

All staff should be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health challenge. Education staff, however, are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem or be at risk of developing one. Where children have suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences can impact on their mental health, behaviour, and education. Schools can access a range of advice to help them identify children in need of extra mental health support, this includes working with external agencies. Public Health England has produced a range of resources to support teachers to promote positive health, wellbeing and resilience among children. See Rise Above for links to all materials and lesson plans. Peer-on-Peer Abuse Technology can be a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. This permits children to abuse their peers online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography, to those who do not want to receive

such content. In all cases, if staff are unsure, they should always speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy). It is essential that all staff understand the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between peers, many of which are listed below, that are actually abusive in nature. Downplaying certain behaviours, for example dismissing sexual harassment as “just banter”, “just having a laugh”, “part of growing up” or “boys being boys” can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviours, an unsafe environment for children and in worst case scenarios a culture that normalises abuse leading to children accepting it as normal and not coming forward to report it.

Peer on peer abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying);
- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers;
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse);
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse
- causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party
- consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi nudes images and or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery);
- upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element).

Child-on-Child Sexual Violence or Sexual Harassment

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex, from primary through to secondary stage and into colleges. It can occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap; they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. All staff working with children are advised to

maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here'. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school or college. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. Any abuse occurring online will not be downplayed. The school takes a zero-tolerance approach to these matters. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- challenging inappropriate behaviours;
- 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 physical behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, pulling down trousers, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

Indicators of Harm

To ensure any relevant information is not missed, the following is a fuller complement of indicators of harm that a child may have but may not necessarily be apparent in an online setting given that pupils choose not to use their webcam and may not be seen, or will only be seen from the shoulders upwards while on their webcam. For fullness of clarity, examples of harm in all settings, for all ages, are detailed below.

Physical Harm

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a

parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. a. Indicators in the child Bruising: It is often possible to differentiate between accidental and inflicted bruises. The following must be considered as non-accidental unless there is evidence or an adequate explanation provided:

- Bruising in or around the mouth
- Two simultaneous bruised eyes, without bruising to the forehead, (rarely accidental, though a single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive)
- Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally, for example the back, mouth, cheek, ear, stomach, chest, under the arm, neck, genital and rectal areas ● Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times
- The outline of an object used e.g. belt marks, hand prints or a hair brush
- Linear bruising at any site, particularly on the buttocks, back or face
- Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobe/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting
- Bruising around the face
- Grasp marks to the upper arms, forearms or leg
- Petechial haemorrhages (pinpoint blood spots under the skin.)
- Commonly associated with slapping, smothering/suffocation, strangling and squeezing

Fractures:

Fractures may cause pain, swelling and discolouration over a bone or joint. It is unlikely that a child will have had a fracture without the carers being aware of the child's distress. If the child is not using a limb, has pain on movement and/or swelling of the limb, there may be a fracture. There are grounds for concern if:

- The history provided is vague, non-existent or inconsistent
- There are associated old fractures
- Medical attention is sought after a period of delay when the fracture has caused symptoms such as swelling, pain or loss of movement

Rib fractures are only caused in major trauma such as in a road traffic accident, a severe shaking injury or a direct injury such as a kick. Skull fractures are uncommon in ordinary falls, i.e. from three

feet or less. The injury is usually witnessed, the child will cry and if there is a fracture, there is likely to be swelling on the skull developing over 2 to 3 hours.

All fractures of the skull should be taken seriously. Mouth Injuries: Tears to the frenulum (tissue attaching upper lip to gum) often indicates force feeding of a baby or a child with a disability. There is often finger bruising to the cheeks and around the mouth. Rarely, there may also be grazing on the palate. Poisoning: Ingestion of tablets or domestic poisoning in children under 5 is usually due to the carelessness of a parent or carer, but it may be self-harm even in young children.

Fabricated or Induced Illness:

Professionals may be concerned at the possibility of a child suffering significant harm as a result of having illness fabricated or induced by their carer.

Possible concerns are:

- Discrepancies between reported and observed medical conditions, such as the incidence of fits
- Attendance at various hospitals, in different geographical areas
- Development of feeding/eating disorders, as a result of unpleasant feeding interactions
- The child developing abnormal attitudes to their own health
- Non organic failure to thrive - a child does not put on weight and grow and there is no underlying medical cause
- Speech, language or motor developmental delays
- Dislike of close physical contact
- Attachment disorders
- Low self esteem
- Poor quality or no relationships with peers because social interactions are restricted
- Poor attendance at school and under-achievement

Bite Marks:

Bite marks can leave clear impressions of the teeth when seen shortly after the injury has been inflicted. The shape then becomes a more diffuse ring bruise or oval or crescent shaped. Those over 3cm in diameter are more likely to have been caused by an adult or older child. A medical/dental

opinion, preferably within the first 24 hours, should be sought where there is any doubt over the origin of the bite.

Burns and Scalds:

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds. Scalds are the most common intentional burn injury recorded. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious e.g. circular burns from cigarettes, linear burns from hot metal rods or electrical fire elements, burns of uniform depth over a large area, scalds that have a line indicating immersion or poured liquid. Old scars indicating previous burns/scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation. Scalds to the buttocks of a child, particularly in the absence of burns to the feet, are indicative of dipping into a hot liquid or bath.

The following points are also worth remembering:

- A responsible adult checks the temperature of the bath before the child gets in
- A child is unlikely to sit down voluntarily in a hot bath and cannot accidentally scald its bottom without also scalding his or her feet
- A child getting into too hot water of his or her own accord will struggle to get out and there will be splash marks

Scars:

A large number of scars or scars of different sizes or ages, or on different parts of the body, or unusually shaped, may suggest abuse.

Emotional/behaviour Presentation:

- Refusal to discuss injuries
- Admission of punishment which appears excessive
- Fear of parents being contacted and fear of returning home
- Withdrawal from physical contact
- Arms and legs kept covered in hot weather
- Fear of medical help
- Aggression towards others
- Frequently absent from school

Parents/Carers indicators:

- An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury
- Several different explanations provided for an injury
- May have injuries on themselves, that suggest domestic violence
- Not seeking medical help/unexplained delay in seeking treatment
- Reluctant to give information or mention previous injuries
- Absent without good reason when their child is presented for treatment
- Disinterested or undisturbed by accident or injury
- Aggressive towards child or others
- Unauthorised attempts to administer medication
- Tries to draw the child into their own illness
- Past history of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
- Parent/carer may be over involved in participating in medical tests, taking temperatures and measuring bodily fluids
- Observed to be intensely involved with their children, never taking a much-needed break nor allowing anyone else to undertake their child's care
- May appear unusually concerned about the results of investigations which may indicate physical illness in the child
- Wider parenting difficulties may (or may not) be associated with this form of abuse
- Parent/carer has convictions for violent crimes

Indicators in the family/environment

- Marginalised or isolated by the community
- History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence

- History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
- Past history of childhood abuse, self-harm, false allegations of physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child 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. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Indicators in the child

- Developmental delay
- Abnormal attachment between a child and parent/carer e.g. anxious, indiscriminate or no attachment
- Aggressive behaviour towards others
- Child scapegoated within the family
- Frozen watchfulness, particularly in pre-school children
- Low self-esteem and lack of confidence
- Withdrawn or seen as a 'loner' - difficulty relating to others
- Over-reaction to mistakes
- Fear of new situations
- Inappropriate emotional responses to painful situations
- Neurotic behaviour (e.g. rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking)

- Self-harm
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Extremes of passivity or aggression
- Drug/solvent abuse Chronic running away
- Compulsive stealing
- Air of detachment – ‘don’t care’ attitude
- Social isolation – does not join in and has few friends
- Depression, withdrawal
- Behavioural problems e.g. aggression, attention seeking, hyperactivity, poor attention
- Low self-esteem, lack of confidence, fearful, distressed, anxious
- Poor peer relationships including withdrawn or isolated behaviour

Indicators in the parent/carer

- Domestic abuse, adult mental health problems and parental substance misuse may be features in families where children are exposed to abuse
- Abnormal attachment to child e.g. overly anxious or disinterest in the child
- Scapegoats one child in the family
- Imposes inappropriate expectations on the child e.g. prevents the child’s developmental exploration or learning, or normal social interaction through overprotection
- Wider parenting difficulties may (or may not) be associated with this form of abuse

Indicators in the family/environment

- Lack of support from family or social network
- Marginalised or isolated by the community
- History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence
- History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family

- Past history of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers)
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Indicators in the child Physical representation:

- Failure to thrive or, in older children, short stature
- Underweight
- Frequent hunger
- Dirty, unkempt condition
- Inadequately clothed, clothing in a poor state of repair
- Red/purple mottled skin, particularly on the hands and feet, seen in the winter due to cold
- Swollen limbs with sores that are slow to heal, usually associated with cold injury
- Abnormal voracious appetite
- Dry, sparse hair
- Recurrent / untreated infections or skin conditions e.g. severe nappy rash, eczema
- Head lice / scabies/ diarrhoea
- Unmanaged / untreated health / medical conditions including poor dental health
- Frequent accidents or injuries

Development:

- General delay, especially speech and language delay
- Inadequate social skills and poor socialization
- Emotional/behavioural presentation:
 - Attachment disorders
 - Absence of normal social responsiveness
 - Indiscriminate behaviour in relationships with adults
 - Emotionally needy
 - Compulsive stealing
 - Constant tiredness
 - Frequently absent or late at school
 - Poor self esteem
 - Destructive tendencies
 - Thrives away from home environment
 - Aggressive and impulsive behaviour
 - Disturbed peer relationships
 - Self-harming behaviour

Indicators in the parent/carer

- Dirty, unkempt presentation
- Inadequately clothed
- Inadequate social skills and poor socialisation
- Abnormal attachment to the child e.g. anxious
- Low self- esteem and lack of confidence
- Failure to meet the basic essential needs e.g. adequate food, clothes, warmth, hygiene

- Failure to meet the child's health and medical needs e.g. poor dental health; failure to attend or keep appointments with health visitor, GP or hospital; lack of GP registration; failure to seek or comply with appropriate medical treatment; failure to address parental substance misuse during pregnancy
- Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent
- Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods
- Wider parenting difficulties, may (or may not) be associated with this form of abuse c. Indicators in the family/environment
- History of neglect in the family
- Family marginalised or isolated by the community
- Family has history of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence
- History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
- Family has a past history of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement
- Dangerous or hazardous home environment including failure to use home safety equipment; risk from animals
- Poor state of home environment e.g. unhygienic facilities, lack of appropriate sleeping arrangements, inadequate ventilation (including passive smoking) and lack of adequate heating
- Lack of opportunities for pupil to play and learn

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (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.

Indicators in the child Physical presentation:

- Urinary infections, bleeding or soreness in the genital or anal areas
- Recurrent pain on passing urine or faeces
- Blood on underclothes
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Vaginal soreness or bleeding
- Pregnancy in a younger girl where the identity of the father is not disclosed and/or there is secrecy or vagueness about the identity of the father
- Physical symptoms such as injuries to the genital or anal area, bruising to buttocks, abdomen and thighs, sexually transmitted disease, presence of semen on vagina, anus, external genitalia or clothing

Emotional/behavioural presentation:

- Makes a disclosure
- Demonstrates sexual knowledge or behaviour inappropriate to age/stage of development, or that is unusually explicit
- Inexplicable changes in behaviour, such as becoming aggressive or withdrawn
- Self-harm - eating disorders, self- mutilation and suicide attempts
- Poor self-image, self-harm, self-hatred
- Reluctant to undress for PE
- Running away from home
- Poor attention / concentration (world of their own)
- Sudden changes in school work habits, become truant
- Withdrawal, isolation or excessive worrying
- Inappropriate sexualised conduct
- Sexually exploited or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners
- Wetting or other regressive behaviours e.g. thumb sucking

- Draws sexually explicit pictures
- Depression

Indicators in the parent/carer

- Comments made by the parent/carer about the child
- Lack of sexual boundaries
- Wider parenting difficulties or vulnerabilities
- Grooming behaviour
- Parent is a sex offender

Indicators in the family/environment

- Marginalised or isolated by the community
- History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence
- History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
- Past history of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement
- Family member is a sex offender

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