

**ETERNAL LIGHT SECONDARY
SCHOOL**
Safeguarding Policy
2024/25

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Designated Safeguarding Lead/s:	Mr Hassan Khan
Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC):	Mr Hassan Khan

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MALE BODY MAP

FEMALE BODY MAP

Section 1 School Commitment

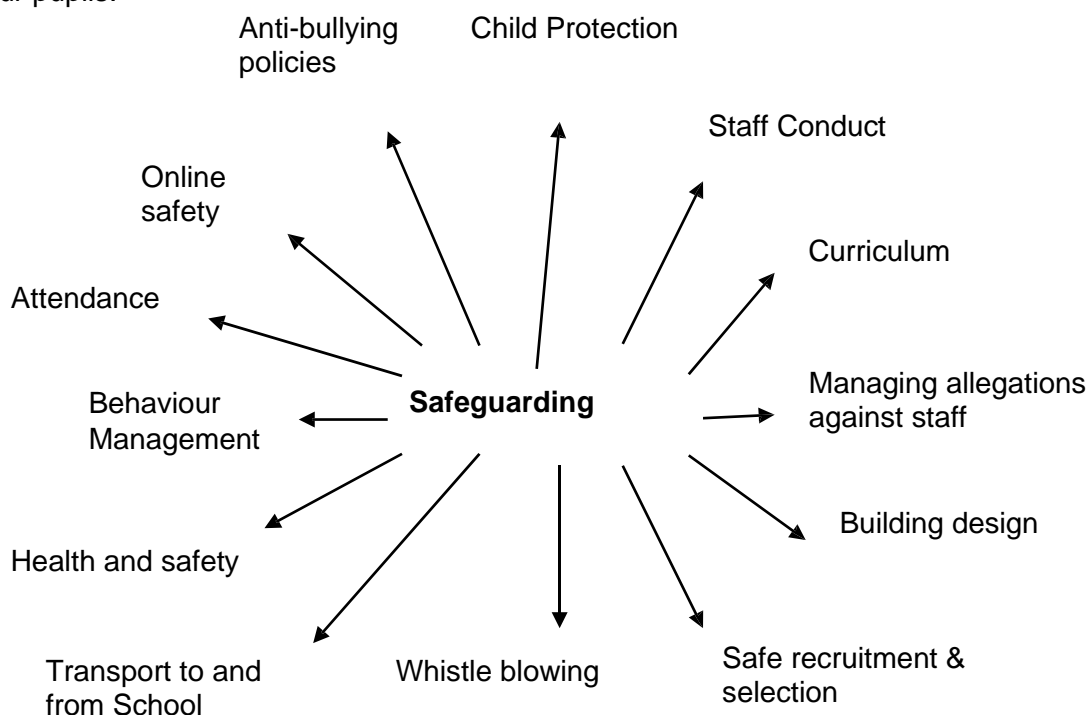
This policy applies to all adults, including volunteers, working in or on behalf of the school.

A child centred and co-ordinated approach to safeguarding

We aim to work in partnership and have an important role in multi-agency safeguarding arrangements as set out by Working Together to Safeguard Children July 2018 and Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2021, Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2024 . Everyone working in or for our school service shares an objective to help keep children and young people safe by contributing to:

- Providing a safe environment for children and young people to learn and develop in our school setting
- Identifying children and young people who are suffering or likely to suffer significant harm, and taking appropriate action with the aim of making sure they are kept safe both at home and in our school setting'

Eternal Light Secondary is committed to safeguarding and promoting the well-being of all of its pupils. Each pupil's welfare is of paramount importance. We recognise that some children *may* be especially vulnerable to abuse. We recognise that children who are abused or neglected may find it difficult to develop a sense of self-worth and to view the world in a positive way. Whilst at school, behaviour may be challenging. We recognise that they may exhibit concerning behaviours and at times this may impact on other children either directly or indirectly. We will always take a considered and sensitive approach in order that we can support all of our pupils.



Section 2 Providing a Safe and Supportive Environment

2.1 Safer Recruitment and Selection (please download guidance on DBS, Vetting and Barring)

The school pays full regard to DfE guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (September 2024)

We ensure that all appropriate measures are applied in relation to everyone who works in the school who is likely to be perceived by the children as a safe and trustworthy adult including e.g., volunteers and staff employed by contractors. Safer recruitment practice includes scrutinising applicants, verifying identity academic and vocational qualifications, obtaining professional references, checking previous employment history and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job. It also includes undertaking interviews and checking the candidates DBS status, the Children's List, Criminal Records Bureau checks and right to work in England checks.

In line with statutory changes, underpinned by regulations, the school/college will maintain a Single Central Record (SCR). This document will cover the following people:

- all staff (including supply staff, and teacher trainees on salaried routes) who work at the school: in colleges, this means those providing education to children; and
- for independent schools, including academies and free schools, all members of the proprietor body

The information that must be recorded in respect of all staff members mentioned above is whether the following checks have been carried out or certificates obtained, **and** the date on which each check was completed/certificate obtained apply:

- an identity check; This should check the name on their birth certificate.
- a barred list check
- an enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check.
- a prohibition from teaching check
- a section 128 check (for management positions as set out in paragraph 99 for independent schools, including free schools and academies)
- further checks on people who have lived or worked outside the UK: this would include recording checks for those European Economic Area (EEA) teacher sanctions and restrictions
- a check of professional qualifications
- a check to establish the person's right to work in the United Kingdom
- criminal records check for overseas applicants
- obtaining a letter (via the applicant) from the professional regulating authority in the country (or countries) in which the applicant has worked confirming that they have not imposed any sanctions or restrictions, and or that they are aware of any reason why they may be unsuitable to teach.

For supply staff, the school will include written confirmation that the employment business supplying the member of supply staff has carried out the relevant checks and obtained the appropriate certificates, whether any enhanced DBS check certificate has been provided in respect of the member of supply staff and the date that confirmation was received.

Where checks are carried out on volunteers, the school will record this on the single central record. Under no circumstances will a volunteer in respect of whom no checks have been obtained be left unsupervised or allowed to work in regulated activity with a child.

Yusuf Collector	(Head Teacher)
M Abdur Raqeeb	(Proprietor)
Feizal Patel	(Proprietor)
Ahmed Ali	(Proprietor)

The above named have undertaken Safer Recruitment in Education Training. One of the above will be involved in all staff and volunteer appointments and arrangements (including, where appropriate, contracted services).

Home-stays (Exchange Visits)

Where children from overseas are staying with UK parents as part of an exchange organised by the school, those parents will be deemed to be in 'Regulated Activity' for the duration of the stay and as such will require to submit to an enhanced DBS check including barring check. As a volunteer, all checks will be processed free of charge by the DBS. Where additional people in the host family are aged over 16 (i.e. elder siblings) the school will consider on a case-by-case risk assessment basis whether such checks are necessary.

2.2 Safe Working Practice

Our school will comply with the current Safe Practice guidance to be found in Bradford Safeguarding Procedures at www.saferbradford.co.uk.

Safe working practice ensures that pupils are safe and that all staff:

- We practice safer recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children in every academy (see Safer Recruitment Selection policy).
- We ensure staff are aware of how to conduct themselves with students and give regular training on child protection and safeguarding. All staff in school have read Part 1 (or, if they do not work directly with children, Annex A) of Keeping Children Safe in Education (Sept 2024) and re-read it on an annual basis to ensure a common understanding that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in safeguarding children.
- We carry out appropriate risk assessments in school activities (e.g., educational visits) and also for individual children as necessary.
- We have a strong emphasis on students' voices through the student council, faculty reviews, policy reviews, and the employment of key staff.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead undertakes formal re-designation training at least every 2 years with a recognised trainer.
- are responsible for their own actions and behaviour and should avoid any conduct which would lead any reasonable person to question their motivation and intentions;
- work in an open and transparent way;
- work with other colleagues where possible in situations open to question
- discuss and/or take advice from school management over any incident which may give rise to concern;
- record any incidents or decisions made;
- apply the same professional standards regardless of gender, sexuality or disability
- comply and are aware of the confidentiality policy

- Are aware that breaches of the law and other professional guidelines could result in criminal or disciplinary action being taken against them.
- Proprietors ensure that all trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction. This training equips them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge to test and assure themselves that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place in schools and colleges are effective and support the delivery of a robust whole school approach to safeguarding. Their training is regularly updated.
- Proprietors are aware of their obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998 21, the Equality Act 2010, (including the Public Sector Equality Duty²³), and the local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. That it is unlawful for schools and colleges to act in a way that is incompatible with the Convention.
- The specific convention rights applying to schools and colleges are:
 - Article 3: the right to freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment (an absolute right)
 - Article 8: the right to respect for private and family life (a qualified right) includes a duty to protect individuals' physical and psychological integrity
 - Article 14: requires that all of the rights and freedoms set out in the Act must be protected and applied without discrimination, 25 and
 - Protocol 1, Article 2: protects the right to education.
- Being subjected to harassment, violence and or abuse, including that of a sexual nature, may breach any or all of these rights, depending on the nature of the conduct and the circumstances.
- According to the Equality Act, schools and colleges must not unlawfully discriminate against pupils because of their sex, race, disability, religion or belief, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, or sexual orientation (protected characteristics). This includes a duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people, including those with long term conditions.

School staff having concerns about another member of staff:

- Staff members having concerns about another member of staff will report these to the headteacher.
- Where staff members have concerns about the headteacher, these will be reported to the proprietor of an independent school. Where the headteacher is the proprietor then the concern should be reported to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)
- School staff having concerns about safeguarding practices:
 - Co-ordinate annual statutory training as well as regular training and information updates for all staff to keep child protection and the welfare of children paramount.
 - Ensure all staff read and understand the latest version of Keeping Children Safe in Education, this policy, and related policies and guidance as signposted by the DSL and senior leadership team.
 - Encourage a culture of listening to children, including taking any concerns or disclosures seriously and ensuring children do not feel that they are causing a problem or

inconvenience, feel reassured and not shamed, and taking account of their wishes and feelings in any measures the school may put in place to protect them.

- All staff should also ensure students are not contacted in school and out of hours for personal use and utilised for services other than what is authorised by school. If unsure, please ask. This includes other religious work / services / organisations that staff may be affiliated to.
- All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practices and potential failures in the school or college's safeguarding regime and that such concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.
- Appropriate whistleblowing procedures, are in place within the school and can be read in further detail by accessing the separate school whistleblowing policy.
- Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their senior leadership or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them by accessing; www.gov.uk/whistleblowing or alternatively www.gov.uk/government/news/home-office-launches-child-abuse-whistleblowing-helpline

2.3 Risk Assessments

Risk assessments are taken seriously and used to good effect to promote safety. Risk assessments are available for all aspects of the school's work. Where relevant, risk assessments are carried out for individual pupils, and supported by action plans identifying how potential risks would be managed.

Individual risk assessments are also used when deciding a response to a child demonstrating potentially harmful behaviour such as sexually harmful behaviour or when identifying whether a child who may be particularly vulnerable, such as a child at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation.

2.4 Safeguarding Information for pupils

All pupils in our school are aware of a number of staff who they can talk to. The school is committed to ensuring that pupils are aware of behaviour towards them that is not acceptable and how they can keep themselves safe. All pupils know that we have a senior member of staff (DSL) with responsibility for child protection and know who this is. We inform pupils of whom they might talk to, both in and out of school their right to be listened to and heard and what steps can be taken to protect them from harm. PSHCE and online safety awareness materials we use to help pupils learn how to keep safe are ChildLine, NSPCC, Police, Stranger Danger, and Anti-bullying.

Our school will ensure that pupils are made aware that information can be found at helplines such as NSPCC, BSCB etc.

School's arrangements for consulting with and listening to pupils are through the school pastoral system as well as peer School councils and help and support prefects.

We make pupils aware of these arrangements by regular assemblies, posters around the school and weekly tutor time support.

Prevention through education

All students are supported to make a successful transition between phases and then into adulthood, whether into employment, further / higher education, or training, and to enjoy and achieve throughout their time at school.

Opportunities to teach about safeguarding, including online safety, should be personalised and contextualised to take into account children's individual needs as well as making content appropriate for those who have pre-existing vulnerabilities including having been the victim of abuse.

Sufficient time, including planning and opportunities for responsive intervention, will be dedicated to a carefully structured PSHE or equivalent curriculum, including RSE and RHE (see separate policies), careers, and specific age-appropriate teaching of child protection themes.

2.5 Partnership with Parents

Eternal Light shares a purpose with parents to educate and keep children safe from harm. The school regularly reminds parents on how they can report concerns if they are worried a child is at risk of harm by alerting them to the information for parents at www.saferbradford.co.uk, www.nspcc.org.uk; www.ceop.gov.uk.

We are committed to working with parents positively, openly, and honestly. We ensure that all parents are treated with respect, dignity, and courtesy. We respect parents' rights to privacy and confidentiality and will not share sensitive information unless we have permission or it is necessary to do so in order to protect a child.

Eternal Light Secondary will share with parents any concerns we may have about their child unless doing so may place a child at risk of harm (see 3 Action by Designated Safeguarding Lead)

All staff should also ensure students are not contacted in school and out of hours for personal use and utilised for services other than what is authorised by school. If unsure, please ask. This includes other religious work / services / organisations that staff may be affiliated to.

We encourage parents to discuss any concerns they may have with the headteacher Mr Yusuf Collector or any one of the proprietors Mr Abdur Raqeeb, Mr Feizal Patel or Mr Ahmed Ali.

The school's child protection policy is available by accessing the school website or a written copy will be provided on request to the school office.

Eternal Light Secondary School is committed to ensuring the welfare and safety of all children in school. All Bradford schools, including Eternal Light, follow the Bradford Safeguarding Children Board procedures. The school will, in most circumstances, endeavour to discuss all concerns with parents about their children. However, there may be exceptional circumstances when the school will discuss concerns with Duty and Advice and/or the Police without parental knowledge (in accordance with Bradford Safeguarding Children Procedures). The school will, of course, always aim to maintain a positive relationship with all parents.

2.6 Partnerships with others

Our school recognises that it is essential to establish positive and effective working relationships with other agencies who are partners in Bradford Safeguarding Children Board.

There is a joint responsibility on all these agencies to share information to ensure the safeguarding of all children.

2.7 Role of the designated safeguarding lead

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

On induction, all staff are advised of the names of their Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) and wider safeguarding team (sometimes referred to as Deputy DSLs). The school ensures that the DSL and Deputy DSLs have a high profile among staff and students.

Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead for Child Protection:

Lead on all aspects of safeguarding and child protection including online safety.

Oversee staff referrals through the online platform.

Seek advice and guidance in line with the local safeguarding board's practice.

Make referrals to children's social care if there is a concern that the child is suffering significant harm or is likely to do so, understanding that all referrals are child-centered and the needs of the child are paramount.

Ensure the voice of the child is heard and that the unique characteristics of the child within their family and community context is communicated.

Make a referral to the National Referral Mechanism if there are any concerns that a child may be a potential victim of slavery or human trafficking.

Be alert to the specific needs of children in need, for example, those with special educational needs and young carers.

Refer promptly all cases of suspected child abuse to the local social services department. In the case of a social worker attending school to see the student following a referral, if the student's parent arrives to collect the student before the social worker, it must be remembered that we have no right to prevent the removal of the student. However, if there are clear signs of physical risk or threat, the police should be called.

Work with the Headteacher in informing the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for child protection concerns (all cases which concern a staff member), Disclosure and Barring Service (cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child), and/or the police (cases where a crime may have been committed).

Act as a source of support, advice, and expertise to staff on matters of safety and safeguarding, and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.

Attend all child protection multi-agency conferences and contribute to child protection plans. Understand the role of other child protection and safeguarding agencies.

The school's Designated Safeguarding Lead (**DSL**) with responsibility for child protection, undertakes appropriate child safeguarding training and inter-agency working training (provided by the Bradford Safeguarding Children Board).

The DSL and any deputies will undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. The training should be updated every two years. In addition to their formal training, their knowledge and skills will be updated (for example, via e- bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments), at regular intervals, **but at least annually**, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.

The designated safeguarding also takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place).

Manage referrals

The designated safeguarding lead is expected to refer cases:

1. of suspected abuse and neglect to the local authority children's social care as required and support staff who make referrals to local authority children's social care
2. to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required and support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme
3. where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required, and

4. where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required. NPCC - When to call the police should help understand when to consider calling the police and what to expect when working with the police

Raising awareness

The designated safeguarding lead should:

1. ensure each member of staff has access to, and understands, the school or college's child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part-time staff
2. ensure the school or college's child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this
3. ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents know that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school or college in this
4. link with the safeguarding partner arrangements to make sure staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements
5. help promote educational outcomes by sharing information about welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children who have or have had a social worker are experiencing with teachers and school and college leadership staff

Holding and sharing information

The designated safeguarding lead should be equipped to:

1. understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and college, and with other schools and colleges on transfer including in-year and between primary and secondary education, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations and practitioners
2. understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR), and
3. be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of all concerns, discussions and decisions made including the rationale for those decisions. This should include instances where referrals were or were not made to another agency such as LA children's social care or the Prevent program etc.

Providing support to staff

Training should support the designated safeguarding lead in developing expertise, so they can support and advise staff and help them feel confident on welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters. This includes specifically to:

1. ensure that staff are supported during the referrals processes, and
2. support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support.

The Head teacher and all other school staff, including non-teaching staff, will receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training which is regularly updated. In addition, all staff members will receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via e-mail, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required, **but at least annually**, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

The Basic Awareness of Child Abuse and Neglect online training can be accessed at www.saferbradford.co.uk.

All staff (including temporary staff and volunteers) are provided with the school's child safeguarding policy and informed of school's child protection arrangements on induction.

2.8 Support, Advice and Guidance for Staff

Staff will be supported by the school, the Local Authority and professional associations. The designated Safeguarding Lead for Child Protection will be supported by the Safeguarding advice team. Advice is available from Bradford Safeguarding Children's Board and the Police Child Safeguarding Unit (See Contacts List Appendix 1) as well as the Safeguarding Duty Co-ordinator or Duty LADO at BSCB.

We ensure all staff has training in child protection procedures at induction. These procedures follow the guidelines set out by Ofsted, Circular 10 / 95, Safeguarding Children in Education 2004 and Keeping Children Safe in Education (2024). Staff will be updated annually to ensure everyone is trained in how to respond appropriately and sensitively to child protection concerns. Staff training is tailored to the role of the individual.

All staff should be aware of systems within their school or college which support safeguarding, and these should be explained to them as part of staff induction.

This includes the:

- child protection policy (which should amongst other things also include the policy and procedures to deal with child-on-child abuse)
- behaviour policy (which should include measures to prevent bullying, including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- staff behaviour policy
- low-level concerns policy
- allegations against staff and whistleblowing policy
- safeguarding response to children who are absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions and/or prolonged periods. Keeping Children Safe in Education (2024)
- staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to local authority children's social care and for statutory assessments⁷ under the Children Act 1989, especially section 17 (children in need) and section 47 (a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm) that may follow a referral, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.
- All staff receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety which includes an understanding of the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring).

We operate a 'zero-tolerance' approach to peer-on-peer abuse, including bullying, cyberbullying, and prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead undertakes formal re-designation training at least every 2 years with a recognised trainer.

2.9 Alternative Provision

This school is committed to safeguarding our children even if they are placed in alternative provisions a period of time within the school day/week. We, therefore, seek written reassurance that any Alternative Provision provider has acceptable safeguarding practices in place including;

their response to concerns about a child; safer recruitment processes; attendance and child missing education procedures; and appropriate information sharing procedures. The school will also obtain a written statement from the provider that they have completed all the vetting and barring checks that are necessary for their staff.

When organising work placements, the school will ensure that the placement provider has policies and procedures in place to safeguard pupils.

Where a school places a pupil with an alternative provision provider, it continues to be responsible for the safeguarding of that pupil and should be satisfied that the placement meets the pupil's needs.

The cohort of pupils in Alternative Provision often have complex needs, it is important that governing bodies and proprietors of these settings are aware of the additional risk of harm that their pupils may be vulnerable to.

The department has issued two pieces of statutory guidance to which commissioners of Alternative Provision should have regard: • Alternative Provision DFE statutory guidance, and • Education for children with health needs who cannot attend school - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) – DFE statutory guidance. (Keeping children safe in education, 2024)

Section 3 Ensuring that Children are Safe at School and at Home

3.1 Child Protection Procedures

Teachers and other adults in school are well placed to observe any physical, emotional or behavioural signs which indicate that a child may be suffering significant harm. The relationships between staff, pupils, parents, and the public which foster respect, confidence and trust can lead to disclosures of abuse, and/or school staff being alerted to concerns.

All staff should also ensure students are not contacted in school and out of hours for personal use and utilised for services other than what is authorised by school. If unsure, please ask. This includes other religious work / services / organisations that staff may be affiliated to.

Definitions

(‘Working Together’ 2018 and ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ 2024)

A child: any person under the age of 18 years.

Harm means ill-treatment or impairment of health and development, including, for example, impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another;

Development means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development;

Health includes physical and mental health; maltreatment includes sexual abuse and other forms of ill-treatment which are not physical.

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional 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 adults or another child or children.

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

Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. 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 a 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, 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 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.

Neglect: 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 care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Abuse, neglect and exploitation (Keeping children safe in education 2024)

All staff should be aware of the indicators of abuse, neglect and exploitation (see below), understanding that children can be at risk of harm inside and outside of the school/college, inside and outside of home, and online. Exercising professional curiosity and knowing what to look for is vital for the early identification of abuse and neglect so that staff are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.

All school staff should be aware that abuse, neglect, exploitation, and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events and cannot be covered by one definition or one label alone. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap.

All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual abuse (including harassment and exploitation), domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse), criminal exploitation, serious youth violence, county lines and radicalisation.

All staff are aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse and other risks online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse and other risks will take place concurrently both online and offline. Children can also abuse other children online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic/misandrist 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.

All staff follow the schools Child Protection Procedures which are consistent with 'Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018' and the Bradford Safeguarding Children Board guidance.

It is **not** the responsibility of the school staff to investigate welfare concerns or determine the truth of any disclosure or allegation. All members of staff however, have a duty to recognise concerns and maintain an open mind. Accordingly, all concerns regarding the welfare of pupils will be recorded and discussed with the designated safeguarding lead with responsibility for child protection (or the deputy DSL in the absence of the designated person) prior to any discussion with parents.

Where a member of staff is recognising signs or indicators that a child may have unmet needs or welfare concerns these will always be passed on to the Designated Safeguarding Lead to ensure that any appropriate interventions and/or referrals can be actioned. The DSL will use the Bradford framework for making safeguarding decisions to determine the threshold of concern and then will determine whether this can be dealt with within school or whether this may require an Early Intervention.

Upskirting

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

Although this harassment is known as “upskirting”, people of any gender can be victims. Photos can be taken under any item of clothing including shorts and trousers. Content related to this is added to the sub-section of KCSIE on peer-on-peer abuse, but it is worth noting that staff are at risk of harassment in this way as well as pupils.

Sexting/ Sharing nudes and semi-nudes

There is a number of definitions of sexting but, for the purposes of this policy, sexting is simply defined as images or videos generated by children under the age of 18, or of children under the age of 18, that are of a sexual nature or are indecent. These images are shared between young people and/or adults via a mobile phone, handheld device or website with people they may not even know. Sexting may be categorised as:

Aggravated incidents of sexting involving criminal or abusive elements beyond the creation of an image. These include further elements, adult involvement or criminal or abusive behaviour by minors such as sexual abuse, extortion, threats, malicious conduct arising from personal conflicts, or creation or sending or showing of images without the knowledge or against the will of a minor who was pictured.

Experimental incidents of sexting involve youths taking pictures of themselves to share with established boy or girlfriends, to create romantic interest in other youth, or for reasons such as attention seeking. There is no criminal element (and certainly no criminal intent) beyond the creation and sending of the images and no apparent malice or lack of willing participation.

Young people involved in sharing sexual videos and pictures may be committing a criminal offence. Specifically, crimes involving indecent photographs (including pseudo images) of a person under 18 years of age fall under Section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1978 and Section 160 Criminal Justice Act 1998.

At Eternal Light School we believe that all children have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. Children should be free from harm by adults in the school and other students.

We recognise that some students will sometimes negatively affect the learning and wellbeing of others and their behaviour will be dealt with under the school's Behaviour Policy.

Occasionally, allegations may be made against students by others in the school, which are of a safeguarding nature. Safeguarding issues raised in this way may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. It is likely that to be considered a safeguarding allegation against a pupil, some of the following features will be found.

The Allegation:

- is made against an older pupil and refers to their behaviour towards a younger pupil or a more vulnerable pupil
- is of a serious nature, possibly including a criminal offence
- raises risk factors for other pupils in the school
- indicates that other pupils may have been affected by this student
- indicates that young people outside the school may be affected by this student

In cases of `sexting', Eternal Light School will follow the guidance given to schools and colleges by the UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) published in December 2020: Sharing nudes and semi-nudes Advice for education settings working with children and young people Responding to incidents and safeguarding children and young people.

In the latest advice for schools and colleges (UKCIS, 2020), this is defined as the sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams online by young people under the age of 18. This could be via social media, gaming platforms, chat apps or forums. It could also involve sharing between devices via services like Apple's Air-Drop which works offline. Alternative terms used by children and young people may include 'dick pics' or 'pics'.

The motivations for taking and sharing nude and semi-nude images, videos and live streams are not always sexually or criminally motivated.

This advice does not apply to adults sharing nudes or semi-nudes of under 18-year olds. This is a form of child sexual abuse and must be referred to the police as a matter of urgency.

3.2 Supporting the child and partnership with parents

The school recognises that the child's welfare is paramount, however good child protection practice and outcomes rely on a positive, open, and honest working partnership with parents.

Whilst we may, on occasion, need to make referrals without consultation with parents, we will make every effort to maintain a positive working relationship with them whilst fulfilling our duties to protect any child.

We will provide a secure, caring, supportive and protective relationship for the child.

Children will be given a proper explanation (appropriate to age and understanding) of what action is being taken on their behalf and why.

We will endeavour always to preserve the privacy, dignity and right to confidentiality of the child and parents. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will determine which members of staff "need to know" personal information and what they "need to know" for the purpose of supporting and protecting the child.

3.3 The Prevent Duty

Under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, Eternal Light Secondary is aware that we must have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism, and that this is known as the Prevent Duty.

In order to fulfil the Prevent Duty staff have received training to help them to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and the school is committed to accessing further training to ensure that all staff are up to date and aware of this duty. If staff do identify children for whom this may be a concern, they should apply the usual referral process and Child Protection procedures and pass this information to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

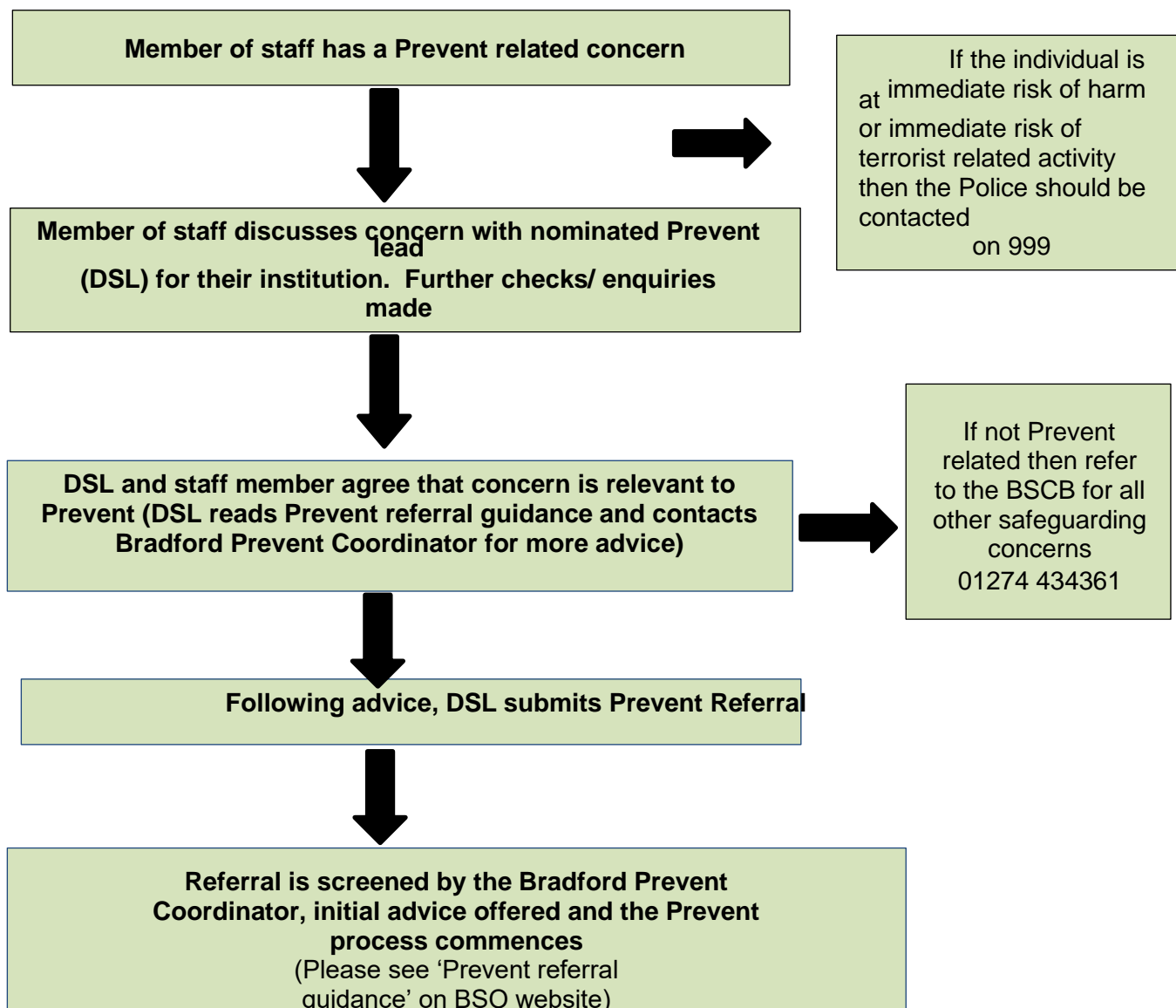
The Designated Safeguarding Lead will contact the Prevent Coordinator should there be concerns about a child or family linked to potential radicalisation or extremism. The Prevent Coordinator will then assist the DSL regarding whether a referral is appropriate and whether this child or family will need to be referred to the Channel Panel.

Eternal Light Secondary will also incorporate the promotion of fundamental British Values into the Safeguarding Curriculum and/or PSHE in order to help build pupils' resilience and enable them to challenge extremist views. School will provide a safe space in which children and staff can understand the risks associated with terrorism and develop the knowledge and skills to be able to challenge extremist arguments.

Radicalisation will also be considered within current Online Safety policies, procedures and curriculum in terms of having suitable filtering and monitoring in place and also raising awareness with staff, parents and children about the increased risk of online radicalisation, through the use of the internet, social media and Gaming. Staff should also be aware that for personal use they are not to utilise the skills of the students to create, edit, upload and manage any type of social media material on the world wide web both in school and out of school.

For more information about Prevent in Bradford, including referral forms and project examples please visit the Bradford Prevent website on bso.bradford.gov.uk or contact the Prevent Co-ordinator, Danielle King on 01274 437770 / 07870 991647 or via email: danielle.king@bradford.gov.uk

Bradford Prevent Referral pathway



3.4 Child Sexual Exploitation/ Child criminal and Exploitation (CCE)

Eternal Light Secondary is aware that; Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a form of child 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 or 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 through the use of technology. (Child sexual exploitation: Definition and a guide for practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from child sexual exploitation (2017).

Staff have been made aware of some of the key indicators of CSE by training provided by DSL. In addition, Eternal Light Secondary appreciates that it has a role to play in the prevention of CSE within its Safeguarding curriculum. Liaising outside of hours with students can also lead to such scenarios hence the school does not allow any personal contact with students in and outside of school.

If staff do identify children for whom CSE may be a concern they will apply the usual referral process and Child Protection procedures and pass this information to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The DSL can then refer cases where relevant to BSCB. Eternal Light Secondary also appreciates that they have a role to play in sharing intelligence relevant to perpetrators of CSE,

and therefore if such information should come to light within school the DSL will share this appropriately with the police.

Child criminal and Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial or another advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence.

The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines, see page 85 for more information), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or threatening other young people.

Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources. The abuse can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence. Victims can be exploited even when activity appears consensual and it should be noted exploitation as well as being physical can be facilitated and/or take place online.

3.5 Female Genital Mutilation

Eternal Light Secondary understands that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, and know that FGM is illegal in the UK, is a form of child abuse and has long-lasting harmful consequences. Eternal Light Secondary is aware that Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers to report to the police where they discover that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18 years of age. This mandatory duty commenced in October 2015.

Staff are aware of the indicators of FGM and if they were to directly observe (if involved in intimate care) or indirectly become aware of other potential indicators they should apply the usual referral process and Child Protection procedures and pass this information to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The DSL can then make appropriate referrals to Duty and Assessment and/or the Police as is their mandatory duty.

3.6 Domestic Abuse

Eternal Light Secondary understands that the cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional harm. Children can be victims of domestic abuse. They may see, hear, or experience the effects of abuse at home and/or suffer domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse). All of which can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development, and ability to learn.

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

If staff do identify children for whom Domestic Abuse may be a concern, they should apply the usual referral process and Child Protection procedures and pass this information to the Designated Safeguarding.

Lead (DSL). The DSL can then refer cases where relevant to BSCB. Where DV Notifications are received from the Domestic DAAT (Drug and Alcohol Action Team), this information will be added to a child's chronology and child protection record to ensure that appropriate support can be provided where necessary.

Indicators of abuse and neglect (Keeping children safe in education 2024)

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear or experience its effects. Children may be abused in a family or in an

institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

(Keeping children safe in education 2024)

3.7 Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage, and pressure or abuse is used. It is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.

Staff at Eternal Light Secondary understand that likewise this is a potential Safeguarding issue and thus they would pass on concerns by applying the usual referral process and Child Protection procedures and pass this information to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

3.8 Peer on Peer Abuse

Peer on peer abuse: All staff should be aware that children can abuse other children, this can happen both inside and outside of school, as well as online, and that no reports being made does not mean that peer on peer abuse is taking place. The school will ensure all staff are able to recognise the indicators and signs of peer on peer abuse and know how to identify and respond to it.

Ensuring all staff are knowledgeable about the different forms of peer-on-peer abuse, which includes (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 that facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration, and sexual assault (this may include an online element that facilitates, threatens, and/or encourages physical abuse)
- 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-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery)
- upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or to cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm
- initiation/ hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element.

3.9 Youth Produced Sexual Imagery/ What do we mean by sharing nudes and semi-nudes?

Where there is a disclosure or the school becomes aware that a child may have been involved in sending 'youth-produced sexual imagery' which is sometimes referred to as 'sexting' it will refer to the guidance in the document 'Sexting in Schools and Colleges, responding to incidents and Safeguarding young people' published by (UKCIS) (2020). Staff understand that when an incident involving youth produced sexual imagery comes to their attention:

- The incident should be referred to the DSL as soon as possible
- The DSL should hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff
- There should be subsequent interviews with the young people involved (if appropriate)
- Parents should be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the young person at risk of harm
- At any point in the process if there is a concern a young person has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately

- What to do if an incident comes to your attention
- Report it to your Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or equivalent immediately. Your setting's child protection policy should outline codes of practice to be followed.
- Never view, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery yourself, or ask a child to share or download – this is illegal.
- If you have already viewed the imagery by accident (e.g. if a young person has showed it to you before you could ask them not to), report this to the DSL (or equivalent) and seek support.
- Do not delete the imagery or ask the young person to delete it.
- Do not ask the child/children or young person(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery. This is the responsibility of the DSL (or equivalent).
- Do not share information about the incident with other members of staff, the young person(s) it involves or their, or other, parents and/or carers.
- Do not say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved.
- Do explain to them that you need to report it and reassure them that they will receive support and help from the DSL (or equivalent).

We will also refer to:

The DfE guidance *Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people* (UKCIS, 2020)

3.10 Attendance and Children Missing from Education

All staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm. Behaviours linked to issues such as drug taking and/or alcohol misuse, **unexplainable and/or persistent absences from education**, serious violence (including that linked to county lines), radicalisation and consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos can be signs that children are at risk. (Keeping children safe in education 2024)

Eternal Light Secondary understands that poor attendance can be an indicator of concern for children with welfare and safeguarding concerns, and thus ensures that information is shared with relevant agencies. Likewise, school understands that a parent failing to inform the school that a child has an authorised absence could be a cause for concern and thus the school will follow the 'First Day Calling' procedure.

Eternal Light Secondary appreciates that the Local Authority has a Statutory Duty to ensure that all children and young people of compulsory school age receive suitable and appropriate education. Eternal Light Secondary will support the Authority in ensuring that this duty is carried out effectively. There are specific duties in respect of Children Missing Education (CME) and there are strict guidelines in respect of both the definition of CME and the legalities of deleting a pupil from a school roll.

Eternal Light Secondary understands that it is essential that Eternal Light Secondary will contact the Local Authority Education Safeguarding Team on 01274 434361 to inform them where any pupil has been absent for 10 consecutive days without a reason being provided for the absence.

In accordance with the School Attendance (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2024, Eternal Light school will make a return to the local authority when a pupil's name is deleted from the admission register. (Keeping children safe in education 2024)

3.11 Child Criminal Exploitation: County Lines

Eternal Light Secondary recognise that criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns. Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs. The school will consider whether a referral to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) should be undertaken in order to safeguard that child and/or other children. ([National Referral Mechanism Guidance](#))

3.12 Contextual Safeguarding

Eternal Light Secondary recognises that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside the school. All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead will consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding, which simply means assessments of children should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety

and/or welfare. The school will provide as much information as possible to children's social care as part of any referral undertaken.

3.13 Children with Family Members in Prison

Eternal Light Secondary understands that children who have members of their family in prison are more likely to underachieve and fail to reach their potential than their peers and may require specific services and support. Families and children of people in prison will be seen as families first and school will work to ensure their needs are appropriately met. This will include providing support to ensure the voice of the child is considered when seeking contact with a family member in prison.

3.14 Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children

Sexual violence and sexual harassment involving children at the school is a form of peer-on-peer abuse. Sexual violence involves the criminal sexual offences defined in the Sexual Offences Act 2003. Sexual Harassment is defined as unwanted conduct of a sexual nature and can include online behaviour. Neither is acceptable and will not be tolerated by the school.

School take all such reports seriously and they will receive the same high standard of care that any other safeguarding concern receives. A multi-agency approach will be undertaken when responding to all such complaints; however the school will always take immediate action to protect children despite the actions of any other agency. These actions may include an immediate risk assessment in respect of the needs of the child victim and will address any risks identified to any child in respect of an alleged perpetrator of sexual violence or sexual harassment to ensure children are protected from harm. Any risk assessment will be fluid and may change to reflect any developments during the management of the case.

All such reports will be managed by the Designated Safeguarding Lead. There are a number of options the school may consider in respect of the management of a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment between children and each case will receive an appropriate bespoke response once all the facts are known. Irrespective of any potential criminal outcome, the school have a duty to safeguarding all children and may deal with any such report on a balance of probability basis when considering the outcomes for children involved. Should an outcome involve a move to an alternative school for any child then full information sharing of the case will be undertaken with the Designated Safeguarding Lead professional at that school.

The school will make sure victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously, regardless of how long it has taken them to come forward, and that they will be supported and kept safe. Abuse that occurs online or outside of the school or college should not be downplayed and should be treated equally seriously.

Victims will not be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor will a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. It is important to explain that the law is in place to protect children and young people rather than criminalise them, and this should be explained in such a way that avoids alarming or distressing them.

The designated safeguarding lead is likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to advise on the initial response by the school or college. Important considerations will include:

- the wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment. Victims should be given as much control as is reasonably possible over decisions regarding how any investigation will be progressed and any support that they will be offered. This will however need to be balanced with the school's or college's duty and responsibilities to protect other children
- the nature of the alleged incident(s), including whether a crime may have been committed and/or whether HSB has been displayed
- the ages of the children involved
- the developmental stages of the children involved

- any power imbalance between the children. For example, is/are the alleged perpetrator(s) significantly older, more mature, confident and well known social standing? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?
- if the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse (sexual abuse can be accompanied by other forms of abuse and a sustained pattern may not just be of a sexual nature)
- that sexual violence and sexual harassment can take place within intimate 1:1 personal relationships between children
- importance of understanding intra familial harms and any necessary support for siblings following incidents
- are there ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or school or college staff, and
- other related issues and wider context, including any links to child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation.

3.15 Carrying Knives/offensive weapons and gang culture

Bringing and carrying a knife/offensive weapon onto school/college premises is a Criminal Offence and immediate action will be taken by calling the police and informing the informed. The guidance on Searching, Screening and Confiscation for Head teachers, schools and Governors, January 2018 will be consulted and the school/college will consider and may apply the disciplinary procedure. If a member of staff suspects a pupil/student being involved in gang culture, this is a Safeguarding concern and will require a discussion with the Designated Safeguarding Lead who will seek advice from agencies and professionals including reference to the Safeguarding procedures as outlined by the local authority. The pupil/student may be an exploited child and victim to which the school/college will offer support

3.16 What school and college staff should look out for Children who may require Early Help

Any child may benefit from early help, but all school and college staff should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- is disabled or has certain health conditions and has specific additional needs
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care plan)
- has a mental health need
- is a young carer
- is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines
- is frequently missing/goes missing from education, home or care,
 - has experienced multiple suspensions, is at risk of being permanently excluded from schools, colleges and in Alternative Provision or a Pupil Referral Unit.
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, sexual and/or criminal exploitation
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- has a parent or carer in custody, or is affected by parental offending
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
 - is misusing alcohol and other drugs themselves
- is at risk of so-called 'honour'-based abuse such as Female Genital Mutilation or Forced Marriage
- is a privately fostered child. (Keeping children safe in education 2024)

These children are therefore more vulnerable; this School/College will identify who their vulnerable children are, ensuring all Staff and Volunteers know the processes to secure advice, help and support where needed.

When using reasonable force this is in line with national guidelines and takes into account individual pupil needs and risk management /care plans and in particular with regard to SEND.

Schools and colleges, as relevant agencies, should be part of discussions with statutory safeguarding partners to agree the levels for the different types of assessment and services to be commissioned and delivered, as part of the local arrangements.

In line with managing internally, the school or college may decide that the children involved do not require referral to statutory services but may benefit from early help. Early help is support for children of all ages that improves a family's resilience and outcomes or reduces the chance of a problem getting worse. Providing early help is more effective in promoting the welfare of children than reacting later. Early help can be particularly useful to address non-violent HSB and may prevent escalation of sexual violence. It is particularly important that the designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) know what the local early help process is and how and where to access support.

3.17 Looked After Children

All staff recognise that looked After Children and care leavers are more vulnerable than other children, often having poorer educational outcomes; therefore, ensuring their wellbeing, safety and welfare, helping them to reach their potential which includes the looked after child who is moving on. The school/college will also ensure that care leavers are supported with pathways including liaison with the local authority.

3.18 Online Safety

The school recognises that its pupils will use mobile phones and computers at some time in their lives. They are a source of fun, entertainment, communication, and education. Despite the published age restrictions, children increasingly use electronic equipment on a daily basis to access the internet and share content and images via social networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, MSN, Discord, Snapchat, and Instagram.

The school recognises that it is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate material online. In response to this, the school is committed to:

- Ensuring a whole school approach to online safety that protects and educates both staff and students in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in and escalate concerns where possible.
- Ensure staff do not contact students for personal use to safeguard them from any form of accusation
- Ensuring awareness of the 'four Cs' of online risk – content, contact, conduct, and commerce – amongst both staff and students and having policies and procedures in place to address all areas of risk.
- Where children are being asked to learn online at home, to have regard to the DfE advice regarding remote education as well as Safeguarding Policy September 2021 advice provided by the NSPCC and PSHE Association, as reflected on the Online Safety and Acceptable Use of Technology policy.

Pupils may also be distressed or harmed by accessing inappropriate websites that promote unhealthy lifestyles, extremist behaviour and criminal activity. Four main areas of risk include:

content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material; for example, pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views;

contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example, commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children or young adults; and

conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images, or online bullying.

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

- The school has Impero filtering and monitoring technology on all devices used by staff and students in the school.
- The school has appropriate levels of e-security/cybersecurity protection procedures in place for staff and students and for these to be regularly reviewed in order to keep up with changes in the sector.
- For all aspects of online safety to be regularly reviewed in order to keep up with the latest changes to technology, risk and potential harms in this rapidly evolving sector.

The school does not allow access to social media sites on its computers and blocks it at computer router level. Other harmful sites are also blocked such as gambling, pornography, extremist sites etc. Whilst no blocking system can fully eliminate access to harmful sites, the school monitors the use of its computers, both live and historically on a regular basis as an additional measure of protection for pupils.

Prepare for the next harmful online challenge and online hoax

The safeguarding lead will undertake a case-by-case assessment, establishing the scale and nature of the possible risk to your children and young people, including considering (where the evidence allows) if the risk is a national one or is it localised to your area, or even just your institution. Quick local action may prevent a local online hoax or local harmful online challenge going viral (quickly and widely spread).

The DSL should check the factual basis of any harmful online challenge or online hoax with a known, reliable and trustworthy source, such as the Professional Online Safety Helpline from the UK Safer Internet Centre. Where harmful online challenges or online hoaxes appear to be local (rather than large scale national ones) local safeguarding advice, such as from the local authority or local police force, may also be appropriate and helpful.

Eternal Light Schools is in regular contact with parents and carers to reinforce the importance of children being safe online and explain what systems school uses to filter and monitor online use. We also make parents and carers to be aware of what their children are being asked to do online, including the sites they will be asked to access and be clear who from the school (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online.

3.19 ABUSE LINKED TO FAITH, BELIEFS, AND CULTURE

Child abuse is never acceptable in any community, in any culture, in any religion, under any circumstances. However, some children are subject to certain kinds of child abuse linked to their faith, belief or culture and this includes abuse that might arise through a belief in spirit possession or other spiritual or religious beliefs.

This kind of abuse can also include;

- Belief in concept of witchcraft, magic or voodoo
- Demons or the devil acting through children or leading them astray
- The evil eye or djinns and dakini
- Ritual or muti murders
- Breast Ironing
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Honour based violence and Forced Marriage
- Chastisement of a child in a Place of Worship

3.20 Children who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning their gender

Eternal Light Secondary understands that a young person may be LGBT which is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm. However, children who are LGBT can be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be LGBT (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who identify as LGBT. It is therefore vital that staff endeavor to reduce the additional barriers faced, and provide a safe space for them to speak out or share their concerns with members of staff.

When supporting a gender questioning child, the school should take a cautious approach and consider the broad range of their individual needs, in partnership with the child's parents (other than in the exceptionally rare circumstances where involving parents would constitute a significant risk of harm to the child), including any clinical advice that is available and how to address wider vulnerabilities such as the risk of bullying. The schools should refer to our Guidance for Schools and Colleges in relation to Gender Questioning Children, when deciding how to proceed.

Section 4

Allegations regarding Person(s) Working in or on behalf of School (including Volunteers)

Where an allegation is made against any person working in or on behalf of the school that he or she has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child
- possibly committed a criminal offense against or related to a child; or
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm to children.

We will apply the same principles as in the rest of this document and we will always follow the West Yorkshire Consortium Safeguarding Children Procedures that can be accessed at <http://westyorkscb.proceduresonline.com/> Detailed records will be made to include decisions, actions taken, and reasons for these. All records will be retained securely in the safe room in school.

Whilst we acknowledge such allegations, (as all others), may be false, malicious or misplaced, we also acknowledge they may be founded. It is, therefore, essential that all allegations are investigated properly and in line with agreed procedures.

Initial action to be taken:

- The person who has received an allegation or witnessed an event will immediately inform the head teacher and make a record
- In the event that an allegation is made against the head teacher the matter will be reported to the Proprietors/Chair of Governors who will proceed as the 'head teacher'
- The head teacher will take steps, where necessary, to secure the immediate safety of children and any urgent medical needs
- The member of staff will not be approached at this stage unless it is necessary to address the immediate safety of children
- The head teacher may need to clarify any information regarding the allegation; however, no person will be interviewed at this stage
- The head teacher (or Proprietors/Chair of Governors if the allegation is about the Head Teacher) will consult with the Local Authority Designated Office for Child Protection immediately, in order to determine if it is appropriate for the allegation to be dealt with by school or whether there needs to be a multi-agency response to the matter
- The needs of the child or children will remain at the centre of all action taken. With this in mind, any referral to the Local Authority Designated Officer should also be accompanied by consultation with BSCB. This is to establish from the outset whether the concerns identified meet the threshold for a Section 47 child protection investigation and/or the police in respect of any criminal investigation
- Consideration will be given throughout to the support and information needs of pupils, parents, staff and the employee the subject of the allegation
- The headteacher will inform the Proprietors of any allegation against a member of school/college staff
- If consideration needs to be given to the individual's employment and immediate management of risk, advice will be sought from Bradford Council.

4.2 Sharing low-level concerns

Eternal Light School ensure that their low-level concerns policy contains a procedure for sharing confidentially such concerns which is clear, easy to understand and implement. All low-level concerns are shared initially with the DSL and headteacher. The headteacher ultimately makes decisions in respect of all low-level concerns.

If schools are in any doubt as to whether the information which has been shared about a member of staff as a low level concern in fact meets the harm threshold, they should consult with their LADO.

4.3 Use of school premises for non-school/college activities

When proprietors hire or rent out school or college facilities/premises to organisations or individuals (for example to community groups, sports associations, and service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities) they should ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe.

The proprietor should therefore seek assurance that the provider concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place (including inspecting these as needed); and ensure that there are arrangements in place for the provider to liaise

with the school or college on these matters where appropriate. This applies regardless of whether or not the children who attend any of these services or activities are children on the school roll or attend the college.

Annex A

Useful Contacts within the local authority Introduction

The policy is in line with:

- West Yorkshire Consortium Safeguarding Children Procedures (see link from Bradford Safeguarding Children Board website at www.bscb.org.uk or go direct to the manual at: <http://www.proceduresonline.com/westyorksrb/>)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) ([hyperlink to document](#))
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (2024) ([hyperlink to document](#))
- Information Sharing (2018) ([hyperlink to document](#))
- What to do if a child is being abused (2015) ([hyperlink to document](#))
- Children Act 1989 and Children Act 2004 ([Hyperlink to 1989 Act](#)) ([Hyperlink to 2004 Act](#))
- Education Act 2002 ([Hyperlink to Ed. Act 2002](#))
- Teaching Standards (Dec 2021) ([Hyperlink to document](#))
- Guidance for Safer Working Practice for those working with Children and Young People in Education Settings (SWP Consortium Feb 2022) ([hyperlink to document](#))
- Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people (Dec 2020) ([hyperlink to document](#))
- UK Council for Internet Safety UKCIS Sep 2020 ([hyperlink to document](#))

Safeguarding is defined as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment;
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care;
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

(Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2018)

The term “Child” or “Children” refers to as anyone under the age of 18 years.
We believe that:

- Schools play a key role in the prevention of abuse.
- All children have the right to be protected from harm.
- Children need support that matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse

Appendix 1

Contact Details

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Frank Hand Dawn Holt Children's Safeguarding and Reviewing Unit, Margaret McMillan Tower, Princess Way, Bradford, BD1 1NN	01274 434339 frank.hand@bradford.gov.uk dawn.holt@bradford.gov.uk
Duty Social Workers BSCB	01274 434361
Out of Hours Emergency Duty Service	01274 431010
Elective Home Education (EHE) ElectiveHEducation@bradford.gov.uk	01274 439340
Children Missing Education	01274 439651
CSE Team Child sexual exploitation childrens.enquiries@bradford.qcsx.gov.uk	01274 435049
Child Employment cee@bradford.gov.uk	01274 437607
Prevent Co-ordinator Michael Churley Prevent local contact Danielle King danielle.king@bradford.gov.uk nectu.fimu@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk	01274 432816 01274 437770/ 07870 991647
Police: Javelin House, Child Protection Unit:	01274 376061
Early Help Access Team	01274 432121
The Female Genital Mutilation Helpline fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk	0800 028 3550
Whole School Basic Awareness in Child Safeguarding and Designated Safeguarding Lead – Full Course and Refresher training Safeguarding Officer for Schools: 01274 437043	
Prevent Training – TES (Educare) Children's Social Care Initial Contact Point:	01274 437500
NSPCC NSPCC Regional Centre Suite 1-3, 5th Floor, St. John's Offices, Albion Street, Leeds, LS2 8LQ	
Fundraising enquiries and support Email: northappeals@nspcc.org.uk Tel: 01138 871 120	
West Yorkshire Police - Temporary Chief Constable Dee Collins West Yorkshire Police, PO Box 9, Wakefield, WF1 3QP	

Forced Marriage Unit

Foreign & Commonwealth Office
Old Admiralty Building
London
SW1A 2PA
Tel: 020 7008 0151
Email: fm@fco.gov.uk
Web: www.fco.gov.uk/forcedmarriage

Global Response Centre (for out of hours emergencies)

Tel: 020 7008 1500

Operation Encompass

Operation Encompass operates in all police forces across England. It helps police and schools work together to provide emotional and practical help to children. The helpline is available 8AM to 1PM, Monday to Friday on 0204 513 9990 (charged at local rate).

Child Protection Procedures Flow Chart

**On discovery or suspicion of child abuse
If in doubt – ACT**



Inform your Named Person for Child Protection

DSLs: HASSAN KHAN, MUHAMMAD ABDUR RAQEEB

.....

Who should then take following steps



Where it is clear that a Child Protection Referral is needed contact Children’s Initial Contact Point without delay **Tel No 01274 437500**

Out of hrs Emergency Duty Team **Tel No 01274 431010**

Named Persons may also seek advice from the Education Social Work Service

Tel 01274 439651



If you are asked to monitor the situation, make sure you are clear what you are expected to monitor, for how long and how and to whom you should feedback information to.



Remember always make and keep a written record of all events and action taken. date and sign each entry to this record. Keep records confidential and secure and separate from the child’s curriculum file.



Ensure immediate completion and dispatch of the Common Child Protection Referral form.

This form can be accessed [here](#)

Retain a copy in school. Send copies to:

- Children’s Social Care
- Principal Education Social Worker Margaret McMillan Tower, Princes Way, Bradford BD1 1NN

FORM 1

Logging a Concern about a Child’s Safety and Welfare – all staff and visitors

Student’s Name:	d.o.b.	Year Group:
Date:	Time:	
Name:	
Print	Signature	
Position:	
Note the reason(s) for recording the incident.		
Details of concern/incident - record the who/what/where/when factually (continue on reverse of sheet if necessary):		
Any other relevant information (witnesses, immediate action taken)		
Action taken		
Reporting staff signature Date		
DSL – Response/Outcome		
DSL signature Date		
Check to make sure your report is clear now - and will also be clear to a stranger reading it next year.		

PLEASE PASS THIS FORM TO YOUR DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD

Continuation Sheet

Incident /Concern; other relevant information; Action Taken; Outcome

PUPIL NAME:

DATE

DETAILS

Signature

FORM 2

FRONT SHEET: CHILD PROTECTION / WELFARE CONCERNS RECORD

Date file started

Name of child

Any other names by which child known, if relevant

.....

Date of birth

Address

.....

..... Postcode

Family members i.e. parents / carers / siblings:			
Name	Relationship	Address	School details

Contact details of other professionals (e.g. key social worker, GP)		
Name	Agency	Address

Are any other child protection files held in school relating to this child or another child closely connected to him/her?
YES/NO

.....
.....
.....

Checklist

Yes No

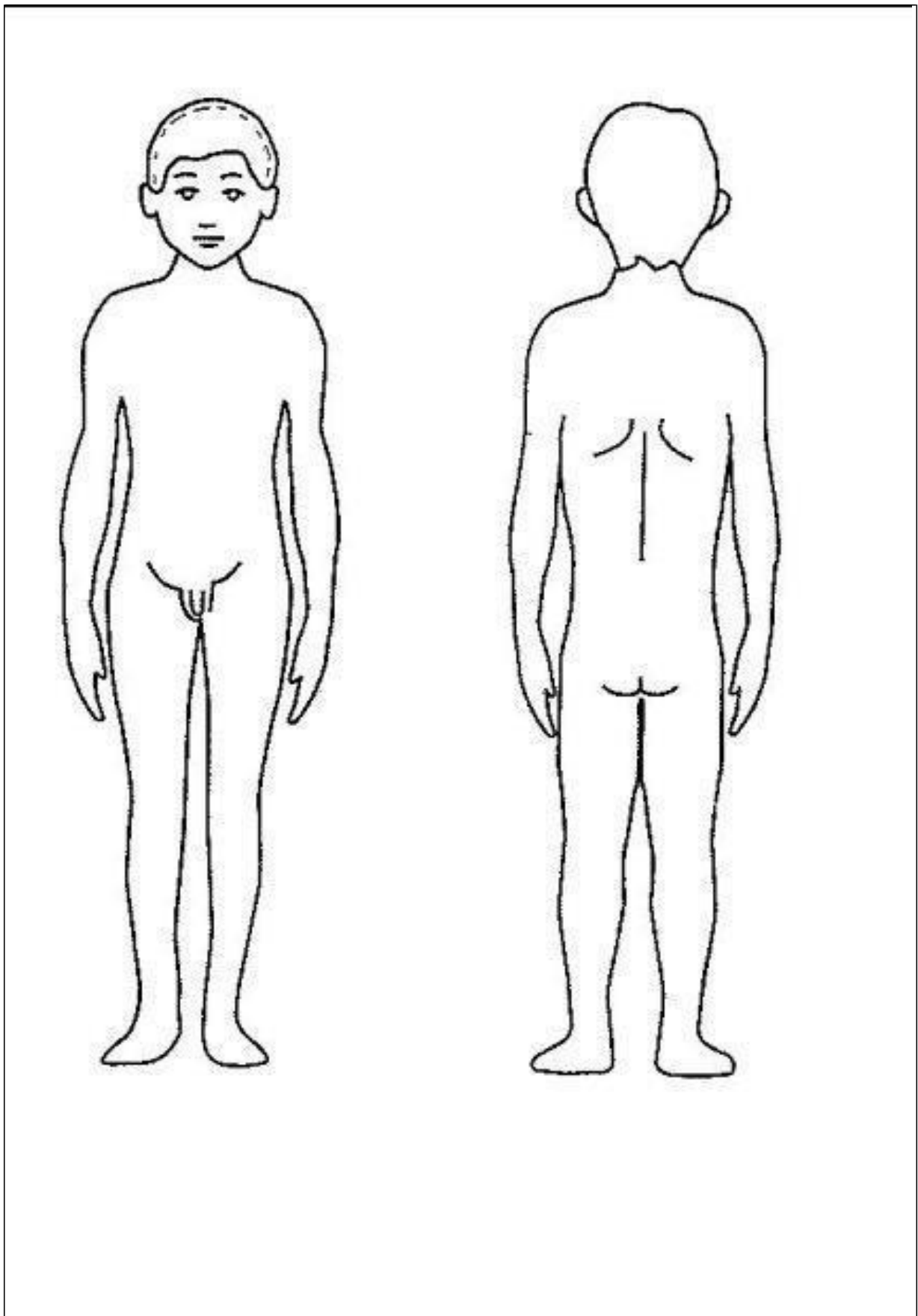
- Do you have details (either a written account or notes from a verbal account) of the alleged incident, signed and dated?
- Have you checked the incident could actually have taken place (i.e. was the child in the lesson; was the member of staff teaching the lesson that day)?
- Is there evidence of significant harm – e.g. a visible injury?
- Has a criminal offence taken place – e.g. has excessive force been used, that could be classed as an assault?
- Has the incident been reported to anyone else – e.g. the Police?
- Were there any witnesses to the incident – if so have you made a note of names?
- Are parents aware of the allegation?
- Is the member of staff aware of the allegation?
- Have you reported the allegation to the Senior Adviser for Safeguarding Children in Education or LADO ?

Remember, do not attempt to investigate the allegation yourself.

Your name and position:

Signature:..... **Date:**

Male Body Map



Female Body Map

