

Falcons Primary School



Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

**Academic Year
2025/2026**

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Ratified by Governing Body:				
Insert Name		Rose Griffiths Chair of Governors		November 2025

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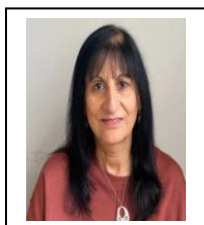
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Safeguarding staff members of Falcons Primary School



Rose Griffiths – Chair of Governors



Kiran Kala-Lee- Safeguarding Lead governor



Jasbir Mann– Designated Safeguarding Lead



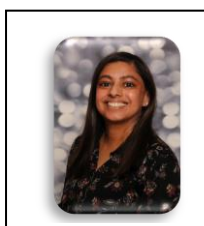
Katie Young - Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead



Mel Southward - Early Years Leader, Assistant Designated Safeguarding Lead



Gurminder Kaur – Class teacher, Assistant Designated Safeguarding Lead



Jaina Mistry – Teaching Assistant, Assistant Designated Safeguarding Lead

Katie Young – Designated Teacher for Looked After Children

Jasbir Mann – Designated Teacher for Mental Health

Gurminder Kaur – Designated teacher for SEND

Jude Atkinson – Local Authority Designated Officer

Ngiare Gregory/Jasbir Mann – Education Welfare Officer/Attendance Officer

1. Introduction

1.1 **Falcons Primary** fully recognises the contribution it can make to protect children and support pupils in school. 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. To fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child centred. Our establishment has a culture of vigilance, we take a whole school approach to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and we consider, always, what is in the best interest of the child and young person. We endeavour to identify concerns early, provide help for children, promote children's welfare, take into consideration the child's lived in experience and prevent concerns from escalating.

The aim of this policy is to safeguard and promote our pupil's welfare, safety and health by fostering an honest, open, caring and supportive climate and our staff members working with pupils to maintain an attitude of **'it could happen here'** where safeguarding is concerned. This policy sets out how the school and the governing body discharges its statutory responsibilities relating to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are pupils at the school.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is for the purpose of this policy as per Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025 is defined as:

- Providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge.
- protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online
- Preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development.
- Ensuring that children 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 in line with the outcomes.

Child protection is part of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and is defined in WTTSC 2023¹ as activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suspected to be suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. This includes harm that occurs inside or outside the home, including online.

Effective safeguarding means practitioners should understand and be sensitive to factors, including economic and social circumstances and ethnicity, which can impact children and families' lives.

1.2 No single practitioner can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, **everyone** who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action. **Falcons Primary** is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its students. We believe that:

- All children/young people have the right to be protected from harm
- Children/young people need to be safe and to feel safe in school.
- This means our staff consider, at all times, what is in the best interest of the children/ young people.
- Children/young people need support which matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse.
- All children/young people have the right to speak freely and voice their values and beliefs.
- All children/young people must be encouraged to respect each other's values and support each other.
- All children/young people have the right to be supported to meet their emotional, and social needs as well as their educational needs – a happy healthy sociable child/young person will achieve better educationally.
- The staff within our school are prepared to identify children and young people who may benefit from Early Help intervention.

¹ [Working together to safeguard children 2023: statutory guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101333/Working_together_to_safeguard_children_2023_statutory_guidance.pdf)

- Schools can and do contribute to the prevention of abuse, victimisation, bullying, exploitation, extreme behaviours, discriminatory views and risk-taking behaviours; and
- All staff and visitors have an important role to play in safeguarding children and protecting them from abuse.

1.3 **Falcons Primary School** will fulfil local and national responsibilities and accepted best practice as laid out in the following documents: -

- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023
- Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory guidance for schools and colleges (DfE Sept 2025)
- What To Do If You Are Worried a Child Is Being Abused March 2015
- Working Together to improve school attendance 2024
- Education and Training (Welfare of Children) Act 2021
- The School Staffing (England) Regulations 2009 & Amended Regulations 2015; Safer Recruitment in Education including.
- Guidance for Safer Working Practice 2019 (Rev April 2022) Safer Recruitment consortium
- Prevent Duty 2015
- Information sharing: Advice for Practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people parents and carers (March 2015)
- Leicester Safeguarding Children's Partnership Board (LSCPb)
- The Children Act 1989 and 2004
- The Education Act 2002 s175/s157
- Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools: Departmental Advice (DfE 2018)
- Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families 2000
- Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Position of Trust offence)
- Voyeurism (Offences Act) 2019
- Childcare (Disqualification) and Childcare (Early Years Provision Free of Charge) (Extended Entitlement) (Amendment) Regulations 2018
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003/Updated regulations July 2020
- Safeguarding & Child Protection education procedures in Leicester, notes, information, and training for Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) in schools
- Children and Families Act 2014
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Sharing Nudes and Semi Nudes December 2020, UK Council for Internet Safety (Revised March 2024)
- Searching, screening and confiscation at school July 2022
- Online Safety Act 2025

1.4 The Governing Body takes seriously its responsibility under section 175 of the Education Act 2002 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; and to work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements within our school to identify, assess, and support those children who are suffering harm.

1.5 We recognise that all staff and governors have a full and active part to play in protecting our pupils from harm, and that the child's welfare is our paramount concern.

1.6 All staff² believe that our school should provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child.

² 'Staff' Covers ALL adult staff on site, including temporary, supply and ancillary staff, and volunteers working with children.

2. Overall Aims

- Providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge and protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online
- This policy will contribute to safeguarding our students and promoting their welfare and mental health by supporting the child's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and resilience at the same time considering the best interest of the child.
- Providing an environment in which children and young people feel safe, secure, valued and respected, feel confident and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties.
- Raising the awareness of all teaching and non-teaching staff of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse.
- Ensure our staff identify concerns early, provide help for children, promote children's welfare and prevent concerns from escalating.
- Providing a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we, the school, contribute to assessments of need and support plans for those children including Child Missing / Persistently Absent from Education.
- Acknowledging the need for effective and appropriate communication between all members of staff in relation to safeguarding pupils.
- Developing a structured procedure within the school which will be followed by all members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse.
- Developing effective working relationships with all other agencies involved in safeguarding children including Early Help and intervention.
- Work within the curriculum raising awareness of and promoting safeguarding, to our children/young people including online safety inside and outside of establishment.
- Ensuring that all adults within our school who have access to children have been checked as to their suitability. This includes other community users of our facilities.

2. Key processes

Where a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer from harm, it is important that a referral to local authority children's social care (and if appropriate the police) is made immediately. Our school procedures for safeguarding children are in line with the *Leicester City Safeguarding Children's Partnership Board (LSCP)*, *Multi Agency Child Protection/Safeguarding Procedures*; ([Procedures \(proceduresonline.com\)](https://proceduresonline.com)), in addition to the statutory requirements as outlined in 1.3.

3. Expectations

4.1 All staff and visitors will be familiar with this safeguarding policy

- Staff will have access to, a copy of, and be well versed in our Child Protection Policy, which will also form part of their induction and revisited annually through Whole School Safeguarding Training.
- Be subject to Safer Recruitment processes and checks, whether they are new staff, supply staff, contractors, volunteers etc.
- For those regular external visitors/providers such as cleaners and caterers; to have shown the school a copy of their H & S and Child Protection Guidelines as best practice and where applicable; and that the school has a statement in main reception notifying external visitors who the school's DSL is and what to do if they have any concerns about a child's welfare.
- Be involved in the implementation of individual education programmes, integrated support plans, child in need plans and interagency child protection plans.
- Be alert to signs and indicators of possible abuse (**Appendix 1** - Definition & Indicators of Abuse)
- Staff understand that 'harm' can include 'witnessing harm to others' for example cases of domestic abuse.
- Record concerns/disclosures and give the record to the DSL.

- Deal with a disclosure of abuse from a child in line with our school procedures; informing the DSL immediately and provide a written account as soon as possible. This includes making the appropriate contact with children's social care (DSL).
- Record safeguarding information using school procedures whether electronic or in paper form (see 4.2)

4.2 Reporting concerns

In our school/college, if a staff member or visitor needs to make a referral to our Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), the following steps are taken:

- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief. Accept what is being said.
- Allow the child to talk freely, listen rather than ask direct questions.
- Reassure the child that you will listen to them but do not promise to keep what they tell you a secret.
- Do not interrogate the child or ask leading questions.
- Reassure the child that it is not their fault.
- Stress that it was right to tell.
- Make them aware that their disclosure will be reported only to those that need to know and can help.
- Record details of the disclosure immediately, including wherever possible the exact words or phrases used by the child.
- Sign and date the record.
- Report your concerns and log your concerns on CPOMs or give your written record to the DSL/Deputy DSL to enable the matter to be dealt with in the most appropriate way.
- It is important to remember that children's details and names must remain confidential and any discussion that you feel you need to undertake does not allow the child to be identified to anyone else.

4.3 All parents will be familiar with this safeguarding policy.

- Parents/Cares will have access to the Child Protection Policy as part of initial information given to perspective/existing Parents/Carers and will be available through our school's website. Additional copies will be issued as and when required including notifying parents of changes within the document i.e., revised annual policy.
- Parents and carers have the responsibility to inform the school if a child in their care is a young carer. Our establishment understands the stigma for some parents and carers in raising this, however, we are an inclusive school/college, and every effort will be made to support the child and family with this. See point 27 of this policy for further information.

4.4 Communicating with parents:

In addition to section 4.3 above, the following statement is highlighted and provided to parents to ensure they are aware of the school's/college's responsibilities:

'Our school/establishment ensures children learn in a safe, caring and enriching environment. Children are taught how to keep themselves safe, on and offline, to develop positive and healthy relationships and how to avoid situations where they might be at risk including by being exploited.'

Falcons Primary has a statutory responsibility to share any concerns it might have about a child in need of protection with other agencies and in particular police, health and children's services. Schools/college are not able to investigate concerns but have a legal duty to refer them. In most instances, the school/college will be able to inform the parents/carer of its need to make a referral. However, sometimes the school/college is advised by Children's Social Care or police that the parent/carer cannot be informed whilst they investigate

the matter. We understand the anxiety parents/carers understandably feel when they are not told about any concerns from the outset. The school/college follows legislation that aims to act in the best interests of the child.

5. Extended school and before and after school activities

5.1 Where the governing body provides services or activities directly under the supervision or management of school staff, the school's arrangements for child protection will apply.

5.2 Where services or activities are provided separately by another body, the governing body will seek assurance in writing that the body concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place to safeguard and protect children and there are arrangements to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate.

6. Procedures

Falcons Primary will ensure that:

- The governing body understands and fulfils its safeguarding responsibilities.
- We have a Designated Safeguarding Lead and a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads for child protection and safeguarding, who have undertaken Advanced Safeguarding for DSLs training delivered by Andrew Hall of which their training will be refreshed every two years.
- All members of staff are provided with opportunities **annually** to receive Safeguarding Training by the Safeguarding in Education team in order to develop their understanding of safeguarding and child protection in particular the signs and indicators of abuse.
- All members of staff, volunteers, and governors know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse, and the procedure to be followed in appropriately sharing a concern of possible abuse or a disclosure of abuse.
- All parents/carers are made aware of the school's responsibilities regarding child protection procedures through publication of the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, and reference to it in our prospectus/brochure and home school agreement.
- Our lettings policy will seek to ensure the suitability of adults working with children on school sites at any time.
- Community users organising activities for children are aware of and understand the need for compliance with the school's child protection guidelines and procedures.
- Falcons Primary School is committed to safer recruitment as outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024. The school will ensure all appropriate checks are carried out for all staff and volunteers including online searches as part of due diligence. Appropriate checks will be recorded on the Single Central Record which will be audited termly by Chair of Governors and/or named Safeguarding Governor. The school will ensure at least one person who is safer recruitment trained will be part of the recruitment process. All volunteers will undergo a risk assessment. See also the Safer Recruitment policy & guidance.
- All governors / proprietors / trustees will undergo a DBS check and a S128 / Section 128 direction check as outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025
- The name of any member of staff considered not suitable to work with children will be notified to either the Disclosure and Barring Service or the relevant Government Department/Agency (where appropriate), depending on the nature of the concern, with the advice and support of the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), and that a member of our SLT has attended LADO training (Managing allegations against staff members) and understands the harms threshold/low level concerns thresholds as set out in KCSIE 2025

- Our procedures will be annually reviewed and updated and ratified by the Governing Body / Proprietors / Trustees.
- The name of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead will be clearly shown in the school, with a statement explaining the school's role in referring and monitoring cases of suspected abuse, neglect and exploitation. (Reception, Staff room, Website etc.).
- All adults, (including supply teachers, non-teaching staff and volunteers), new to our school will be given or directed to a copy of; our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, the school's behaviour policy, the school's child absent & missing protocols, the booklet 'What To Do if You're Worried A Child is Being Abused'³, Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025 Part 1, 5 and Annex B & C⁴, online safety policy, low level concerns policy and the name, identity and contact details of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputies will be explained as part of their induction into the school. In addition to this, all such staff and volunteers will be made aware of the 'Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings, 2020 (Safer Recruitment Consortium).⁵

7.Responsibilities

7.1 All our staff understand that children may not feel ready or know how to disclose that they are being abused, neglected, exploited, or, and may not even recognise their experiences as harmful. Our staff act as the 'eyes and ears' for our children and young people, meaning it is their responsibility to recognise signs and indicators of abuse and respond accordingly, rather than waiting for the child to disclose. Children might feel embarrassed, humiliated, or threatened, possibly due to their vulnerability, disability, sexual orientation, or language barriers. This does not deter our staff from maintaining professional curiosity and speaking to the DSL(s) if they have concerns about a child. Our staff are also committed to building trusted relationships with children and young people to facilitate open communication and support the child.

We understand that our responsibility to safeguard children requires that we all appropriately share any concerns as soon as a staff member or volunteer suspects/knows of a concern that we may have about children. The first point of contact is the DSL or other members of the Safeguarding Team (in their absence). The DSL will inform the Headteacher of any referrals to be made. If the concerns are regarding the conduct of a staff member the report is made to the Headteacher. If the concerns are regarding the Headteacher then the Chair of Governors should be informed.

7.2 If a staff member feels they cannot disclose information to their DSL, Headteacher or Governor(s), they must then follow our school's whistleblowing procedures to report their concerns. (See Whistleblowing Policy)

7.3 All staff will be versed in our Whistleblowing procedure, understand when it is appropriate to use the procedures and will be given details of the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline.

7.4 All staff will be well versed in the Child Missing / Persistently Absent from Education and know and understand that any child that is regularly absent or missing can be a cause for concern and a possible indicator that the child is at risk of abuse or in need of help and support – **Appendix 9** – (Monitoring and Filtering, Online Safety & Cyber Crime).

³https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419604/What_to_do_if_you_re_worried_a_child_is_being_abused.pdf

⁴ [Keeping children safe in education 2024 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/91222/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_2024.pdf)

⁵ <https://saferrecruitmentconsortium.org/>

8. The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) – Roles and Responsibilities⁶

8.1 Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2025, Annex C, outlines specific responsibilities of a DSL (A member of the School's Leadership Team) and their responsibilities within this role. Our lead DSL will take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety). This is also explicit in their job description. We also have a number of deputy designated safeguarding leads who are trained to the same standard and provide the same level of support. Their key areas of responsibilities include: -

Manage Referrals:

- Refer cases of suspected abuse, neglect and exploitation and neglect to children's social care/police
- Support staff who make referrals to local authority
- The Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern and support staff with this.
- Cases in relation to allegations against staff members to LADO including disclosure and barring.
- Cases where any crime may have been committed to the Police.

Working with Others:

- Act as a source of support, advice, and expertise for all staff
- Act as a point of contact with the safeguarding partners
- Liaise with the headteacher - especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations. This should include being aware of the requirement for children to have an Appropriate Adult. (At Falcons Primary the Headteacher and DSL are the same person).
- As required, liaise with the "case manager" (as per Part four) and the local authority designated officer(s) (LADO) for child protection concerns in cases which concern a staff member.
- Liaise with staff (especially teachers, support staff, school nurse, IT Technician, senior mental health leads and special educational needs co-ordinator (SENCO), and Senior Mental Health Lead) on matters of safety and safeguarding and welfare (including online and digital safety) and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies so that children's needs are considered holistically
- liaise with the senior mental health lead (**Jasbir Mann**) where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health.
- promote supportive engagement with parents and/or carers in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances.
- work with the relevant strategic leads, taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on children's attendance, engagement and achievement at school or college. This includes:
 - ensure that the school or college knows who its cohort of children who have or have had a social worker are, understanding their academic progress and attainment, and maintaining a culture of high aspirations for this cohort; and,
 - support teaching staff to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help children who have or have had a social worker reach their potential, recognising that even when statutory social care intervention has ended, there is still a lasting impact on children's educational outcomes.

⁶ [Keeping children safe in education 2024 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) - Annex C, Role of Designated Safeguarding Lead

Information sharing and managing child protection files.

Our DSL(s) are responsible for ensuring that our child protection files are kept up to date. The information is kept confidential and stored securely. Our records will contain the following information:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the concern
- Details of how the concern was followed up and resolved.
- A note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome.
- Transfer child protection files (including in year transfers) to the new school or college as soon as possible, and within 5 days for an in-year transfer or within the first 5 days of the start of a new term, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt will be obtained.

Our DSL(s) will ensure the file is only accessed by those who need to see it and where the file or its contents are shared, this happens in line with information sharing advice outlined government guidance KCSIE 2024.

Raising Awareness

- Ensure each member of staff (new and part-time) has access to and understands our child protection policy and procedures.
- Ensure our child protection policy is reviewed annually, updated, and reviewed regularly, and work with our governing bodies/ proprietors regarding this.
- Ensure our child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse, neglect and exploitation may be made and the role of the school or college in this (section 4.4 above)
- Link with the safeguarding partners ensuring our staff are aware of any training opportunities and the latest local policies on local safeguarding arrangements.
- Help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children who have or have had a Social Worker are experiencing, with teachers and school leadership staff.

Training Knowledge and Skills

- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and statutory intervention, and social care referral arrangements.
- Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference/review conference and attend to these effectively.
- Understand the importance DSL(s) has in providing information and support to children social care in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- Understand the lasting impact that adversity and trauma can have, including on children's behaviour, mental health and wellbeing, and what is needed in responding to this in promoting educational outcomes.
- Are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), those with relevant health conditions and young carers.
- Understand the importance of information sharing, both within the school and college, and with the safeguarding partners, other agencies, organisations, and practitioners
- Understand and support the school staff with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and protecting children from the risk of radicalisation.
- Are able to understand the unique risks associated with online safety including filtering and monitoring and be confident to keep children safe whilst they are online at school.

- Recognise additional risks that children with (SEND) face online, for example, from online bullying, grooming and radicalisation and are confident they have the capability to support children with SEND to stay safe online.
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

In addition to the formal training set out above, our DSL(s) knowledge and skills are updated at regular intervals and refreshed to allow them to understand and keep up to date with any developments relevant to their role.

Providing support to staff

- Ensure our staff are supported during the referrals processes.
- Support staff to consider how safeguarding, welfare and educational outcomes are linked, including to inform the provision of academic and pastoral support.

Understanding the views of children

It is important that children feel heard and understood. Therefore, our DSL(s) designated safeguarding leads will be supported in developing knowledge and skills to:

- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, and in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.
- Understand the difficulties that children may have in approaching staff about their circumstances and consider how to build trusted relationships which facilitate communication.

Holding and sharing Information

Our DSL(s) will be equipped to:

- 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
- Understand relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UKGDPR) and how to comply
- 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

Availability

- During term time, our DSL(s) will always be available on school site. The school will arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities and trips and in exceptional circumstances, availability will be made via mobile phone and or Microsoft Teams.

8.2 Roles and responsibilities of the Headteacher

The Headteacher of Falcons Primary will ensure that:

- The policies and procedures adopted by the governing body/ proprietors/ trustees are fully implemented, and followed by all staff:

- Specifically, the Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy, Behaviour Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, LADO Procedures, child on child Abuse/Sexualised Behaviour Policy, Safer Recruitment Policy and other relevant policies are updated annually, ratified by the Governing body trustees annually and that policies are available publicly either via the school website, parents evening, open days or by other means.
- That staff undergo and attend annual Whole School Safeguarding Training (INSET)
- That all staff undergo appropriate online safety training
- That all staff receive regular updates in relation to safeguarding, child protection and online safety.
- Sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable DSL's and other staff to discharge their responsibilities, including taking part in inter-agency meetings and contributing to the assessment of children.
- That the Headteacher is aware of Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) processes regarding allegations about other staff members, specifically the 'harms' and 'low-level concerns' thresholds.
- That the Headteacher has attended LADO Training and refreshed no later than every 2 years
- That the Headteacher has attended Safer Recruitment Training and that training is refreshed no later than every 5 years; and that at least 1 member of the Governing body proprietors/ trustees has attended Safer Recruitment Training
- All staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice with regard to children and processes, and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner. (Whole school approach, child centred practice and culture of vigilance)
- All staff consider the best interest of a child and are made aware that they have an individual responsibility for referring child protection concerns, promptly and using the proper channels.
- All staff have an understanding of Early Help and have the ability to identify children who would benefit from Early Help intervention.
- That regular external visitors/providers such as cleaners, caterers have shown the school a copy of their H & S and Child Protection guidelines as best practice and where applicable; and that the school has a statement in main reception notifying external visitors who the Schools DSL(s) are and what to do if they have any concerns about a child's welfare
- The DSL's undergo safeguarding and child protection training, which is updated regularly, with advice from the LSCPB, Safeguarding in Education and in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education, September 2025, Annex C
- New members of staff, temporary or permanent including volunteers are given a full induction that includes Safeguarding and Child Protection Guidelines and names of DSL(s).
- All staff are made aware of their right to whistle blow, have a copy of the whistleblowing procedures, are well versed with the procedures and have been made aware of the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline. **(See Whistleblowing Policy)**

8.3 Roles and responsibilities of the Governing Body /Trustees

Falcons Primary School Governing body have a strategic leadership responsibility for our school's safeguarding arrangements and comply with their duties under legislation. Our governing body ensures policies, procedures and training in our school are effective and comply with the law at all times. Our Lead Governor for Safeguarding is Rose Griffiths .

The Governing body, as outlined in KCSIE 2025, will ensure online safety is a running and interrelated theme whilst implementing our approach to safeguarding, policies and procedures. This will include considering how online safety is reflected in all relevant policies and considering online safety whilst

planning the curriculum, teacher training, responsibilities of the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) and any parental engagement. This is explained in our school's Online Safety Policy.

We also will ensure that all our governors and trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training at induction. The training will equip them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge to test and assure themselves that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place in our school are effective and support the delivery of a robust whole school approach to safeguarding. Our governors and trustees training will be regularly updated.

Furthermore, the governors/trustees of our school will ensure that:

- Our school has a Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and procedures in place, and the policy is made available to parents on request and available on the school website www.falconsprimary.org
- That all school staff members working with children consider the best interests of children and are advised to maintain an attitude of '*it could happen here*' where safeguarding is concerned
- There is a senior member of the school's leadership team who is designated to take lead responsibility for dealing with safeguarding and child protection including online safety and the filtering and monitoring systems in place for the establishment (Lead DSL – Jasbir Mann)
- There is an appointed deputy(s) for child protection, in the event of the unavailability of the Lead DSL- Katie Young.
- Where there is a safeguarding concern, Governing Body/Trustees/SLT will ensure the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide for them.
- That systems are in place, well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for children to confidently report abuse, neglect and exploitation, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously, and knowing they can safely express their views and give feedback.
- The DSL and the appointed deputy(s) for child protection undertakes training for designated safeguarding leads, in addition to inter-agency child protection training, which is provided by, or to standards agreed by, LSCPB, and attends refresher DSL training at two-yearly intervals.
- That clear systems and processes are in place for identifying and responding to potential mental health problems to a child including routes to escalate, referrals and accountability systems.
- The Headteacher, and all other staff and volunteers who work with children, undertake appropriate training which is kept up to date through Whole School Training (annually); and that new staff, temporary staff and volunteers who work with children are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities. (through the induction process)
- The Headteacher, and all other staff and volunteers who work with children, undertake appropriate online safety training.
- There are procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers (LADO) and that the thresholds for allegations (Harms Thresholds/Low Level Concerns) against staff and volunteers are understood and reported appropriately by all staff members. **Appendix 3 – (Allegations and low-level concerns policy - Guidance on managing Allegations procedures for Falcons Primary School).**
- That Code of Conduct is up to date, maintained and adhered to by staff so as not to bring the school into disrepute.
- The chair of governors or, in the absence of a chair, the vice chair, deals with any allegations of abuse made against the Headteacher, in liaison with the Local Authority Designated Officer. (**See Allegations of Abuse against Staff Policy**)

- That at least 1 member of the Governing body has attended LADO Training as a minimum and is refreshed regularly.
- That at least 1 member of the Governing Body has attended Safer Recruitment Training as a minimum and is refreshed regularly.
- The governing body/ trustees nor individual governors / trustees will have a role in dealing with individual cases or a right to details of cases except when exercising their disciplinary functions in respect of allegations against a member of staff.
- Any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to the attention of the governing body / trustees are rectified.
- Policies and procedures are reviewed annually, and information is provided to the Local Authority on how the governing body / trustees discharges its duties regarding safeguarding and child protection.
- There is an individual member of the governing body / trustees who will champion and lead on issues to do with safeguarding children and child protection within the school, liaise with the DSL, and provide information and reports to the governing body / trustees, and that person is appropriately trained to discharge their responsibilities effectively. Our schools Lead Governor for Safeguarding is Rose Griffiths. .
- Will ensure that school creates a culture of safe recruitment and, as part of that, adopts recruitment procedures that help deter, reject or identify people who might abuse children (Part three: Safer Recruitment, Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2025).
- That the Chair of the governing body completes the Annual Safeguarding Return– supporting schools to exercise their duties in relation to Safeguarding & Child Protection and return the document to the local authority in a timely manner.
- That there is a Lead Governor for Antibullying and behaviour in the school. Our lead is Amanpreet Singh Atwal.
- The senior Mental Health lead at Falcons Primary School is Jasbir Mann.

Our Governing Body will ensure they facilitate a whole school approach to safeguarding. This means ensuring safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development. Ultimately, all systems, processes and policies will operate with the best interests of the child at their heart.

9. Supporting Children

Some children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Children may need this help for various reasons and their experiences of trauma and abuse can lead them to becoming more vulnerable or educationally disadvantaged. When receiving information from the Local Authority that a child has a social worker, our DSL(s) will use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interest of a child's safety and welfare, as routine. Our DSL(s), where appropriate, will share information accordingly with relevant partner agencies to safeguard and promote the physical and mental health wellbeing of any child. In addition to this.

- We recognise that a child who is abused, who witnesses violence or who lives in a violent environment may feel helpless and humiliated, may blame him/herself, and find it difficult to develop and maintain a sense of self-worth.
- We recognise that the school may provide the only stability in the lives of children who have been abused or who are at risk of harm.
- We accept that research shows that the behaviour of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be normal, too aggressive or being withdrawn.

9.1 Our school will support all pupils by:

- Taking into account a child's wishes when determining what action to take and what services to provide when dealing with a safeguarding concern.
- That systems are in place, well promoted, easily understood and easily accessible for children to confidently report abuse, neglect and exploitation, knowing their concerns will be treated seriously, and knowing they can safely express their views and give feedback.
- Encouraging the development of self-esteem and resilience in every aspect of school life including through the curriculum
- Identifying children who are in need of extra mental health support which includes working with external agencies.
- Identifying children who are or maybe Young Carers and providing relevant support and signposting.
- Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within the school
- Ensuring children are taught to recognise when they are at risk and know how to get help when they need it. Both, physically, mentally, and online.
- Liaising and working together with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children including Early Help
- Notifying Children's Social Care as soon as there is a significant concern.
- Ensuring that a named teacher is designated for Looked After Children/Children In Need (LAC & CIN) and that an up-to-date list of LAC/CIN is regularly reviewed and monitored. At Falcons Primary this is Katie Young.
- Providing continuing support to a pupil (about whom there have been concerns) who leaves the school by ensuring that such concerns and school medical records are forwarded under confidential cover to the Headteacher and Lead DSL at the pupil's new school as a matter of urgency.
- Working with partner agencies to support and safeguard children within; Early Help, Children in Need, Child Protection and Looked After Children
- Our Governors and school staff will ensure that children are taught about how to keep themselves and others safe, including online. We recognise that effective education will be tailored to the specific needs and vulnerabilities of individual children, including children who are victims of abuse, neglect, exploitation, and children with special educational needs and deaf/disabled children and young people. Aspects include:
 - healthy and respectful relationships
 - boundaries and consent
 - stereotyping, prejudice and equality
 - body confidence and self-esteem
 - how to recognise an abusive relationship, including coercive and controlling behaviour
 - the concepts of, and laws relating to- sexual consent, sexual exploitation, abuse, grooming, coercion, harassment, rape, domestic abuse, so called honour-based violence such as forced marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), and how to access support, and
 - what constitutes sexual harassment and sexual violence and why these are always unacceptable?

10. Confidentiality

We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential and the best interest of a child should be considered at all times. However, The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children. Our staff and practitioners (may) share information without consent where there is good reason to do so, and that the sharing of information will enhance the safeguarding of a child in a timely manner. *It would be legitimate to share information without consent where: it is not possible to gain consent; it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent; and, if to gain consent would place a child at risk.*

10.1 The Headteacher or DSL will disclose personal information about a pupil to other members of staff on a need-to-know basis only. Staff will be informed of relevant details only when the DSL feels their having knowledge of a situation will improve their ability to deal with an individual student/family. A written record will be made of what information has been shared, with whom, and when.

10.2 All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies to safeguard children.

10.3 All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's own safety or well-being, or that of another child as this may ultimately not be in the best interest of the child.

10.4 We will always undertake to share our intention to refer a child to Children's Social Care with their parents/carers consent unless to do so could put the child at greater risk of harm or impede a criminal investigation. If in doubt, we will consult with the Children's Social Care, Duty & Advice Service.

11. Supporting Staff

11.1 We recognise that staff working in the school who have become involved with a child who has suffered harm or appears to be likely to suffer harm may find the situation stressful and upsetting.

11.2 We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties and concerns with the DSL and to seek further support where necessary. This could be provided by, for example, the Headteacher, supervision arrangements, by Occupational Health and/or a teacher/trade union representative as appropriate.

11.3 We understand that staff should have access to advice on the boundaries of appropriate behaviour. Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings, (Safer Recruitment Consortium).⁷ provides advice on this and the circumstances which should be avoided, in order to limit complaints against staff of abuse of trust, and/or allegations of physical or sexual abuse. These matters form part of staff induction and are referred to in the staff handbook/code of conduct.

11.4 We recognise that DSLs should have access to support (as in 11.2) and appropriate workshops, courses or meetings as organised or arranged through the Local Authority/LSCPB

12. Allegations against staff

12.1 All school staff including supply staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews or work with individual children or parents to be conducted in view of other adults.

12.2 All staff including supply staff should be aware of the Whole School Behaviour Policy and Staff Code of Conduct

12.3 All staff including supply staff should be aware of the Guidance for Safer Working Practices for Adults who work with Children and Young People 2022⁸

12.4 All staff as part of their annual safeguarding training will receive Online Safety Training and will sign the Acceptable Use Agreement. This sets out responsibilities for all staff, ensuring they have an up-to-date awareness of online safety and that all digital communications with students/parents/carers should be at

⁷ <https://saferrecruitmentconsortium.org/>

⁸ <https://saferrecruitmentconsortium.org/>

professional level and only carried out using official school systems. Further information on this can be found in section 41 & 42 of this policy and **Appendix 9 - (Monitoring and Filtering, Online Safety & Cyber Crime – Additional information)**

12.5 We understand that a pupil may make an allegation against a member of staff.

12.6 If such an allegation is made, the member of staff receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Headteacher or the most senior teacher if the Headteacher is not present.

12.7 The Headteacher/senior teacher on all such occasions will immediately discuss the content of the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and follow the process for managing the concern laid down in the LSCPB Procedures ([Allegations Against Persons who Work with Children](#)). In addition to this, the Headteacher is aware of the harm's thresholds and difference between low level concerns and harms as set out in KCSIE 2025 and within the schools 'Managing Allegations Procedures' **Appendix 3 - Allegations and low-level concerns policy - Guidance on managing Allegations procedures for Falcons Primary School.**

12.8 If the allegation made to a member of staff concerns the Headteacher, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Chair of Governors who will consult with Children's Social Care, LADO, without notifying the Headteacher first. (0116 454 2440)

12.9 On all occasions identified in 12.7 & 12.8 above, the school will follow the LSCPB/Local Authority procedures for managing allegations against staff and volunteers, a copy of which can be found in the School's **Allegations of Abuse against Staff Policy.**

12.10 Suspension of the member of staff against whom an allegation has been made needs careful consideration, and we will consult the LADO (as in 12.8 above) in making this decision.

12.11 In line with this policy and other school procedures for incident reporting/recording, staff and pupils may provide accounts of events, which will be stored under our own secure systems and may be produced in the event of any allegation. However, such accounts must not constitute an official statement and the reporting person must not be questioned over their disclosure at this stage.

12.12 If our school receives an allegation relating to an incident that happened when an individual or organisation was using our premises for the purposes of running activities for children (for example community groups, sports associations, or service providers that run extra-curricular activities), as with any safeguarding allegation, where this is the case, we will follow our safeguarding policies and procedures, including informing the LADO. Furthermore, our lettings agreement for other users requires that the organiser will manage the suspension of adults where necessary from school premises.

12.13 Our school staff including supply staff are aware of and have an understanding of our 'Guidelines for Avoiding Allegations of Abuse' as outlined in **Appendix 4.**

12.14 Our school staff including supply staff and volunteers understand their responsibilities in raising an allegation against another staff member, following local authority and LSCPB guidance and procedures.

13. Whistleblowing

13.1 We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so.

13.2 All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns about the attitude or actions of colleagues. If necessary, they should speak to the Chair of Governors or the Local Authority Designated Officer.

13.3 All staff are aware of and understand how to use our school's whistleblowing procedures. **(See Whistleblowing Policy)**

13.4 All staff have access to the NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline

14. Our role in the prevention of abuse

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

14.2 The school community will therefore:

- Establish and maintain an ethos, which is understood by all staff, which enables children to feel secure and encourages them to talk knowing that they will be listened to. This includes considering the best interest of a child and maintaining the ethos of *'it could happen here'*.
- Ensure that all children know there is an adult in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.
- We will provide opportunities for students to develop skills, concepts, attitudes and knowledge that promote their safety and well-being.
- Relevant issues will be addressed through the PSHE curriculum, for example self-esteem, emotional literacy, assertiveness, power, sex and relationship education, mental/physical health, online safety and bullying.
- Relevant safeguarding issues will be addressed through other areas of the curriculum, for example, circle time, English, History, Drama, Art, ICT and E Safety (includes online and offline safety)
- Other areas of work
- All our policies which address issues of power and potential harm, for example bullying, equal opportunities, handling, positive behaviour, will be linked to ensure a whole school approach.
- Our safeguarding policy cannot be separated from the general ethos of the school, which should ensure that pupils are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other with respect, feel safe, have a voice, and are listened to.

15. Safeguarding pupils who are vulnerable to extremism

15.1 Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy⁹ and (Revised Prevent Duty Guidance 2015¹⁰), there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism. There have been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.

⁹ Prevent Strategy 2011 - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97976/prevent-strategy-review.pdf & CONTEST Strategy 2011 - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/97994/contest-summary.pdf

¹⁰ Revised Prevent Duty Guidance 2015 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>

15.2 **Falcons Primary** values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs/ ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society's values. Both pupils and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion.

15.3 The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. Falcons Primary is clear that this exploitation and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern. Definitions of radicalisation and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in **Appendix 6 (Indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation)**

15.4 **Falcons Primary** seeks to protect children and young people against the messages of all violent extremism including, but not restricted to, those linked to religious ideologies, or to Far Right/Neo Nazi/White Supremacist ideology, Irish Nationalist extremist and Animal Rights movements.

15.5 Local Context: Falcons Primary school considers the local context in relation to Radicalisation and Extremism within its safeguarding policy and procedures. It refers to the Counter Terrorism Local Profile for Leicester City for further information relevant to our school's locality see Appendix 5 – 2023 Counter Terrorism Local Profile briefing – Current risks for Leicester City.

15.6 **Risk reduction:** The school governors/proprietors/trustees, the Headteacher and the DSL's for Safeguarding will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Risk assessment may include consideration of the school's RE curriculum, SEND policy, assembly policy, the use of school premises by external agencies, integration of pupils by gender and SEN, anti-bullying policy and other issues specific to the school's profile, community and philosophy.

15.7 When any member of staff has concerns that a pupil may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak with the DSL in the first instance.

15.8 Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism, but most young people do not become involved in extremist action. For this reason, the appropriate interventions in any particular case may not have any specific connection to the threat of radicalisation, for example they may address mental health, relationship or drug/alcohol issues.

15.9 Our staff have undergone Prevent Awareness Training and understand the steps to follow, via discussions with the DSL, if a referral to the Channel Programme is required.

16. Contextual Safeguarding, Assessment of Risk Outside the Home, Extra Familial Harms (Child Criminal Exploitation)

16.1 CCE is a form of abuse and occurs when an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into criminal activity. Safeguarding incidents and CCE can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of these environments.

Jasbir Mann our designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) will take into consideration whether children are at risk of abuse, neglect and 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.

This is known as contextual safeguarding and assessment of risk outside the home, which simply means Jasbir Mann will take into consideration wider environmental factors that may be present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and or welfare. This way, schools and colleges are able to provide as much information as possible as part of the referral process to Children's Social Care as necessary. Environmental factors within Contextual Safeguarding include but not exclusive to.

- **17. County Lines & Child Financial Abuse**

17.1 Criminal exploitation of children is a 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. County Lines is a term used when drug gangs from big cities expand their operations to smaller towns, often using violence to drive out local dealers and exploiting children and vulnerable people to sell drugs.

17.2 Common features in county lines drug supply is the exploitation of young and vulnerable people. The dealers will frequently target children and adults - often with mental health or addiction problems - to act as drug runners or move cash so they can stay under the radar of law enforcement.

17.3 People exploited in this way will quite often be exposed to physical, mental and sexual abuse, and in some instances will be trafficked to areas a long way from home as part of the network's drug dealing business.

17.4 We might not immediately think of children when we hear the words 'financial fraud.' But the reality is that more and more young people are finding themselves the victims of financial exploitation. Being groomed online to open bank accounts and launder criminal money. This is known as Child Financial Abuse. (CFB). Criminals befriend young people through social media and online games. They offer them gifts, promise easy money, gaming credits, skins or cryptocurrency. Once they've gained a young person's trust, they force them to carry out fraudulent activities, like opening a bank account for them. This is financial exploitation.

18. Serious Violence, Gang Violence & Youth Crime

Section 18 & 19 of this policy outlines the school responsibility in supporting children who are involved with Gangs and Knife crime. The same safeguarding procedures will apply if a child is experiencing this including contextual safeguarding. The Home Office have produced additional supporting guidance on Preventing and reducing serious violence¹¹ to support schools/colleges further.

18.1 A gang is a group of individuals that spends time in public and engages in criminal activity and violence. The group may also be territorial or in conflict with other gangs. Young people involved in gangs have an increased risk of experiencing violence and other types of abuse including sexual exploitation. Gang crime and serious youth violence is also often synonymous with knife crime and other serious violence.

¹¹ [Serious Violence Duty - Statutory Guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/672211/Serious_Violence_Duty_-_Statutory_Guidance.pdf)

18.2 The vast majority of young people and education establishments will not be affected by serious violence or gangs. However, where these problems do occur there will almost certainly be a significant impact.

18.3 Gangs specifically target children who have been excluded from school to groom them as drug dealers in towns across the UK. Exclusion from school appears to be a highly significant trigger point for the escalation of County Lines involvement for children who might be on the fringes of such activity or who are easily manipulated.

19. Knife Crime

19.1 Knife crime has been receiving countrywide attention after being recognised as a contemporary national threat in the UK. There have been a number of high-profile incidents where teenagers have been killed or injured by someone using a knife as a weapon. Knife crime simply put is any crime that involves a knife. This includes:

- carrying a knife or trying to buy one if you're under 18.
- threatening someone with a knife
- carrying a knife that is banned
- a murder where the victim was stabbed with a knife
- a robbery or burglary where the thieves carried a knife as a weapon

19.2 Within Leicester City, the Home Office¹² recorded 606 incidents of knife possession in the city in the three years to the end of March 2024. In the most recent year, 230 such crimes were committed, up from 182 in the year ending March 2023 and 194 in the year ending March 2022. Over the three years, this equates to 162.3 knife offences per 100,000 residents in the city.

20. Child Criminal Exploitation and Cybercrime Involvement

20.1 Organised criminal groups or individuals exploit children and young people due to their computer skills and ability, in order to access networks/data for criminal and financial gain. There are a number of signs that may indicate a pupil is a victim or is vulnerable to being exploited which include:

- Child Missing / Persistently Absent from Education
- Show signs of other types of abuse/aggression towards others
- Have low self-esteem, and feelings of isolation, stress or fear.
- Lack trust in adults and appear fearful of authorities.
- Have poor concentration or excessively tired.
- Become anti-social.
- Display symptoms of substance dependence
- Excessive time online computer/gaming forums
- Social Isolation in school with peers
- High functioning with an interest in computing

21. Child Criminal Exploitation and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

¹² [Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-and-outcomes-open-data-tables)

21.1 County Lines criminal exploitation is also synonymous with Child Sexual Exploitation. Criminal activity and Gang Association can lead into CSE through situations such as initiation, peer pressure in addition to sexual favours. Although county lines are mainly criminal, all our staff are aware of the definitions of CSE, signs and impact on vulnerable children. This is further outlined in section 17.1 of this Policy.

22. Modern Slavery & Trafficking

22.1 Slavery is an umbrella term for activities involved when one person obtains or holds another person in compelled service. The number of British children identified as potential victims of modern slavery has more than doubled in a year, prompting fresh concerns about child exploitation by county lines drugs gangs.

Someone is in slavery if they are:

- forced to work through mental or physical threat.
- owned or controlled by an 'employer', usually through mental or physical abuse or the threat of abuse.
- dehumanised, treated as a commodity or bought and sold as 'property'.
- physically constrained or have restrictions placed on his/her freedom.
- 'slavery' is where ownership is exercised over a person.
- 'servitude' involves the obligation to provide services imposed by coercion.
- 'forced or compulsory labour' involves work or service extracted from any person under the menace of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself voluntarily.
- 'human trafficking' concerns arranging or facilitating the travel of another with a view to exploiting them.

22.2 Human trafficking

22.3 Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person; (where a child is involved, the above means are irrelevant). For the purposes of exploitation, which includes (but is not exhaustive):

- Prostitution
- Other sexual exploitation
- Forced labour
- Slavery (or similar)
- Servitude etc.
- Removal of organs

23. Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment/Child on Child Abuse

KCSIE 2025, Part 5 is explicit in their definition of Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment and its forms. However, within the context of contextual safeguarding, child on child abuse and peer influence has a massive impact on the child and young person (CYP). If CYP are exposed to other CYP who are known for being exploited, they are more likely to experience child on child abuse and be 'influenced' or 'swayed' to participate in illegal activity, criminal activity and sexual activity. Further information on Child-on-Child abuse and Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment is outlined in our school's guidance (**Appendix 6 - Procedures/Guidance - Guidance on child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment**) of this Policy and within section 28 of this policy.

24. Children and the court system

24.1 Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age-appropriate guides to support children 5-11 year olds and 12-17 year olds. [Young witness booklet for 5 to 11 year olds - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-5-to-11-year-olds) and [Young witness booklet for 12 to 17 year olds - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/young-witness-booklet-for-12-to-17-year-olds)

24.2 Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online child arrangements information tool [Making child arrangements if you divorce or separate: Making child arrangements - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/making-child-arrangements-if-you-divorce-or-separate) with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. This may be useful for some parents and carers. If a child or young person from our school is in a situation where they are required to give evidence, school staff members will support the child and family members where appropriate.

25. Children with family members in prison

25.1 The imprisonment of a household member is one of ten adverse childhood experiences known to have a significant negative impact on children's long-term health and wellbeing, their school attainment, and later life experiences. Children may have to take on extra responsibilities at home, including becoming young carers in some situations.

25.2 These children are at risk of poor outcomes including stigma, isolation and poor mental health. Parental imprisonment is also associated specifically with negative school experiences, such as truanting, bullying and failure to achieve in education and children of prisoners are at a higher risk of mental ill health and have an increased likelihood of experiencing poverty compared to their peers.

25.3 Approximately 200,000 children have a parent sent to prison each year and as such, **Falcons Primary Staff** members will support children and their family members if children from our school have family members in prison. In such cases, Falcons Primary will remain non-judgemental and supportive towards the child and family so that they can achieve the best whilst in our environment. Furthermore, if a parent or carer finds themselves in this situation, we encourage you to speak with our **DSL Jasbir Mann** so that support can be given as necessary.

26. Homelessness

26.1 Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. Our DSL are aware of contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity if our children and family are experiencing homelessness. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property.

26.2 Whilst referrals and or discussion with the Local Housing Authority will be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

26.3 The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live.

26.4 Furthermore, Falcons Primary staff also promote Early Help and Support so that children and families can be identified and supported at an early stage. If a parent or carer and/or their children find themselves in this situation, we strongly urge you to speak to our DSL Jasbir Mann or member of school staff so that support can be provided.

26.5 Safeguarding CYP is a local and national priority and within Falcons Primary protecting children from abuse, neglect and exploitation is a priority. Our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy along with the school's values, ethos and behaviour policies, provides the basic platform to ensure children and young people are given the support to respect themselves and others, stand up for themselves and protect each other. Our staff are well versed with local and national guidance and are aware of emerging safeguarding concerns that could potentially harm our children and young people:

- Our school keeps itself up to date on the latest advice and guidance provided to assist in addressing specific vulnerabilities, mental health and forms of exploitation.
- Our staff are supported to recognise warning signs and symptoms in relation to specific issues and include such issues in an age-appropriate way in their curriculum.
- Our staff are aware of emerging issues and contextual safeguarding and take this into consideration when assessing children and young people's needs.
- Our school works with and engages our families and communities to talk about such issues.
- Our school staff are supported to talk to families about sensitive concerns in relation to their children and to find ways to address them together wherever possible.
- Our DSL knows where to seek and get advice as necessary.
- Our school brings in experts and uses specialist material to support the work we do.
- Our school staff fully understand how to raise a concern using the appropriate channels.

26.6 As **Falcons Primary** staff are aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves in many different ways, our staff have received annual safeguarding training and additional information to better equip themselves in the knowledge of other forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation as per Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025. These are outlined in **Appendix 1 - Definition & Indicators of Abuse**.

27. Young Carers

27.1 A young carer is defined as: "You're a young carer if you're under 18 and help to look after a relative with a disability, illness, mental health condition, or drug or alcohol problem. If you're a young carer, you probably look after one of your parents or care for a brother or sister. You may do extra jobs in and around the home, such as cooking, cleaning, or helping someone get dressed and move around. You may also give a lot of physical help to a brother or sister who's disabled or ill. Along with doing things to help your brother or sister, you may be giving them and your parents emotional support, too."

27.2 Here at **Falcons Primary** we understand the difficulties that young carers face when supporting family members which can range from not completing homework, arriving to school late or not having enough sleep as examples. We are not here to judge, but rather to support the needs and wellbeing of the young person where necessary; our DSL's will support the young person in ensuring relevant support and guidance is given. Where possible, parents and carers should make the schools/college aware if a child they live with is a young carer to ensure relevant support is received as soon as possible.

27.3 Furthermore, additional information can be sought by contacting the schools directly or going direct to Leicester City Council, Duty and Assessment Service on: 0116 454 1004 and choose option 1 'City', then option 1 'Child'

Other Forms of Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation

28.1 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) & Trafficking. CSE is a form of abuse and occurs when an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity. Sexual exploitation can take many forms ranging from seemingly consensual relationships to serious gang and group exploitation.

28.2 **Falcons Primary** staff are aware that sexual exploitation can take many forms and that pupils may not exhibit external signs of abuse. Our staff are also aware that it is an offence carrying a maximum sentence of two years imprisonment where an adult (any adult) intentionally communicates (for example, by e-mail, text message, written note or orally) with a child under 16 (whom the adult does not reasonably believe to be aged 16 or over) for the purpose of obtaining sexual gratification. This act forms part of Section 67 of the Serious Crime Act 2015¹³ (offence of Sexual Communication with a Child) and came into force on 3 April 2017.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/604931/circular-commencement-s67-serious-crime-act-2015.pdf

28.3 Therefore, our staff are vigilant for the less obvious signs, such as lots of new electronic equipment, when before there was none, seeming to have extra money to spend, moving away from established friendship groups, and the use of language appropriate/inappropriate for the child's age.

28.4 Our school staff are also aware of some of the signs and symptoms of CSE through LSCPB Leaflets¹⁴, staff induction and as part of annual Whole School Safeguarding Training.

28.5 Our school staff follow guidance and procedures as outlined in 'Safeguarding Children and Young People from Sexual Exploitation in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland'¹⁵ available on the LSCPB website.

28.6 Our school staff are aware that if a disclosure is raised in reaction to CSE, that it will be reported straight to the DSL/SLT or Duty & Advice in their absence.

28.7 Sharing Nudes & Semi Nudes (formally Sexting) can also form part of CSE both online and offline

28.9 Child sexual exploitation can occur in different ways and in different situations. Many young people are 'groomed' by their abuser, online or face-to-face. Grooming is an action deliberately undertaken with the aim of befriending and establishing an emotional connection with a child, to lower the child's inhibitions with the intention to sexually abuse them.

28.10 Groomers will hide their true intentions and may spend a long time gaining a child's trust through a range of mediums including social media platforms. Section 67 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (offence of Sexual Communication with a Child) which came into force on 3 April 2017 also applies to Sexting, Sharing Nudes and Semi Nudes (including videos and live streams) and Grooming and our staff are fully aware of the legislation¹⁶.

Grooming Models include:

- The relationship / peer model
- Organised / network model & trafficking model
- Inappropriate relationship model
- Gangs model
- Online Gaming / Social Networks

28.11 Our staff are aware of the types of grooming which take place, including grooming models through their annual safeguarding training and information from our DSL.

28.12 Sharing Nudes or Semi Nudes/Sexting is when someone sends or receives a sexually explicit text, image or video or use of live stream. This includes sending 'nude pics', 'rude pics' or 'nude selfies'. This can be via child on child or other adults. As recently as June 2017, figures show there have been more than

¹³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/circular-201701-sexual-communication-with-a-child-implementation-of-s67-of-the-serious-crime-act-2015>

¹⁴ <https://www.lcitylscb.org/safeguarding-leaflets/>

¹⁵ <https://www.lcitylscb.org/safeguarding-leaflets/>

¹⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/604931/circular-commencement-s67-serious-crime-act-2015.pdf

4,000 cases since 2013 where children have taken explicit pictures of themselves and sent them to others, the youngest being 5 years old and research from Child Line suggest six out of ten teenagers say they have been asked for sexual images or videos. It is illegal to possess, take or distribute sexual images of someone who is under 18, even if the young person under the age of 18 has taken the image themselves and passed it on themselves.

Falcons Primary takes a zero-tolerance approach if children are found to be sending sexual images of themselves or others whether intentionally or maliciously in our school. Falcons Primary has a duty of care to inform the Police and Childrens Social Care if such a case occurs. We will also notify parents directly if their children are involved. In addition to supporting our children with being safe in a digital world and highlighting the dangers, our staff have also been issued with the guidance on 'Sharing Nudes and Semi Nudes' from the UK Council for Internet Safety (Dec 2020) and have an understanding of how to handle such incidents if they arise in our school/college.

[Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: how to respond to an incident \(overview\) \(updated March 2024\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sharing-nudes-and-semi-nudes-how-to-respond-to-an-incident-overview)

28.13 **Falcons Primary** staff follow school procedures in reporting such concerns and promote E Safety and dangers of Sharing Nudes, Sexting, Grooming and CSE through lessons, PSHE and assemblies. Our pupils are taught how to keep safe on and offline and E Safety is promoted throughout the school and home environment. Our school have also discussed local and national cases where grooming of young children has taken place such as the Kayleigh Haywood Story/Brecks Game to highlight the dangers.

28.14 Our Online safety policy is highlighted to staff, pupils and parents and is available on our school's website including our acceptable usage policy and our staff have undergone relevant online safety at induction and regularly throughout the year.

29. Child on Child Sexual Violence & Harassment including child on child Abuse/Children using Harmful Sexual Behaviour ¹⁷ (HSB)

All staff should be aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via child-on-child abuse. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- bullying (including cyberbullying).
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm.
- sexual violence and sexual harassment
- sexual activity without consent
- consensual and non-consensual of sharing nudes and semi nudes/sexting
- Upskirting
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals

29.1 Sexual violence and sexual harassment (KCSIE 2025, Part 5) can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment.

29.2 Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBTQ children are at greater risk. Some risks can be especially compounded where children who are LGBTQ lack a trusted adult with whom they can be open with. Our staff

^{17&17} https://llrscb.proceduresonline.com/p_sexually_harm_behav.html?zoom_highlight=children+using+abusive+behaviour

therefore understand and endeavour to reduce any additional barriers faced and provide a safe space for our children to speak out or share their concerns.

29.3 **Falcons Primary** takes child on child abuse/Child on Child Sexual Violence & Harassment seriously and we understand that some children are more vulnerable to physical, sexual and emotional bullying and abuse by their peers. In our school, this kind of abuse will always be taken as seriously as abuse perpetrated by an adult and as seriously as a child who is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

29.4 Our staff understand that a significant proportion of sexual related offences are committed by teenagers, and, on occasion, such offences are committed by younger children. Our staff therefore understand not to dismiss some abusive sexual behaviour as 'normal' between young people and not to create high thresholds in such cases before appropriate action is taken.

29.5 Our staff will respect confidentiality and anonymity of a child or young person reporting incidents of sexual violence and sexual harassment including situations where the child or young person asks staff not to tell anyone about the incident, making referrals against the wishes of the young person and considering the potential impact of social media breaching confidentiality. There are no easy or definitive answers when a victim makes this request. If the victim does not give consent to share information, staff may still lawfully share it, if there is another legal basis under the UK GDPR that applies.

29.6 Our DSL (or a deputy) will endeavour to balance the victim's wishes against their duty to protect the victim and other children. If the lead DSL (or a deputy) decide to make a referral to local authority children's social care and/or a report to the police against the victim's wishes, our DSL and staff will handle all incidents extremely carefully, and the reasons will be explained to the victim, appropriate specialist support will be offered taking into consideration the best interest of the child at all times.

29.7 Where incidents of sexual violence and harassment have been raised, our staff, where applicable, will take into consideration the impact on siblings and understand the importance of intra familial harms.

29.8 Staff and carers of children living away from home need clear guidance and training to identify the difference between consenting and abusive, and between appropriate and exploitative peer relationships. Our school will provide information, guidance and training to relevant staff members to support them with this.

29.9 Children and young people who abuse others should be held responsible for their abusive behaviour, while being identified and responded to in a way that meets their needs as well as protecting others and our school has clear guidelines around this. See also point 28.10.

29.10 Our school staff understand that with regard to the alleged perpetrator(s), advice on behaviour in schools¹⁸ is clear that teachers can sanction pupils whose conduct falls below the standard which could be reasonably expected of them. Disciplinary action can be taken whilst other investigations by the police and/or local authority children's social care are ongoing (if any). The fact that another body is investigating or has investigated an incident does not in itself prevent our school from coming to its own conclusion, on the balance of probabilities, about what happened, and imposing a penalty accordingly. Our DSL or deputy DSL will take a leading role with this.

29.11 Our school also refers to the LSCPB procedures¹⁹ which are written with reference to sexually abusive and inappropriate behaviours. Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025 (Part 5) also makes reference to Child on Child Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment and where there are serious child protection concerns, as a result of non-sexual violence by a child or young person, leading to actual or possible significant harm, our safeguarding and child protection measures will be implemented.

¹⁸ [Behaviour in schools guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/671441/behaviour-in-schools-guidance.pdf)

¹⁹ https://lscpb.proceduresonline.com/p_sexually_harm_behav.html?zoom_highlight=children+using+abusive+behaviour

29.12 In supporting children and families, our staff understand Early Help can be particularly useful to address non-violent HSB and may prevent escalation of sexual violence. Therefore, it is particularly important that our designated safeguarding lead (and their deputies) know what our local early help process is and how and where to access support.

30. Upskirting

30.1 Upskirting is the act of taking a photograph of underneath a person's skirt without their consent. It is often performed in a public place; public transport or on an escalator, with crowds of people making it harder to spot people taking these photos. It could also happen on the way to and from school and within a school. Being victim to such an incident can cause emotional distress for the young child or young person involved. Our DSL team takes these types of incidents seriously and our staff are aware of the law against 'Upskirting' which came into force on April 12, 2019 in England and Wales. If our staff are made aware of such incidents, the schools will follow its safeguarding procedures in addition to seeking advice from the Police.

30.2 At **Falcons Primary** all our staff are aware of the importance of:

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

30.3 If our staff have a concern that a child might have been abused by another child and/or is displaying inappropriate sexualised behaviour, staff will in the first instance refer their concerns to the DSL. The DSL will then directly contact Children's Social Care/DAS in accordance with the LSCPB Referrals Procedure to decide how the incident will be managed. Furthermore, our DSL will also seek advice from the Police where necessary. Our staff are aware of what child abuse and Sexual Violence/Harassment is at national and local levels through our annual Whole School Training and our DSL has attended CUSAB Training delivered by Safeguarding in Education to enhance their knowledge in this area further.

31. Domestic Violence and Abuse & Violence between young people (Teen relationships)

31.1 The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is²⁰:

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
- emotional

31.2 There have been a number of high profile cases both locally and nationally where domestic violence and abuse has had a significant and direct impact on the child and their mental health and wellbeing. If the school is made aware of incidents of domestic violence which is impacting on a child within the school, (suspicions and allegations of abuse, harm and significant risk to a child), the school will follow Local Authority and Leicester Safeguarding Board guidelines in reporting such concerns to Childrens Social Care, Duty and Advice or the Police and will also seek further guidance where necessary.

²⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse>

31.3 Domestic abuse is not limited to adults; there is an increasing awareness of violence from one teenager to another.

- 1 in 5 teenage girls have been assaulted by a boyfriend.
- Young women are more likely to experience sexual violence than other age groups.
- Young women with older partners are at increased risk of victimisation.
- Recent surveys (including NSPCC²¹, Zero Tolerance and End Violence Against Women campaign) reveal that approximately 40% of our young people are already being subjected to relationship abuse in their teenage years.

31.4 If **Falcons Primary** is made aware of children behaving this way with other children within our school, and violence is apparent between the young people's intimate relationship; this includes issues around the use of social media and Sexting, we will view this as a significant child welfare concern and where necessary, the appropriate agencies will be informed. This includes Children Social Care and the Police.

31.5 If such cases are prevalent within our school, whether the incident involves Adult Relationships or Teen Relationships, the school will also work closely with the child and the Headteacher/DSL will endeavour to support the child who has been exposed to this type of violence and abuse with the involvement of (where appropriate) their parents/carers.

31.6 Furthermore, involvement through Operation Encompass and Early Help can also support the child and parents/carers. The school will ensure communications and multiagency working with Social Care and Early Help is maintained to fully support the child and their family. (Victims). Staff will also work with all the children in our school to ensure information and the importance of healthy relationships is highlighted through assemblies, circle time and PSHE/RSHE lessons.

32. Children Missing/Absent from Education (CME) & Unexplainable and/or persistent absences from education (KCSIE 25).

32.1 Children missing in education (CME) are children of compulsory school age who are not registered pupils at a school and are not receiving suitable education otherwise than at a school. (DFE)²² This includes children not being home educated and children who are not on school roll. In addition to CME, some children are persistently absent from education or have unexplainable absences (KCSIE 2025)²³.

32.2 **Falcons Primary** staff understand the differences set out in 32.1 and procedures to follow. Our staff are aware that children being absent from school for prolonged periods and/or on repeat occasions can act as a vital warning sign to a range of safeguarding issues including neglect, child sexual and child criminal exploitation - particularly county lines. Our response to children's absences from school supports identifying such abuse, neglect and exploitation, and in the case of absent pupils, helps prevent the risk of them becoming a missing child in the future. This includes when problems are first emerging but also where children are already known to the local authority.²⁴ (See Appendix 8). To support us, we follow and make reference to the statutory guidance Working together to improve school attendance. [Working together to improve school attendance - GOV.UK](#)

²¹ [New report shows scale of abuse against teenagers | NSPCC](#)

²² [Stat guidance template \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

²³ [Keeping children safe in education 2025 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁴ [Missing Children and Adults - A cross government strategy \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) (additional resources for schools/colleges)

32.3 Children missing from education who are persistently absent from school, are referred to in the wider LCC Educational Welfare Service Policy and LSCPB Procedures²⁵ for children who go missing from School, Home or Care Education and includes Families who go missing. In addition to this, Falcons Primary has its own Attendance Policy available on Schools Website www.falconsprimary.org which also outlines procedures for pupil absence from our school.

32.4 Should a pupil go missing from Falcons Primary our Officer Manager Dajinder Kaur will inform the DSL/SLT and contact the Educational Welfare Service. The DSL will consider further actions and/or support should it be required and ensure they help identify any risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation and to help prevent the risks of them going missing in future.

32.5 At Falcons Primary if a child is no longer coming to our school where the parent/carer has removed them for the reason of elective home education, we will ensure that we notify the LA in line with the established procedure. We will also follow procedures where a child is taken out of school to go on holiday or where a child is removed from school as the family are moving away.

32.6 We will notify all relevant partner agencies/services including Education Welfare, correct forms will be completed, information will be recorded, and child folders/information will be passed on to the appropriate person (where applicable).

33 Honor based Abuse (HBA)

33.1. Honour-based Abuse is a term that embraces a variety of crimes of violence (mainly but not exclusively against women) including domestic abuse, which is perpetrated in the name of so called 'honour'. The honour code which it refers to is set at the discretion of male relatives and women who do not abide by the 'rules' are then punished for bringing shame on the family. Infringements may include a woman having a boyfriend; rejecting a forced marriage; pregnancy outside of marriage; interfaith relationships; seeking divorce, FGM, Forced Marriage, abuse linked to faith and culture, breast ironing, inappropriate dress or make-up and even kissing in a public place.

33.2 HBA can exist in any culture or community where males are in position to establish and enforce women's conduct. However, males can also be victims, sometimes because of a relationship which is deemed to be inappropriate, if they are gay, have a disability or if they have assisted a victim.

34. Female Genital Mutilation

34.1 Female Genital Mutilation is an illegal operation under the Female Mutilation Act 2003, it is a form of child abuse and as such, is dealt with under the school's Child Protection & Safeguarding Policy.

34.2 Definition of Female Genital Mutilation²⁶ (FGM):

FGM comprises of all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs whether for cultural or non-therapeutic reasons.

Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. Therefore, our staff have been briefed on the importance of FGM through our Whole School Safeguarding training on 27th October, 2025 and are aware of some of the signs and symptoms.

²⁵ <https://llrscb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm> and [School's Extranet \(leicester.gov.uk\)](http://School's Extranet (leicester.gov.uk))

²⁶ FGM Revised Guidance July 2020 - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-statutory-guidance-on-female-genital-mutilation>

Responding to FGM - The school will ensure:

- We raise awareness of staff regarding the issues of FGM through Whole School Training
- Staff have a clear understanding of what is FGM.
- FGM is within the schools Safeguarding Policy
- Sex and Health curriculum supports pupils understanding of their bodies and keeping themselves safe.
- Monitoring absences

34.3 As of October 2015, it became a mandatory responsibility of all staff members to report any suspicion of FGM to the police if the child is under 18 years of age. If any of our staff at Falcons Primary are aware of such concerns, staff will, in the first instance, report their concerns to the DSL and Headteacher and then take appropriate steps to either, directly contact the Police or seek advice from Duty & Advice, Children's Social Care.

34.4 Any concerns raised including any referrals made will be monitored closely and recorded following our school's procedures by the staff members raising the concern, the DSL or both.

34.5 Furthermore, our school staff are aware that guidance on FGM has been updated in July 2020 and the guidance is available to all staff.

35. Forced Marriage

35.1 A forced marriage is a marriage that is performed under duress and without the full and informed consent or free will of both parties. Duress cannot be justified on religious or cultural grounds. Victims of forced marriage may be the subject of physical violence, rape, abduction, false imprisonment, enslavement, emotional abuse, and murder. It is important not to confuse 'forced' marriage with 'arranged' marriage. In the instance of an 'arranged' marriage both parties freely consent.

35.2 Since February 2023 it has also been a crime to carry out any conduct whose purpose is to cause a child to marry before their eighteenth birthday, even if violence, threats or another form of coercion are not used. As with the existing forced marriage law, this applies to non-binding, unofficial 'marriages' as well as legal marriages.

35.3 The Governments definition of a Forced Marriage²⁷ is:

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.

35.4 **Falcons Primary** staff, through induction and Whole School Training are aware of the importance and impact on a child/student who is involved in such situations.

35.5 In addition, the Forced Marriage Unit have issued guidance on Forced Marriage and vulnerable adults due to an emerging trend of cases where such marriages involving people with learning difficulties. This is not a crime' which is perpetrated by men only, sometimes female relatives will support, incite or assist. It is also not unusual for younger relatives to be selected to undertake the abuse to protect senior members of the family. Sometimes contract killers and bounty hunters will also be employed.

²⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage>

35.6 In such cases, disclosures and concerns relating to Forced Marriage/Honour Based Abuse will be reported directly to the DSL / the Police due to the impact it could have on the child in the wider community. Information will be sought from Children's Social Care Duty & Advice and where appropriate and Police and the Forced Marriage Unit.

36. Abuse linked to faith, beliefs and culture

36.1 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 the 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

36.2 Whilst this is not an exhaustive list, Falcons Primary recognises that sadly, such cases are on the increase within the community and as a school, we take such incidents as seriously as any other kind of abuse perpetrated by an adult on a child.

36.3 If the school has been made aware of such a case, the school will follow LSCPB procedures and where appropriate, report the incident to Children Social Care and/or the Police.

36.4 As a school, our staff are aware of some of the signs of this kind of abuse and have attended training to support them further. We also work closely with all our children to promote healthy relationships and British Values. Our code of conduct (Children/Teachers/Parents & Carers), also teaches our children mutual respect of other faith, beliefs and cultures in a positive manner rather than negative. We believe and respect each other in our school and maintain this ethos throughout the teaching and learning environment.

37. Early Help and Supporting Children and their Families

37.1 Early Help and prevention is about how different agencies work together to help children, young people and their families at any point in their lives to prevent or reduce difficulties. This means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

37.2 At **Falcons Primary** key DSL's have attended LSCPB's Early Help and Early Help Assessment Training, and our staff are prepared to identify any children who may benefit from Early Help. (signpost/refer accordingly).

38. Bullying and Safeguarding

38.1 **The Law** ([Bullying at school: The law - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/bullying-at-school-the-law)) - Some forms of bullying are illegal and should be reported to the police. These include:

- violence or assault
- theft

- repeated harassment or intimidation, for example name calling, threats and abusive phone calls, emails or text messages.
- hate crimes and,

It is against the law to discriminate ([Discrimination: your rights: Types of discrimination \('protected characteristics'\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/discrimination-your-rights-types-of-discrimination-protected-characteristics)) against anyone because of:

- sexual orientation
- gender reassignment
- sex
- disability
- race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin
- religion or belief
- age
- being married or in a civil partnership
- being pregnant or on maternity leave

38.2 Bullying is defined as 'behaviour by an individual or group, usually repeated over time, which intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally'. Repeated bullying usually has a significant emotional component, where the anticipation and fear of being bullied seriously affects the behaviour of the victim. This includes targeting a child or young person for being lesbian, gay, or bisexual. This is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm, however, they can sometimes be targeted by other children. In some cases, a child who is perceived by other children to be lesbian, gay, or bisexual (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who are.

38.3 It can be inflicted on a child by another child or an adult. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying via text messages or the internet), and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups, for example on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or because a child is adopted or has caring responsibilities. It might be motivated by actual differences between children, or perceived differences.

38.4 Falcons Primary has an Anti-Bullying Policy in place and all staff, children and parents/carers are made aware of it. This document can be accessed on our school's website www.falconsprimary.org and sets out clear procedures in managing such incidents within the school. We also deliver work in school about anti-bullying through assemblies and lessons and our staff are trained in appropriately dealing with such incidents.

38.5 However, at times, bullying such as child on child abuse; sexualised behaviour, serious incidents of harm, homophobic behaviours, cyber bullying and Sexting/Use of mobile phones may occur and will be taken seriously and as a serious safeguarding concern especially if the child is at risk of significant harm. In such cases, our Designated Safeguarding Lead will assess the situation and seek advice and guidance from Children's Social care or the Police especially in relation to illegal activity and outlined in section 38.1 above.

39. Local Priorities

39.1 Within Leicester City, the Local Authority and LSCPB have their own priorities which reflect the area in which Falcons Primary is based. Some of these include being aware of Knife Crime, Gang Related Issues, Radicalisation, County Lines, Criminal Activity, Antisocial Behaviour, FGM and Contextual Safeguarding. (This is not an exhaustive list).

39.2 Within our local community area, our priorities are:

- Priority/Awareness of Domestic Violence
- Priority/Awareness of Poverty Including Homelessness
- Priority/Awareness of Gang related issues including knife crime
- Priority/Awareness of Online Safety

39.3 Our SLT, DSL's and staff are aware of these priorities and we aim to raise awareness through a whole school approach and staff training to ensure our children and young people are aware of such issues and that we implement the correct policies and procedures to ensure that our children and young people are safe within school and within the community we serve. We work closely with other agencies including the Police, Community Groups and Social care and where appropriate, Parents and Carers will also be a part of this whole school and whole community approach process.

40. Private Fostering

40.1 A private fostering arrangement is one that is made without the involvement of the local authority to look after a child under the age of 16 (or under 18 if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative, for 28 days or more and can include those living with extended family members. So, this could be a child living with people as stated below:

Private Fostering includes a child living with:	Private Fostering does not include a child living with:
Godparents	Mother/Father
Great Grandparents	Brothers/Sister
Great Aunts or Uncles	Grandparents
Family Friends	Aunts/Uncles
Step parents where a couple isn't married or in a civil partnership	Step Parents where a couple is married or in a civil partnership
Cousins	Children and young people who are being looked after by the Authority.
A host family which is caring for a child from overseas while they are in education here	

40.2 It's a legal duty (Children Act 1989) for parents or the private foster carer to notify the local authority of whenever a child is not living with a close relative. This should be done six weeks before the arrangement takes place or immediately if it is unplanned or already happening. This is so the local authority can work with private foster carers to keep children safe and support anyone who is privately fostering.

40.2 **Falcons Primary** staff are aware of what Private Fostering is and staff in our school understand their legal duty under the Children Act 1989 to notify the Local Authority/Childrens Social Care, they are made aware of such cases. Falcons Primary understands the apprehension some carers may feel in raising such concerns and the difficulty that some carers may have if faced with this situation. As such, the school and staff will endeavour to support the carers and the child to ensure the wellbeing of the child is maintained and help and advice is made available.

41. Online Safety & Safeguarding

41.1 Technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse and exploitation online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via

online channels and in daily life. Children can also 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. An effective approach to online safety empowers a school or college to protect and educate the whole school or college community in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incident where appropriate. See **Appendix 9 - Monitoring and Filtering, Online Safety & Cyber Crime** for additional information.

41.2 Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly being integrated into educational settings, offering both opportunities and challenges. To harness AI's benefits while mitigating its risks, schools must implement robust monitoring, filtering, and acceptable use policies. Under the Online Safety Act 2025 and the statutory guidance KCSIE 2025, Falcons Primary school has a legal duty to protect children from harmful online content and activity. This includes content generated by or accessed through AI systems. Therefore, Falcons Primary School staff will ensure we:

- **Educate** staff on the safe and responsible use of AI tools (**Appendix 10**)
- **Educate** students on the safe and responsible use of AI tools
- **Supervise** usage of AI in the classroom and online learning platforms where possible
- **Monitor** AI interactions where possible, especially those involving personal information or open-ended chat
- **Restrict** access to unverified or non-educational AI applications
- **Update** Our Acceptable Use Policy (AUP), our Online Safety Policy and implement an AI in Schools policy.

41.3 Falcons Primary takes online safety and well-being of staff and children seriously and all our staff are given safeguarding training including online safety at induction. In addition to this, all staff receive, child protection, safeguarding and online safety updates via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings at least annually to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. Our approach to online safety is reflected as required in all relevant policies and whilst planning the curriculum, teacher training, the role and responsibilities of the designated safeguarding lead and any parental engagement.

The school will consider a whole school approach to online safety. This will include a clear policy on the use of mobile technology in the school. Many children have unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via 4G and 5G and the school will carefully consider how this is managed on our premises. The policy will take into consideration the use of all handheld devices and smart watches.

41.4 Staff training - The school will ensure that online safety training for staff will include monitoring and filtering and is integrated, aligned and considered as part of the overarching safeguarding approach.

42. Monitoring and Filtering

42.1 Monitoring and filtering play crucial roles in the responsible use of the internet. With the vast amount of information available online, these tools help ensure a safe and productive online environment. Monitoring involves tracking internet activities to prevent illegal or harmful content, protecting users from cyber threats, and enforcing compliance with policy and guidance. Filtering, on the other hand, enables the customisation of internet access, allowing schools and colleges to block inappropriate content and prioritise educational resources. Both monitoring and filtering are essential in schools, colleges, and homes to safely foster positive internet experience for all users.

42.2 It is the responsibility of our Lead DSL Jasbir Mann to ensure online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place for Falcons Primary. Our Lead DSL will also ensure ALL our staff receive appropriate training and understand the expectations, roles and responsibilities in relation to

filtering and monitoring which also ties in with Teachers Standards²⁸ and staff Code of Conduct Policy and our Governing Body will regularly review its effectiveness. (KCSIE 2025, Annex C Role of DSL)

42.3 Our establishment further understands the importance of regular contact with parents and carers. Where appropriate, these communications will be used to reinforce the importance of children being safe online as it is likely that supporting parents and carers will find it helpful to understand what systems we use to filter and monitor online use. For additional information on monitoring filtering within our establishment, please see **Appendix 9 – (Monitoring and Filtering, Online Safety & Cyber Crime)**.

[Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#) (Updated Guidance Gov May 2024)

[Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

43. Use of school premises for non-school activities

43.1 The governing body will ensure any hire or rental arrangement for external organisations or individuals (for example to community groups, sports associations, and service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities) has appropriate arrangements in place to keep children safe.

43.2 When services or activities are provided by the school, under the direct supervision or management of the school staff the arrangements for child protection will apply. However, where services or activities are provided separately by another body this is not necessarily the case. The governing body or proprietor should therefore seek assurance that the body 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 to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate. This applies regardless of whether the children who attend any of these services or activities are children on the school roll.

43.3 The governing body will also ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement (i.e., lease or hire agreement), as a condition of use and occupation of the premises; and that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement.

44. Alternative Provisions

44.1 Alternative Provision refers to educational settings outside mainstream and special schools for children who, for various reasons, cannot attend mainstream schooling. These reasons can include behavioural issues, exclusion, health problems, or specific educational needs that mainstream schools cannot meet.

44.2 If Falcons Primary places a pupil with an alternative provision provider, we will continue to be responsible for the safeguarding and welfare of that pupil and will be satisfied that the placement meets the pupil's needs in addition to knowing where a child is based during school hours. We will obtain written information from the alternative provider that appropriate safeguarding checks have been carried out on individuals working at their establishment (i.e. those checks that our school perform on our own staff).

44.3 As outlined in 44.1, the pupils in Alternative Provision often have complex needs, it is therefore important we are aware of the additional risk of harm that our pupils may be vulnerable to. Alternative

²⁸ [Teachers' Standards guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)

Provision aims to ensure that every child receives an education that meets their individual needs, supporting their personal and academic development and as such, staff in our school and the staff within the Alternative Provisions are aware of the government's statutory guidance in relation to Alternative Provision:

- Alternative Provision DFE statutory guidance: [Additional health needs guidance \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/guidance/alternative-provision)
- Education for children with health needs who cannot attend school - [Arranging education for children who cannot attend school because of health needs \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/guidance/alternative-provision)

45. What we do when we are concerned about a child

45.1 Where risk factors are present but there is no evidence of a particular risk, then our DSL/SLT advises on preventative work that can be done within school to engage the pupil into mainstream activities and social groups. The DSL/SLT may well be the person who talks to and has conversations with the pupil's family, sharing the school's concern about the young person's vulnerability and how the family and school can work together to reduce the risk.

45.2 In this situation, depending on how worried we are and what we agree with the parent and the young person (as far as possible).

45.3 The DSL can decide to notify Duty and Advice, Early Help or Family Support Services so that a strategic overview can be maintained, and any themes or common factors can be recognised; and The school will review the situation after taking appropriate action to address the concerns.

45.4 The DSL will also offer and seek advice about undertaking an Early Help assessment and/or making a referral to Early Help services.

45.5 In addition to the above, our school staff will refer to **Appendix 3 - Allegations and low-level concerns policy - Guidance on managing Allegations procedures for Falcons Primary School**. 'Procedure to follow in cases of possible, alleged or suspected abuse, neglect and exploitation, or serious cause for concern about a child' when dealing with a child Disclosure or an allegation of abuse.

46. Policy review

The Governing Body of our school will review the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy annually.

47. Other Relevant Policies

Falcons Primary Governing Body's legal responsibility for safeguarding the welfare of the children goes beyond child protection. Their duty is to ensure that safeguarding permeates all activity and functions. This policy therefore complements and supports a range of other policies, such as:

- Staff behaviour and management (Code of Conduct; Safer Working Practice)
- Parents behaviour and management (Code of conduct when in school)
- Racist incidents and Homophobic Behaviour (LGBTQ)
- Anti-bullying including Child on Child Abuse and Children Using Sexually Abusive behaviour.
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children in schools and colleges (child on child)
- **Appendix 7 – (Procedures/Guidance - Guidance on child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment)**
- Physical interventions/restraint
- Special Educational Needs, Mental Health Issues and Disabled Children
- Trips and visits
- Work experience and work-related learning placements

- First aid and the administration of medicines
- Health and safety & Site security
- Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) and Health Education
- Equal opportunities
- ICT and Online safety, including on and offline and acceptable usage (Handheld devices and smart watches)
- Extended School Activities
- Mobile phone and camera use (digital equipment)
- LAC Policy
- Visitor Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Managing Allegations Procedure / Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)
- Monitoring, Recording, Retaining Safeguarding Records Guidance
- Whistleblowing Procedures (See Whistleblowing Policy)
- Allegations of Abuse Against Staff Policy

The above list is not exhaustive and when undertaking development or planning of any kind, Falcons Primary and our Governors will consider the best interest of our children and any implications for safeguarding children and promoting their welfare.

48. Useful contact numbers and links

Leicestershire Police	999 / 0116 222222
Childrens Assessment, Support and Prevention – CASP Email: cas-team@leicester.gov.uk Duty & Advice (Includes out of hours) das.team@leicester.gov.uk Early Help & Support/early-help@leicester.gov.uk If you are experiencing any issues completing the MARF form, or require it in an alternative format please email early-help-coordinators@leicester.gov.uk . Please note: alternative formats of the MARF will need to be sent securely to das-team@leicester.gov.uk .	0116 454 1004
Children's Safeguarding Unit	0116 454 2440
Safeguarding in Education Julie Chapaneri & Melissa Thomas Safeguardingineducation@leicester.gov.uk	0116 454 2440
Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Katherine Lockwood/Laura Kew Lado-allegations-referrals@leicester.gov.uk	0116 454 2440
Leicester Safeguarding Childrens Partnership Board (LSCPB) LSCPB Home (lcitylscb.org)	0116 454 6520
Prevent (Advice / Referral) City: Ailsa Coull – Ailsa.coull@leicester.gov.uk	0116 454 6923 07519 069833
UAVA – United against violence and abuse (Domestic Violence, Abuse between Teenagers and Domestic Violence in BME community) info@uava.org.uk	0808 80 200 28
Forced Marriage Unit fm@fco.gov.uk	020 7008 0151
Female Genital Mutilation Helpline fgmhelp@nscppcc.org	0800 028 3550
NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line help@nspcc.org.uk	0800 0280285

Useful websites and links

www.thinkuknow.co.uk
www.disrespectnobody.co.uk
www.saferinternet.org.uk
www.internetmatters.org
www.pshe-association.org.uk
www.educateagainsthate.com
www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-use-of-social-media-for-online-radicalisation
[Children Forced Into Opening Criminal Bank Accounts | The Children's Society \(childrenssociety.org.uk\)](#)

APPENDIX 1- DEFINITION AND INDICATORS OF ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION

Overview

Abuse, as outlined in KCSIE 2025, is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse including where they see, hear or experience its effects. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

1. 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 because 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); or
Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

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

The following may be indicators of neglect (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Constant hunger
- Fabricated or Induced Illnesses (Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy)
- Stealing, scavenging and/or hoarding food
- Frequent tiredness or listlessness
- Frequently dirty or unkempt
- Often poorly or inappropriately clad for the weather.
- Poor school attendance or often late for school
- Poor concentration
- Affection or attention seeking behaviour.
- Illnesses or injuries that are left untreated.
- Failure to achieve developmental milestones, for example growth, weight.
- Failure to develop intellectually or socially.
- Responsibility for activity that is not age appropriate such as cooking, ironing, caring for siblings.
- The child is regularly not collected or received from school; or
- The child is left at home alone or with inappropriate carers.

Neglect is a priority for Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland LSCPB. Neglect has been identified as a feature in national & local Serious Case Reviews (SCR's), local learning reviews and multi-agency audits. Our local LSCPB have developed a *Neglect Toolkit* to support practitioners identify neglect earlier in families. Key staff members and DSL's in our school are versed with this document and understand when to use it.

<http://www.lcitylscb.org/information-for-practitioners/safeguarding-topics/neglect/>

2. PHYSICAL ABUSE

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.

The following may be indicators of physical abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Multiple bruises in clusters, or of uniform shape
- Bruises that carry an imprint, such as a hand or a belt
- Bite marks
- Round burn marks.
- Multiple burn marks and burns on unusual areas of the body such as the back, shoulders or buttocks.
- An injury that is not consistent with the account given
- Changing or different accounts of how an injury occurred.
- Bald patches
- Symptoms of drug or alcohol intoxication or poisoning
- Unaccountable covering of limbs, even in hot weather
- Fabricated or Induced Illnesses (Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy)
- Fear of going home or parents being contacted.
- Fear of medical help
- Fear of changing for PE
- Inexplicable fear of adults or over-compliance
- Violence or aggression towards others including bullying; or
- Isolation from peers.

3. SEXUAL ABUSE

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 can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

The following may be indicators of sexual abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Sexually explicit play or behaviour or age-inappropriate knowledge
- Anal or vaginal discharge, soreness or scratching
- Reluctance to go home.
- Inability to concentrate, tiredness.
- Refusal to communicate.
- Thrush, persistent complaints of stomach disorders or pains
- Eating disorders, for example anorexia nervosa and bulimia

- Attention seeking behaviour, self-mutilation, substance abuse.
- Aggressive behaviour including sexual harassment or molestation.
- Unusual compliance
- Regressive behaviour, enuresis, soiling
- Frequent or open masturbation, touching others inappropriately.
- Depression, withdrawal, isolation from peer group
- Reluctance to undress for PE or swimming; or
- Bruises or scratches in the genital area.

3a. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Child sexual exploitation occurs when a child or young person, or another person, receives “something” (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) because of the child/young person performing sexual activities, or another person performing sexual activities on the child/young person. Sexual Exploitation can also include Grooming and Sexting.

The presence of any significant indicator for sexual exploitation should trigger a referral to children’s social care. The significant indicators are: (not an exhaustive list)

- Having a relationship of concern with a controlling adult or young person (this may involve physical and/or emotional abuse and/or gang activity)
- Entering and/or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults
- Possessing unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothes or other items
- Frequenting areas known for risky activities.
- Being groomed or abused via the Internet and mobile technology; and
- Having unexplained contact with hotels, taxi companies or fast-food outlets.

5. 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 also involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another person. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), 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. The following may be indicators of emotional abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- The child consistently describes him/herself in very negative ways – as stupid, naughty, hopeless, ugly.
- Over-reaction to mistakes
- Delayed physical, mental or emotional development.
- Sudden speech or sensory disorders
- Inappropriate emotional responses, fantasies

- Neurotic behaviour: rocking, banging head, regression, tics and twitches.
- Self-harming, drug or solvent abuse
- Fear of parents being contacted.
- Running away
- Compulsive stealing
- Appetite disorders - anorexia nervosa, bulimia; or
- Soiling, smearing faeces, enuresis.

N.B.: Some situations where children stop communication suddenly (known as “traumatic mutism”) can indicate maltreatment.

6. Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence²⁹

Sexual violence

It is important that school and college staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003¹⁰⁵ as described below:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

What is consent? Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

Sexual harassment

When referring to sexual harassment we mean ‘unwanted conduct of a sexual nature’ that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child-on-child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child’s dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names.
- Sexual “jokes” or taunting.
- Physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is

²⁹ [Keeping children safe in education 2024 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/90000/keeping-children-safe-in-education-2024.pdf) - Part 5

important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and

- Online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.¹⁰⁸ It may include:
- Non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos
- Sexualised online bullying.
- Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media; and
- Sexual exploitation; coercion and threats

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

The initial response to a report from a child is important. 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.

6. RESPONSES FROM PARENTS

Research and experience indicate that the following responses from parents may suggest a cause for concern across all four categories:

- Delay in seeking treatment that is obviously needed.
- Unawareness or denial of any injury, pain or loss of function (for example, a fractured limb)
- Incompatible explanations offered, several different explanations or the child is said to have acted in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development.
- Reluctance to give information or failure to mention other known relevant injuries.
- Frequent presentation of minor injuries
- A persistently negative attitude towards the child
- Unrealistic expectations or constant complaints about the child
- Alcohol misuse or other drug/substance misuse
- Severe chastisement of a child including withholding food and using food as a form of punishment
- Parents request removal of the child from home; or
- Violence between adults in the household.

7. SEND CHILDREN (Special Educational Needs and Disabilities)

Falcons Primary is an inclusive school that welcomes all students, including those with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND), as well as deaf and disabled children and young people, whenever possible and appropriate. We are committed to providing every opportunity for our students to reach their full potential while promoting their self-esteem and valuing their individuality³⁰.

Some children have barriers to learning that mean they have special needs and require particular action by the school. Our dedicated SENCO and teachers take account of these requirements and make provision, where necessary, to support individuals or groups of children and thus enable them to participate effectively in curriculum and assessment activities.

³⁰ [Children with special educational needs and disabilities \(SEND\) | NSPCC Learning](#) and [Safeguarding d/Deaf and disabled children and young people | NSPCC Learning](#)

Key issues for safeguarding children with disabilities include:

- Social isolation
- Reliance on others for personal care
- Impaired capacity to resist or report abusive behaviour.
- Reduced access to someone to tell.
- Especially vulnerable to bullying and intimidation.
- More frequently away from home, e.g., in hospital, respite care or residential living

Our SENCO and teachers have attended appropriate training as part of their CPD; whole school safeguarding training, understand the vulnerability of SEND children and understand that SEND children may be at higher risk of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Some indicators concerns could include:

- A bruise in a site that might not be of concern on an ambulant child, such as the shin, might be of concern on a non-mobile child.
- Not getting enough help with feeding leading to malnourishment
- Poor toileting arrangements
- Lack of stimulation
- Unjustified and/or excessive use of restraint
- Rough handling, extreme behaviour modification e.g., deprivation of liquid, medication, food or clothing
- Unwillingness to try to learn a child's means of communication.
- Ill-fitting equipment e.g., callipers, sleep boards, inappropriate splinting; misappropriation of a child's finances
- Invasive procedures which are unnecessary or are carried out against the child's will.
- A lack of knowledge about the impact of disability on the child
- A lack of knowledge about the child, e.g., not knowing the child's usual behaviour
- Not being able to understand the child's method of communication.
- Confusing behaviours that may indicate the child is being abused with those associated with the child's disability.
- Denial of the child's sexuality
- Behaviour, including sexually harmful behaviour or self-injury may be indicative of abuse.
- Being aware that certain health/medical complications may influence the way symptoms present or are interpreted.

Falcons Primary has a specific SEND Policy. All our staff have access to this policy and key staff members are also aware of the LSCPB Procedures online³¹ and NSPCC advice on protecting children with SEN, and deaf/disabled children and young people³². As best practice our school will ensure we:

- Provide starting points for the development of an appropriate curriculum.
- Identify and focus attention on action to support the child within the class.
- Use the assessment processes to identify any learning difficulties.

³¹ <http://www.lcitylscb.org/information-for-practitioners/safeguarding-topics/neglect/>

³² [Children with special educational needs and disabilities \(SEND\) | NSPCC Learning](#) and [Safeguarding d/Deaf and disabled children and young people | NSPCC Learning](#)

- Ensure ongoing observation and assessments provide regular feedback about the child's achievements and experiences to form the basis for planning the next steps of the child's learning.
- Help disabled children make their wishes and feelings known in respect of their care and treatment.
- Ensure that disabled children receive appropriate personal, health, and social education (including sex education).
- Make sure that all disabled children know how to raise concerns and giving them access to a range of adults with whom they can communicate.
- Those disabled children with communication impairments should always have available to them a means of being heard.
- Close contact with families, and a culture of openness on the part of services
- Guidelines and training for staff on good practice in intimate care; handling difficult behaviour; consent to treatment; anti-bullying strategies; and sexuality and sexual behaviour among young people.
- Guidelines and training for staff working with disabled children aged 16 and over to ensure that decisions about disabled children who lack capacity will be governed by the Mental Health Capacity Act once they reach the age of 16.
- Use specialist service needs/multi-agency approach if as a school we feel additional, support resources and interventions are required.

APPENDIX 2 - PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW IN CASES OF POSSIBLE, ALLEGED OR SUSPECTED ABUSE, OR SERIOUS CAUSE FOR CONCERN ABOUT A CHILD: FOR ALL STAFF MEMBERS

Teachers are in a unique position to identify and help children who may be being abused, neglected or exploited. Although all schools are required to have a named designated teacher with responsibility for co-ordinating child protection, this should not diminish the role all teachers have in protecting children. Child abuse usually comes to the attention of teachers in one of four ways:

- a direct allegation from the child being abused,
- a third party (e.g., friend, classmate) report,
- through the child's behaviour
- or through observation of an injury to the child.

When a child makes a disclosure, or when concerns are received from other sources, do not investigate, ask leading questions, examine children, or promise confidentiality. You may ask questions of a clarifying nature – such as 'who, what, where, when and how?' or use the acronym TED – 'Tell me, 'Explain it to me', Describe it to me.'

Remember, the way in which you talk to the child may influence any subsequent legal proceedings. You need to be open and non-judgemental. Children making disclosures should be reassured and, if possible, at this stage, should be informed what action will be taken next.

As soon as possible write a dated and timed note of what has been disclosed or noticed, said or done and report to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). It is important to act swiftly to avoid delays.

As a general guide, it is important to remember the following:

SECRETS - A child's trust can place a heavy responsibility on teachers, particularly if they want the abuse to remain a secret. You should tell the child that if he or she is being hurt you will need to tell other people. The child may need to be reassured that you will only speak to those who need to know and that they will treat the matter confidentially.

LISTEN - Listen carefully to the child. Take what he or she says seriously as it is rare for a child to make entirely false allegations.

REASSURE - Reassure the child that he or she was right to tell and is not to blame for what happened, but do not promise confidentiality.

RECORD - As soon as possible after talking with the child, make a written record of what was said at the time, when and where the conversation took place and who was present. This must be accurate and not interpretation or assumption. Note any colloquial/slang words used by students and any language/behaviour inappropriate for the child's age – do not convert them into proper terms. Remember this may be used in any subsequent legal proceedings so note down too, how the child was behaving and the way in which they told you what was happening. This may indicate how the child was feeling.

For injuries in specific areas, record the location accurately – DO NOT take photographs or examine the child yourself.

SUPPORT - Get support for yourself. Listening to abused children can be very upsetting, and giving the child help may be difficult, if you are not given support yourself. Experience of working with children is not, in itself, preparation for the distress abuse can raise.

REMEMBER - It takes courage and determination for a child to tell an adult that they are being, or have been, abused. When they do tell someone, it is usually a person who they feel they can trust and whom they feel is reliable. For reasons of confidentiality, only those people who need to know about the abuse should be told, and conversations about the child should always be held in private.

If the concern involves the conduct of a member of staff or volunteer, a visitor, a governor, a trainee or another young person or child, the DSL/Headteacher must be informed asap; if the concern is in reaction to the Headteacher, you must speak to a Governor. If you feel you cannot speak with Governors, you must use the whistleblowing procedure and contact Duty & Advice/LADO for advice and support. (Refer to Whistleblowing Policy).

NB It is not education staff's role to seek disclosures. Their role is to observe that something may be wrong, ask about it, listen, be available and try to make time to talk.

APPENDIX 3 – FALCONS PRIMARY SCHOOL ALLEGATIONS AND LOW-LEVEL CONCERNS POLICY - Guidance on managing Allegations procedures for Falcons Primary School

As per KCSIE 2025, it is the responsibility of Falcons Primary to ensure procedures are in place for dealing with concerns and/or allegations against those working in or on behalf of schools and colleges in a paid or unpaid capacity, including, members of staff, supply teachers, volunteers and contractors. Our procedures are consistent with local safeguarding procedures and practice guidance and KCSIE 2025³³.

1. Inappropriate behaviour by staff/volunteers could take the following forms:

- **Physical**
For example, the intentional use of force as a punishment, slapping, use of objects to hit with, throwing objects or rough physical handling.
- **Emotional**
For example, intimidation, belittling, scapegoating, sarcasm, lack of respect for children's rights, and attitudes that discriminate on the grounds of race, gender, disability or sexuality.
- **Sexual**
For example, sexualised behaviour towards students, sexual harassment, sexual assault and rape.
- **Neglect**
For example, failing to act to protect a child or children, failing to seek medical attention or failure to carry out an appropriate risk assessment.

KCSIE 2025³⁴ states that LADO procedures are categorised in to 2 main areas:

1. Allegations that may meet the harms threshold.
2. Allegation/concerns that do not meet the harms threshold – referred to as 'low level concerns'.

Section one: Allegations that may meet the harms threshold

This section is based on 'Section 1: Allegations that may meet the harms threshold' in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025. This section applies to all cases in which it is alleged that a current member of staff, including a supply teacher, volunteer or contractor, has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child, and/or
 - Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, and/or
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children, and/or
 - Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children – this includes behaviour taking place both inside and outside of school.

We will deal with any allegation of abuse quickly, in a fair and consistent way that provides effective child protection while also supporting the individual who is the subject of the allegation. A 'case manager' will lead any investigation. This will be the headteacher, or the chair of governors if the headteacher is the subject of the allegation. Our procedures for dealing with allegations will be applied with common sense and judgement. Suspension of the accused until the case is resolved Suspension of the accused will not be the default position, and will only be considered in cases where there is reason to suspect that a child or other children is/are at risk of harm, or the case is so serious that there might be grounds for dismissal. In such cases, we will only suspend an individual if we have considered all other options available and there is no reasonable alternative. Based on an assessment of risk, we will consider alternatives such as:

- Redeployment within the school so that the individual does not have direct contact with the child or children concerned.

³³ [Keeping children safe in education 2025 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)- Part 4 Managing Allegations

³⁴ [Keeping children safe in education 2025 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#)- Part 4 Managing Allegations

- Providing an assistant to be present when the individual has contact with children.
- Redeploying the individual to alternative work in the school so that they do not have unsupervised access to children.
- Moving the child or children to classes where they will not come into contact with the individual, making it clear that this is not a punishment and parents/carers have been consulted.
- Temporarily redeploying the individual to another role in a different location, for example to an alternative school or other work for the local authority.

If in doubt, the case manager will seek views from the school's HR adviser and the designated officer at the local authority, as well as the police and children's social care where they have been involved.

Definitions for outcomes of allegation investigations

- **Substantiated:** there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation.
- **Malicious:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation and there has been a deliberate act to deceive, or to cause harm to the subject of the allegation.
- **False:** there is sufficient evidence to disprove the allegation.
- **Unsubstantiated:** there is insufficient evidence to either prove or disprove the allegation (this does not imply guilt or innocence).
- **Unfounded:** to reflect cases where there is no evidence or proper basis which supports the allegation being made.

Procedure for dealing with allegations

In the event of an allegation that meets the criteria above, the case manager will take the following steps:

- Conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation before carrying on with the steps below.
- Discuss the allegation with the designated officer at the local authority. This is to consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action, including whether further enquiries are necessary to enable a decision on how to proceed, and whether it is necessary to involve the police and/or children's social care services. (The case manager may, on occasion, consider it necessary to involve the police before consulting the designated officer – for example, if the accused individual is deemed to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence. In such cases, the case manager will notify the designated officer as soon as practicably possible after contacting the police).
- Inform the accused individual of the concerns or allegations and likely course of action as soon as possible after speaking to the designated officer (and the police or children's social care services, where necessary). Where the police and/or children's social care services are involved, the case manager will only share such information with the individual as has been agreed with those agencies.
- Where appropriate (in the circumstances described above), carefully consider whether suspension of the individual from contact with children at the school is justified or whether alternative arrangements such as those outlined above can be put in place. Advice will be sought from the designated officer, police and/or children's social care services, as appropriate.
- Where the case manager is concerned about the welfare of other children in the community or the individual's family, they will discuss these concerns with the DSL and make a risk assessment of the situation. If necessary, the DSL may make a referral to children's social care.

- **If immediate suspension is considered necessary**, agree and record the rationale for this with the designated officer. The record will include information about the alternatives to suspension that have been considered, and why they were rejected. Written confirmation of the suspension will be provided to the individual facing the allegation or concern within 1 working day, and the individual will be given a named contact at the school and their contact details.
- **If it is decided that no further action is to be taken** in regard to the subject of the allegation or concern, record this decision and the justification for it and agree with the designated officer what information should be feedback to the individual and by whom, as well as what action should follow both in respect of the individual and those who made the initial allegation.
- **If it is decided that further action is needed**, take steps as agreed with the designated officer to initiate the appropriate action in school and/or liaise with the police and/or children's social care services as appropriate.
- **Provide effective support for the individual** facing the allegation or concern, including appointing a named representative to keep them informed of the progress of the case and considering what other support is appropriate. Free and confidential counselling services are also available to all staff through VIVUP on 03303 800 658 or via the Schools Advisory Service on 01773 814402.
- **Inform the parents or carers of the child/children involved** about the allegation as soon as possible if they do not already know (following agreement with children's social care services and/or the police, if applicable). The case manager will also inform the parents or carers of the requirement to maintain confidentiality about any allegations made against teachers (where this applies) while investigations are ongoing. Any parent or carer who wishes to have the confidentiality restrictions removed in respect of a teacher will be advised to seek legal advice.
- **Keep the parents or carers of the child/children involved** informed of the progress of the case (only in relation to their child – no information will be shared regarding the staff member).
- **Make a referral to the DBS** where it is thought that the individual facing the allegation or concern has engaged in conduct that harmed or is likely to harm a child, or if the individual otherwise poses a risk of harm to a child.

If the school is made aware that the secretary of state has made an interim prohibition order in respect of an individual, we will immediately suspend that individual from teaching, pending the findings of the investigation by the Teaching Regulation Agency.

Where the police are involved, wherever possible the school will ask the police at the start of the investigation to obtain consent from the individuals involved to share their statements and evidence for use in the school's disciplinary process, should this be required at a later point.

Additional considerations for supply teachers and all contracted staff

If there are concerns or an allegation is made against someone not directly employed by the school, such as a supply teacher or contracted staff member provided by an agency, we will take the actions below in addition to our standard procedures.

- We will not decide to stop using an individual due to safeguarding concerns without finding out the facts and liaising with our LADO to determine a suitable outcome
- The Headteacher will discuss with the agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the individual, or redeploy them to another part of the school, while the school carries out the investigation.

- We will involve the agency fully, but the school will take the lead in collecting the necessary information and providing it to the LADO as required.
- We will address issues such as information sharing, to ensure any previous concerns or allegations known to the agency are taken into account (we will do this, for example, as part of the allegations management meeting or by liaising directly with the agency where necessary) When using an agency, we will inform them of our process for managing allegations, and keep them updated about our policies as necessary, and will invite the agency's HR manager or equivalent to meetings as appropriate.

When using an agency, we will inform them of our process for managing allegations, and keep them updated about our policies as necessary, and will invite the agency's HR manager or equivalent to meetings as appropriate.

Timescales

- We will deal with all allegations as quickly and effectively as possible and will endeavour to comply with the following timescales, where reasonably practicable:
- Any cases where it is clear immediately that the allegation is unsubstantiated or malicious should be resolved within 1 week
- If the nature of an allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, appropriate action should be taken within 3 working days
- If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, this should be held within 15 working days

However, these are objectives only and where they are not met, we will endeavour to take the required action as soon as possible thereafter. Specific actions following a criminal investigation or prosecution The case manager will discuss with the local authority's designated officer whether any further action, including disciplinary action, is appropriate and, if so, how to proceed, taking into account information provided by the police and/or children's social care services.

Conclusion of a case where the allegation is substantiated

If the allegation is substantiated and the individual is dismissed or the school ceases to use their services, or the individual resigns or otherwise ceases to provide their services, the school will make a referral to the DBS for consideration of whether inclusion on the barred lists is required.

If the individual concerned is a member of teaching staff, the school will consider whether to refer the matter to the Teaching Regulation Agency to consider prohibiting the individual from teaching.

Individuals returning to work after suspension

If it is decided on the conclusion of a case that an individual who has been suspended can return to work, the case manager will consider how best to facilitate this. The case manager will also consider how best to manage the individual's contact with the child or children who made the allegation, if they are still attending the school.

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious reports

If a report is:

- Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the DSL will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate. Where this is not appropriate the school will consider what nurture support can be put in place to support the child.

- Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious allegations

If an allegation is:

Determined to be unsubstantiated, unfounded, false or malicious, the LADO and case manager will consider the appropriate next steps. If they consider that the child and/or person who made the allegation is in need of help, or the allegation may have been a cry for help, a referral to children's social care may be appropriate.

Where this is not appropriate the school will consider what nurture support can be put in place to support the child. Shown to be deliberately invented, or malicious, the school will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against the individual(s) who made it

Confidentiality and information sharing

The school will make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity while an allegation is being investigated or considered. The case manager will take advice from the LADO, police and children's social care services, as appropriate, to agree:

- Who needs to know about the allegation and what information can be shared
- How to manage speculation, leaks and gossip, including how to make parents or carers of a child/children involved aware of their obligations with respect to confidentiality
- What, if any, information can be reasonably given to the wider community to reduce speculation
- How to manage press interest if, and when, it arises

Record-keeping

The case manager will maintain clear records about any case where the allegation or concern meets the criteria above and store them on the individual's confidential personnel file for the duration of the case.

The records of any allegation that, following an investigation, is found to be malicious or false will be deleted from the individual's personnel file (unless the individual consents for the records to be retained on the file).

For all other allegations (which are not found to be malicious or false), the following information will be kept on the file of the individual concerned:

- A clear and comprehensive summary of the allegation
- Details of how the allegation was followed up and resolved
- Notes of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome
- A declaration on whether the information will be referred to in any future reference

In these cases, the school will provide a copy to the individual, in agreement with children's social care or the police as appropriate. Where records contain information about allegations of sexual abuse, we will preserve these for the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), for the term of the inquiry. We will retain all other records at least until the individual has reached normal pension age, or for 10 years from the date of the allegation if that is longer.

References

When providing employer references, we will:

- Not refer to any allegation that has been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious, or any repeated allegations which have all been found to be false, unfounded, unsubstantiated or malicious
- Include substantiated allegations, provided that the information is factual and does not include opinions

Learning lessons

After any cases where the allegations are substantiated, the case manager will review the circumstances of the case with the local authority's designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements that we can make to the school's procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

This will include consideration of (as applicable):

- Issues arising from the decision to suspend the member of staff
- The duration of the suspension
- Whether or not the suspension was justified
- The use of suspension when the individual is subsequently reinstated. We will consider how future investigations of a similar nature could be carried out without suspending the individual

Non-recent allegations

Abuse can be reported, no matter how long ago it happened.

We will report any non-recent allegations made by a child to the LADO in line with our local authority's procedures for dealing with non-recent allegations.

Where an adult makes an allegation to the school that they were abused as a child, we will advise the individual to report the allegation to the police.

Section Two: Concerns that do not meet the harm threshold (Low Level)

Section Two: Concerns that do not meet the harm threshold (Low Level)

This section is based on 'Section 2: Concerns that do not meet the harm threshold' in part 4 of Keeping Children Safe in Education. This section applies to all concerns (including allegations) about members of staff, including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors, which do not meet the harm thresholds set out in section 1 above.

Concerns may arise through, for example:

- Suspicion
- Complaint
- Disclosure made by a child, parent or other adult within or outside the school
- Pre-employment vetting checks

We recognise the importance of responding to and dealing with any concerns in a timely manner to safeguard the welfare of children.

Definition of low-level concerns

The term 'low-level' concern is any concern – no matter how small – that an adult working in or on behalf of the school may have acted in a way that:

- Is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work, and
- does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the designated officer at the local authority

Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to:

- Being overly friendly with children — this could include, but is not limited to, communicating
- with a child through personal social media or allowing inappropriate conversations or enquiries
- to occur with pupils, e.g. conversations that are about a staff member's personal life or are of a
- sexual nature.
- Having favourites - – this could include, but is not limited to, calling pupils by pet names or terms of endearment or buying pupils gifts.
- Taking photographs of children on their mobile phone
- Engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door
- Using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language School Culture

We recognise the importance of creating a culture of openness, trust and transparency to encourage all staff to share low-level concerns so that they can be addressed appropriately.

We will create this culture by:

- Ensuring staff are clear about what appropriate behaviour is, and are confident in distinguishing
- expected and appropriate behaviour from concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour,
- in themselves and others
- Empowering staff to share any low-level concerns as per section 7.7 of this policy
- Empowering staff to self-refer
- Addressing unprofessional behaviour and supporting the individual to correct it at an early stage
- Providing a responsive, sensitive and proportionate handling of such concerns when they are
- raised
- Helping to identify any weakness in the school's safeguarding system
- We create an open culture at Falcons through regular training, our whistleblowing policy and reminders in our meetings

Reporting Concerns

The school will promote a culture in which safeguarding pupils is the uppermost priority, beyond any perceived professional loyalties to colleagues, ensuring that staff are actively encouraged to report concerns, regardless of their relationship with the staff member. Staff will report all safeguarding concerns they have to the headteacher immediately in line with the procedures laid out in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. Staff members will report concerns

without undue delay. Staff members will be aware that concerns are still worth reporting even if they do not seem serious.

Staff members will report their concerns to the headteacher (or member of SLT in the absence of the headteacher) verbally, or by submitting a Low-level Concern/Allegation Reporting Form Appendix 2 – Procedures/Guidance, If you're concerned about a child. When submitting concerns, staff will take care to ensure confidentiality and protect the identity of all individuals to which the concern pertains as far as possible.

Staff members may request anonymity when reporting a concern, and the school will endeavour to respect this as far as possible. The school will not, however, promise anonymity to staff members who report concerns in case the situation arises where they must be named, e.g. where it is necessary for a fair disciplinary hearing. In line with the Whistleblowing Policy, staff will be protected from potential repercussions caused by reporting a genuine concern.

Where a low-level concern relates to the headteacher, it should be reported to the chair of governors. Where a low-level concern relates to a person employed by a supply agency or a contractor to work in the school, staff will also be required to report this to the headteacher, who will, in turn, inform the employer of the subject of the concern. All concerns reported to the headteacher will be documented in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024.

Self-Reporting

On occasion, a member of staff may feel as though they have acted in a way that:

- Could be misinterpreted.
- Could appear compromising to others.

They realise, upon reflection, falls below the standards set out in the Staff Code of Conduct. The school will ensure that an environment is maintained that encourages staff members to self-report if they feel as though they have acted inappropriately or in a way that could be construed as inappropriate upon reflection. The headteacher, SLT and DSL(s) will, to the best of their abilities, maintain a culture of approachability for staff members, and will be understanding and sensitive towards those who self-report.

Staff members who self-report will not be treated more favourably during any resulting investigations than staff members who were reported by someone else; however, their self-awareness and intentions will be taken into consideration.

Evaluating Concerns

Where the headteacher is notified of a safeguarding concern, they will use their professional judgement to determine if the concern is low-level or if it must be immediately escalated, e.g. where a child is at immediate risk of harm. When deciding if a concern is low-level, the headteacher will discuss the concern with the DSL/Deputy headteacher and will seek advice from the Local Area Designated Officer (LADO) where there is any doubt about how seriously to take the concern. When seeking external advice, the headteacher will ensure they adhere to the Data Protection Policy, and the information sharing principles outlined in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, at all times.

To evaluate a concern, the headteacher, member of SLT will:

- Speak to the individual who raised the concern to determine the facts and obtain any relevant additional information.
- Review the information and determine whether the behaviour displayed by the individual about whom
- the concern was reported is consistent with the Staff Code of Conduct and the law.
- Determine whether the concern, when considered alongside any other low-level concerns previously made about the same individual, should be reclassified as an allegation and dealt with in line with section one of this policy
- Consult with, and seek advice from the LADO
- Speak to the individual about whom the concern has been raised to inform them of the concern and to give them an opportunity to respond to it.
- Ensure that accurate and detailed records are kept of all internal and external conversations regarding evaluating the concern, and any actions or decisions taken.

Acting on Concerns

Where the concern is unfounded

If it is discovered upon evaluation that the low-level concern refers to behaviour that was not considered to be in breach of the Staff Code of Conduct, the headteacher will speak to the individual about whom the concern was made to discuss their behaviour, why and how the behaviour may have been misconstrued, and what they can do to avoid such misunderstandings in the future. The headteacher will also speak to the individual who shared the concern, outlining why the behaviour reported is consistent with school standards and the law. The headteacher will take care to ensure that conversations with individuals who reported concerns that transpired to be unfounded do not deter that individual from reporting concerns in the future.

The headteacher will discuss the concern with SLT/DSLs to discern whether the behaviour, and the reporting of this behaviour, is indicative of ambiguity in the school's policies or procedures, or the training it offers to staff. Where such ambiguity is found, the DSL and Deputy headteacher will work together to resolve this with input from other staff members, as necessary.

Where the concern is low-level

Where the headteacher determines that a concern is low-level, the school will respond to this in a sensitive and proportionate manner. The following procedure will be followed:

The Headteacher holds a meeting with the individual about whom the concern was reported, during which they will:

- Talk to the individual in a non-accusatory and sympathetic manner.
- Inform them of how their behaviour was perceived by the individual who reported the concern (without naming them, where possible).
- Clearly state what about their behaviour was inappropriate and problematic.
- Discuss the reasons for the behaviour with the individual.
- Inform the individual clearly what about their behaviour needs to change.
- Discuss any support that the individual may require in order to achieve the proper standards of behaviour.

- Allow the individual the opportunity to respond to the concern in their own words.
- The Headteacher will ask the individual to re-read the Staff Code of Conduct.
- The DSL/Headteacher and Deputy Headteacher will consider whether the individual should receive guidance, supervision or any further training.

Where considered appropriate in the circumstances, the headteacher will develop an action plan, with input from the individual, that outlines ongoing and transparent monitoring of the individual's behaviour and any other support measures implemented to ensure the staff member's behaviour improves.

Where it is necessary to undergo an investigation into the behaviour, this will be done discreetly, and information will only be disclosed to individuals on a need-to-know basis.

Where any pupil or other individual has been made to feel uncomfortable by the individual's behaviour, they will be offered pastoral support, where appropriate.

The headteacher will ensure that all details of the low-level concern, including any resultant actions taken, are recorded, and securely stored in line with the school's Retention and Data Protection Policies. The headteacher will ensure that these records are kept organised and up-to-date, and that it is easy to refer to them if any other concerns are reported about the same individual.

The specific approach to handling low-level concerns will be adapted on a case-by-case basis. It is unlikely that a low-level concern will result in disciplinary procedures; however, individuals may be given warnings in line with the Disciplinary Policy and Capability Policy where behaviour does not improve once it is brought to their attention. Where behaviour does not improve over a longer period, the concerns will be escalated and dealt with in line with section one of this policy.

Where the concern is serious

The headteacher may decide upon evaluation that a concern is more serious than the reporter originally thought, e.g. when viewed in conjunction with other evidence or other concerns made about the same individual. Where this decision is made, the concern will be escalated, and dealt with as an allegation. The headteacher will then follow the procedures laid out in section one of this policy.

Record keeping

All low-level concerns will be recorded in writing. In addition to details of the concern raised, records will include the context in which the concern arose, any action taken and the rationale for decisions and action taken.

Records will be:

- Kept confidential, held securely and comply with the DPA 2018 and UK GDPR
- Reviewed so that potential patterns of concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour can
- be identified. Where a pattern of such behaviour is identified, we will decide on a course of

- action, either through our disciplinary procedures or, where a pattern of behaviour moves from
- a concern to meeting the harms threshold as described in section 1 of this policy, we will refer it
- to the designated officer at the local authority
- Retained at least until the individual leaves employment at the school
- Where a low-level concern relates to a supply teacher or contractor, we will notify the individual's employer, so any potential patterns of inappropriate behaviour can be identified.

References

We will not include low-level concerns in references unless:

The concern (or group of concerns) has met the threshold for referral to the designated officer at the local authority and is found to be substantiated; and/or

The concern (or group of concerns) relates to issues which would ordinarily be included in a reference, such as misconduct or poor performance

If a staff member is unable to raise a concern about the inappropriate behaviour of another staff member, or any other safeguarding concern, all staff are aware of Falcons Primary School Whistleblowing Procedures. (Refer to Whistleblowing policy)

Monitoring and Review

This policy will be reviewed annually by the Headteacher and DSL, and in response to any new safeguarding requirements or concerns surrounding the wider cultural issues in the school. the next scheduled review date for this is September 2026.

APPENDIX 4 - GUIDELINES FOR AVOIDING ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE: FOR ALL STAFF MEMBERS

Whilst they may in common law be regarded as acting in loco parentis, teachers and carers in school should remember that they are not able to take the place of parents in providing physical comfort. This is not to say that all physical contact is inappropriate, rather that the professional context demands circumspection and a sense of fitness for purpose.

Teachers of very young children of nursery and Key stage 1 age will naturally need to engage in more physical contact than teachers of older children. Comforting a distressed child who may just have started school will not be an unusual occurrence. Similarly, in the special school setting, some children may tend towards demanding physical attention. In such circumstances, the contact by the adult will be for re-assurance and may involve physical closeness (e.g., holding the child's hand or placing hands on the child's shoulders). Hugging and kissing would be inappropriate for other than the parent, even though the child may want to initiate it.

Administration of medicines and first aid requires careful codes of conduct and procedures. These should be laid down by local authority or health authority or in individual school guidelines and followed meticulously. As a rule of thumb, teachers should not administer medicines. If the child had an adverse reaction to a medicine given by a teacher, the teacher could be held liable and charged with negligence.

Administration of first aid should be undertaken by a qualified first aider. Where none is available, the minimum steps should be taken to ensure the child's safety and the emergency services should be called.

Teachers may sometimes be called upon to intervene physically if a child or children are in danger of injuring themselves or others - as in a fight in the school yard. It is important that in such circumstances the minimum possible reasonable force is used. Where possible another colleague should be called upon to assist, both to minimise the risk of injury to the teacher intervening and to act as witness that reasonable force and no more was used. After such an event a clear record of what took place should be made, including where possible statements from witnesses. The Headteacher should be informed.

One-to-one situations with pupils need to be carefully and consciously managed. Some teaching, as with peripatetic music staff, may often suggest one-to-one organisation. Where pupils can be paired for such lessons, it is preferable. Where this is not possible and in other situations of individual interviews with pupils, it is advisable to use a room with a window where others can see in or to leave the door open. If confidentiality makes this difficult, then another member of staff should be informed that the interview is taking place.

If a child becomes distressed, support and re-assurance should be offered through calming words rather than through physical contact. Teachers should not become involved with children's personal problems beyond listening and being sensitive to them in order to refer the child to the most appropriate source of help or counselling.

APPENDIX 5 - 2023 Counter Terrorism Local Profile briefing – current risks for Leicester City

Below are the current risks and themes from the January 2023 Counter Terrorism Local Profile briefing.

- AQ/ISIS Inspired Terrorism
- Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism
- Online Extremism
- Self-Initiated Terrorists (S-ITs).

AQ/ISIS Inspired Terrorism

The predominant cross cutting themes for Islamist investigations are Online and Extremist Travel; the most frequently observed affiliations being to Al Qaeda. There are indications of an increase in the global threat from Afghanistan (Taliban, AQ, ISKP), Iraq/Syria (ISIL, AQ), Yemen (AQAP), Somalia (Al Shabaab), West and North Africa (IS aligned groups). Leicester has links to all of these areas of concern, therefore a good understanding of the community is required, along with maintaining strong links between CT policing, mainstream policing and partner agencies

Extreme Right-Wing Terrorism

ERWT activity is predominantly online. It often involves young people inspired by conspiracies and racist stereotypes about ethnic minorities, who believe that violent action to protect white people is justified. A significant proportion of referrals report views, comments and activity in support of Nazism and/ or hate sentiments. The predominant cross cutting theme for ERWT investigations is Online. ERWT concerns have been identified in all districts across the county. The themes present this year are the sharing of material online, posting extremist views or showing support for ERWT groups.

Online Extremism

Online remains the highest identified primary radical influence for subjects referred into Leicestershire Prevent. Individuals have been influenced online by sharing extreme or inappropriate media or conducting their own research (searching inappropriate topics or weapons). Young people are actively seen to be engaging in online extremism and displaying extremist views, this is particularly prevalent within the ERW space.

- People will often self-radicalise using online materials and may radicalise others by disseminating extremist material.
- Persistent and secretive online behaviour.
- Viewing extreme websites or content.
- Sharing hateful views or images online
- Displaying messages that are racist or dehumanise others
- Involvement in suspicious online groups or chat rooms
- Use of the dark web
- Making unusual travel plans
- Researching weapons or explosives
- Showing support for previous terrorist acts.
- Using hateful speech that indicates they have been brain-washed or radicalised.

If you have concerns that someone is heading down a path towards violent extremism, follow the Referral Pathway to make a Prevent referral.

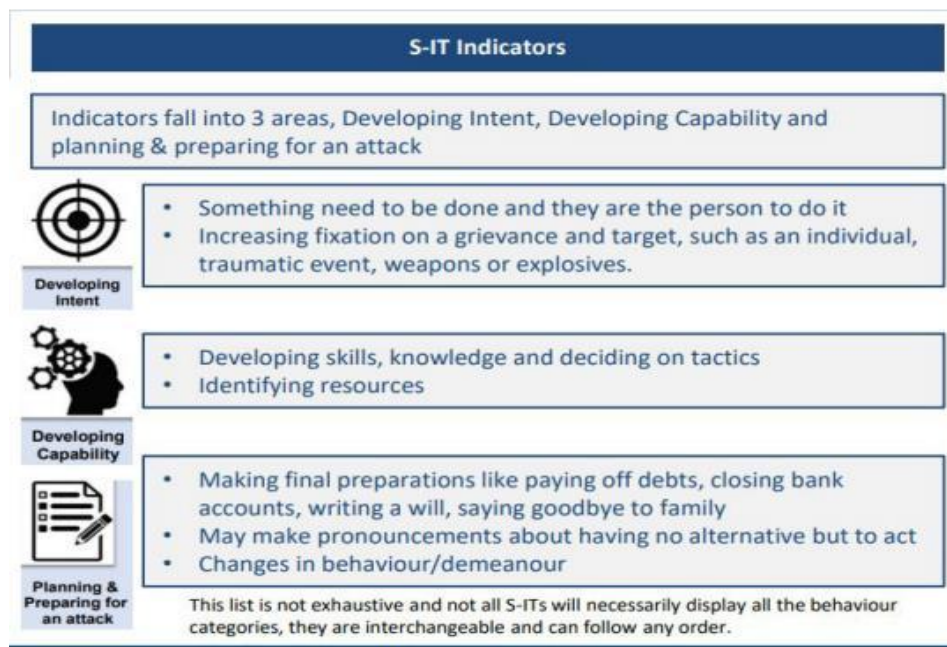
Self- Initiated Terrorists

Should an Islamist terrorist attack occur in the UK in the next 12 months, it will highly likely be perpetrated by one or more Self-Initiated Terrorists (S-ITs). S-ITs are potential terrorists who act alone and are difficult to identify. Islamist terrorist groups overseas, most notably Al-Qaeda and ISIL, continue to pose a threat from inspiring would be attackers through radicalisation.

Self-initiated Terrorists (S-ITs) are the most dominant CT threat to the UK. They are individuals who plan attacks independently of a terrorist network. Attacks are often of low sophistication, not requiring much preparation, specialist skills or access to prohibited weapons.

The nature of individuals acting alone makes identification difficult, so early identification is key.

Please see the graphic below for some of the key signs to look out for.



APPENDIX 6 - INDICATORS OF VULNERABILITY TO RADICALISATION

1. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.
2. Extremism is defined by the Government in the Prevent Strategy as:

Vocal or active opposition to fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.

3. Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:

The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:

- Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs.
 - Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts.
 - Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts; or
 - Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.
4. There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.
 5. Students may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that school staff can recognise those vulnerabilities.
 6. Indicators of vulnerability include:
 - Identity Crisis – the student is distanced from their cultural / religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society.
 - Personal Crisis – the student may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging.
 - Personal Circumstances – migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the student’s country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy.
 - Unmet Aspirations – the student may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life.
 - Experiences of Criminality – which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement/reintegration; and
 - Special Educational Need – students may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.
 7. However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.
 8. More critical risk factors could include:

- Being in contact with extremist recruiters
- Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature
- Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage.
- Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues; and
- Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; and
- Significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour
- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and/or personal crisis

APPENDIX 7 - Falcons Primary School Guidance on child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment

KCSIE 2025 states that child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment forms part of the statutory guidance about how schools and colleges should respond to all reports and concerns of child-on-child sexual violence and sexual harassment, including those that have happened outside of the school premises, and or online.

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. Falcons Primary takes such incidents seriously and have strict measures in place to address this kind of behaviour and our staff are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here'.

Whilst our school strictly follows statutory guidance and information from the government **Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges**, the following measures are in place to support children and staff if such incidents are reported and received in our school/college.

In this policy we recognise the importance of distinguishing between healthy, problematic and sexually harmful behaviour (HSB). As a school therefore, we may use the Brook Traffic Light Tool. This is nationally recognised tool to assist in determining healthy, problematic and harmful sexual behaviours in children and young people.

Using a tool like this will help us:

- Decide next steps and make decisions regarding safeguarding children;
- Assess and respond appropriately to sexual behaviour in pupils;
- Understand healthy sexual development and distinguish it from problematic/harmful behaviour;
- Assist with communicating with parents/cares about the concerns we have about their child/children;
- Assist with communicating with our partners and agencies about the concerns we have regarding a pupil in the school.

Action following a report of Sexual Harm, Violence and/or Sexual Harassment

- We will inform all staff that should they see or hear of any sexual behaviour they will stop the behaviour immediately; report the behaviour to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and make a written record of the incident.
- We will speak to the pupil to establish their view about what happened and why, what understanding they have, what responsibility they take for their actions, and their willingness/ability to work on their behaviours.
- We will speak to the pupil/s who has been targeted to establish the impact on them of the behaviour. How the other pupil/s managed to get in a position to carry out the behaviour, how they are feeling about the other pupil now, and what support they require.
- This will only be to ascertain clarification; any further investigation may have to be undertaken by the statutory agencies.

- We will contact the parents/carers of those involved and share the information

Following an incident, we will consider:

- The wishes of the victim in terms of how they want to proceed and reassure them e.g. ask:
- If they want to make a police complaint. This is especially important in the context of sexual violence and sexual harassment;
- The nature of the alleged incident(s) e.g. the intention, mitigating circumstances AND including: whether a crime may have been committed and consideration of harmful sexual behaviour;
- The ages of the pupils involved;
- The developmental stages of the pupils involved;
- Any power imbalance between the pupils concerned. For example, is the alleged abuser significantly older, more mature or more confident? Does the victim have a disability or learning difficulty?
- If the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern;
- Are there ongoing risks to the victim, other pupils, siblings, adult students or school staff; or other related issues in the wider context?

Whilst the school establishes the facts of the case:

- The alleged abuser will be removed from any classes or areas they share with the victim;
- We will consider any reasonable steps to ensure the safety and protection of the alleged abuser, victim and all other pupils we have a duty to safeguard;
- We will consider how best to keep the victim and alleged abuser/s at a reasonable distance apart on school premises, including transport to and from the school;
- We will undertake a risk assessment, these will be drawn up on a case by case basis;
- We will draw up a plan of support for the victim.

These actions are in the best interests of the pupils involved and should not be perceived to be a judgment on the guilt of the alleged abuser/s.

Responding to an incident/disclosure

Where abuse or violence, including sexual harm and/or sexual harassment, has taken place outside of school e.g. on school transport, off site during lunchtimes, or in the local community involving one or more of our pupils; we will investigate and take action around the conduct of the pupil/s. We will also consider if we should notify the police if we believe an offence may have been committed.

Where behaviour between peers is abusive or violent, including sexual harm or sexual harassment within the school; we will use our procedures as set out by the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, and the procedures as set out by the Local Children's Safeguarding Partnership Board. This will mean a referral to the police and a referral to Children's Social Care Services.

All staff understand that all concerns must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead; however, we acknowledge that anyone can make a referral.

We will record all instances of sexual violence/sexual harassment involving peers. We will inform parents/carers of this. Our records will show what actions have been taken and any outcomes. We will review how we have tackled these incidents to inform policy and prevent recurrence.

Reporting

Any incident of alleged or an actual incident of sexual harm, violence and/or sexual harassment will be reported to the police if it is believed an offence may have been committed. In all cases consideration is given to reporting the matter to Children Social Care Services.

There are circumstances in some cases of sexual harassment/touching which dependent upon age and understanding/age of criminal responsibility, (e.g. one-off incidents), which we may decide that the child/ren concerned are not in need of Early Help or statutory intervention.

In these situations, it would be appropriate to handle the incident internally, for example by utilising the behaviour and bullying policies, providing pastoral intervention and support. We may also decide that some child/ren involved do not require Statutory Interventions; however, they may benefit from Early Help.

Early Help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, this can be at any point in a child's life. We will decide if an Early Help approach will benefit a pupil following any outcome of assessment that we may use. This may mean the development of a safety and support plan as part of the Early Help process.

Providing Early Help is more effective in promoting the welfare of child/ren than reacting later. This school acknowledges that an Early Help Assessment can be useful to address non-violent harmful sexual behaviour and may prevent escalation of sexual violence.

Sanctions

We will consider the sanctions available to use as a school in reference to our Behaviour Policy and Disciplinary Policy. We recognise disciplinary actions rarely resolve issues of peer on peer abuse and we will consider all courses of action and intervention.

We recognise that emotions and feelings can run high, and we will endeavour to respond to concerns from any pupil, other pupils, parents and the local community. We will ensure all necessary parties including the parents/carers are informed and kept up to date. We will listen to any concerns and will work to attempt to resolve these.

The Role of Governor

The Chair of Governors/Safeguarding Governor will need to be aware of the complexities when an incident or incidents come to light, and when staff in the school are trying to manage these behaviours. This includes the use of sanctions, exclusions, pressures from parents to exclude and dealing with the parents of the alleged abuser or any alleged victim/s.

We know that as a school, the Chair of Governors and Safeguarding Governor will also need to consider that they may be approached by members of staff who are angry or anxious about

pupils with sexual behaviours. In addition, we will also consider that there may be occasions where schools also feel pressures from external sources e.g. the local community and the media.

It is important that those governors are kept informed so that they can help with a consistent approach and policy on such matters, and we recognise governors should use any examples to help inform the schools future practice, ethos, reviewing any policy or procedure in light of this.

Multi-Agency Working

Falcons Primary School will work with our partners and agencies; Children's Social Care, the Police, Youth Offending Service, Health and CAHMS.

We recognise that we will be invited to share information, being a part of local partnerships and local partnership groups to help identify risk and issues both within the school and in our local community.

Prevention and Training

Falcons Primary School is always working hard to create a culture where peer on peer abuse does not happen.

We aim to create an ethos of good and respectful behaviour, and this should extend to all areas of the school, including travelling to and from school.

We utilise teaching, learning, events and activities including our RSHE/PSHE curriculum to ensure that all our pupils know who to talk to and how to receive advice and help within the school. We also signpost children to relevant local and national helplines and websites.

Management of the Policy

We ensure all our staff, governors, volunteers are trained in the awareness and response to all forms of peer on peer abuse including any local issues and concerns in the wider context (Contextual Safeguarding).

In addition, we will ensure all our staff, governors and volunteers are aware of this policy and the supporting guidance, in order that they are clear regarding their role and responsibilities.

We will ensure that parents/carers are made aware of this policy and its availability on the school website.

APPENDIX 8 – CHILD MISSING FROM EDUCATION PROCEDURES

Falcons Primary School - Children Missing from Education

A child going missing from education, particularly repeatedly, can be a warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues. This might include abuse or neglect, such as sexual abuse or exploitation or child criminal exploitation including county lines, or issues such as mental health problems, substance abuse, radicalisation, FGM or forced marriage.

There are many circumstances where a child may become missing from education, but some children are particularly at risk. These include children who:

- Are at risk of harm or neglect
- Are at risk of forced marriage or FGM
- Come from Gypsy, Roma or Traveller families
- Come from the families of service personnel
- Go missing or run away from home or care
- Are supervised by the youth justice system
- Cease to attend a school
- Come from new migrant families

We will follow our procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect, including sexual exploitation, and to help prevent the risks of going missing in future. This includes informing the local authority if a child leaves the school without a new school being named, and adhering to requirements with respect to sharing information with the local authority, when applicable, when removing a child's name from the admission register at non-standard transition points.

Staff will be trained in signs to look out for and the individual triggers to be aware of when considering the risks of potential safeguarding concerns which may be related to being missing, such as travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.

If a staff member suspects that a child is suffering from harm or neglect, we will follow local child protection procedures, including with respect to making reasonable enquiries. We will make an immediate referral to the local authority children's social care team, and the police, if the child is suffering or likely to suffer from harm, or in immediate danger.

If your child is absent we will:

- Telephone or text you on the first day of absence (and on subsequent days) if we have not heard from you;
- Contact you to if we are concerned about your child's attendance to alert you to a concerning emerging pattern or level of absence.
- Invite you in to discuss the situation with a member of the SLT and/or Education Welfare Officer if absences persist;
- Refer the matter to the Education Welfare Officer (EWO) if attendance is a concern.
- In some circumstances, if your child is absent from school and has not been seen, we will arrange for a visit to your home to be undertaken to establish that your child is safe. This could be by a Police Officer

NB Letters and notes of our contact with you will be stored on your child's file.

Falcons Primary school - First Day Absence Call Procedure

1. Get registers in promptly.
2. Listen to absence calls, read absence emails.
3. Bring together registers, late list, absence calls - produce the list of children absent with no explanation. *Our ScholarPack system will do this.*
4. Double check in school before you start calling.
5. Inform SENCo / Safeguarding lead if any of the children on the 'watch list' are absence. They will consider whether any children have additional agency support, such as a social worker and contact them.
6. Start first day calling for children absent without explanation, call everyone on the contact list until you get an answer. Leave messages if there is a voicemail option. Call the contact list at least twice.
7. If you have any 'number not recognised' messages, then give the teacher a change of details form to hand to parent/carer when the child returns.
8. You might get an overseas ring tone - is the family taking a holiday they haven't told you about. Make a note of date and time of this call. Try all the other contact numbers to try and get confirmation that the family are away. Inform the EWO so she can make a home visit and drop a calling card through the letterbox.
9. Do you have any in school intelligence, does anyone know the family?
10. *No explanation from a supportive family is very worrying - so don't just concentrate on children who you already know to be vulnerable.*
11. If you have not received a response by 12pm inform a member of the Leadership Team.
12. Member of the Leadership Team informs the Head teacher and makes a prompt home visit whenever possible (two member of staff required). If no response at door, leave a calling card requesting parent to telephone school.
13. LT and Safeguarding Lead: If you cannot get an answer refer immediately to children's services / Police and request a welfare call. If you can see them inside a house avoiding your knock, don't refer - unless you think the children are at risk of significant harm

Police: 0116 2222101

Children's Services 0116 454 1004

Appendix 9 - Monitoring and Filtering, Online Safety & Cyber Crime – Additional information

It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. An effective whole school and college approach to online safety empowers a school or college to protect and educate pupils, students, and staff in their use of technology and establishes mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any concerns where appropriate. The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable and ever evolving, but can be categorised into four areas of risk:

Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, for example: pornography, fake news, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation, and extremism.

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

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

Commerce: risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams. If you feel your pupils, students or staff are at risk, please report it to the Anti-Phishing Working Group (<https://apwg.org/>).

Falcons Primary school has an Online Safety Policy in place which can be accessed on our website: www.falconsprimary.org and our approach to online safety and monitoring and filtering is reflected within our Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

In order to meet the duties set out in KCSIE 2025, Paragraph 137, Falcons Primary follows the Department for Education's³⁵ filtering and monitoring standards where we will;

- Identify and assign roles and responsibilities to manage filtering and monitoring systems.
- Review filtering and monitoring provision at least annually.
- Block harmful and inappropriate content without unreasonably impacting teaching and learning.
- Have effective monitoring strategies in place that meet our high safeguarding needs.

Our Governing Body will review the standards and discuss with IT staff, SLT, Lead DSL and service providers what more needs to be done (if anything) to support us to meet the standard set out by the DfE including in part, the risk assessment required by the Prevent Duty.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty>

Additional resources:

³⁵ [Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges - Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty)

Safer Internet Centre: “appropriate” filtering and monitoring. [Appropriate Filtering and Monitoring - UK Safer Internet Centre](#)

South West Grid for Learning ([Safety and Security Online | SWGfL](#)) tool to check relevant filtering lists (CSA content, Sexual Content, Terrorist content, Your Internet Connection Blocks Child Abuse & Terrorist Content). [Safety and Security Online | SWGfL](#)

Cybercrime

Cybercrime is criminal activity committed using computers and/or the internet. It is broadly categorised as either ‘cyber-enabled’ (crimes that can happen off-line but are enabled at scale and at speed on-line) or ‘cyber dependent’ (crimes that can be committed only by using a computer). Cyber-dependent crimes include:

- Unauthorised access to computers (illegal ‘hacking’), for example accessing a school’s computer network to look for test paper answers or change grades awarded.
- ‘Denial of Service’ (Dos or DDoS) attacks or ‘booting’. These are attempts to make a computer, network or website unavailable by overwhelming it with internet traffic from multiple sources, and,
- Making, supplying or obtaining malware (malicious software) such as viruses, spyware, ransomware, botnets and Remote Access Trojans with the intent to commit further offence, including those above.

Children with particular skills and interest in computing and technology may inadvertently or deliberately stray into cyber-dependent crime. If there are concerns about a child in this area Falcons Primary Lead DSL/DSL’s will consider referring into the Cyber Choices programme. This is a nationwide police programme supported by the Home Office and led by the National Crime Agency, working with regional and local policing. It aims to intervene where young people are at risk of committing, or being drawn into, low-level cyber-dependent offences and divert them to a more positive use of their skills and interests.

Note Cyber Choices does not currently cover ‘cyber-enabled’ crime such as fraud, purchasing of illegal drugs on-line and child sexual abuse and exploitation, nor other areas of concern such as on-line bullying or general on-line safety. Where such cases arise in our school/college and a crime is possibly being committed, our school will follow our safeguarding procedures and contact the Police and relevant agencies where appropriate. Additional information can be found at: national Crime agency: [Cyber Choices - National Crime Agency](#) and [National Cyber Security Centre - NCSC.GOV.UK](#)

Remote Education³⁶

Government Guidance - Safeguarding children and teachers online: Keeping children and teachers safe during remote education is essential. Our teachers when delivering remote education online are aware that the same principles set out in our school/college staff behaviour policy/code of conduct will apply. There are times where remote learning, virtual lessons, live streaming and recorded videos may be applied within our school and where children to are asked to complete tasks and assignments independently. Where this is the case, our establishment, in line with on Online Safety Policy and CP Safeguarding Policy will ensure our online education is safe for both teachers and children.

As a school when organising live lessons or recording lessons we will, as a minimum endeavour to:

³⁶ [Safeguarding and remote education - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

- use neutral or plain backgrounds.
- ensure appropriate privacy settings are in place.
- ensure staff understand and know how to set up and apply controls relating to pupil and student interactions, including microphones and cameras.
- set up lessons with password protection and ensure passwords are kept securely and not shared.
- ensure all staff, children, students, parents and carers have a clear understanding of expectations around behaviour and participation.

Important conversations with parents, carers and children

Our school pride ourselves in communicating regularly and supporting parents and carers with their child's education. In our communications with parents/carers, we will highlight the importance of their child's online safety in today's digital age. We will support parents/carers to teach their children about the potential risks of the internet and the importance of privacy; to set clear boundaries and guidelines for internet usage, regularly monitor their online activities and keeping any passwords and credentials safe. We will support parents/carers to encourage open communication, so they feel comfortable sharing any concerns. We will highlight to parents the importance of utilising parental controls and safety tools to protect their child from harmful content online. By being involved and informed, we will create a safer online environment for our children both in and out of school/college.

We understand it is especially important for parents and carers to be aware of what their children are being asked to do, including:

- sites they will be asked to use.
- school staff their child will interact with

Appendix 10 – Artificial Intelligence (AI) Policy

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is becoming increasingly present in our daily lives and in education. The following information aims to give staff, parents, and carers an insight into AI — including its benefits and risks — and to ensure all use of AI in our school aligns with statutory safeguarding responsibilities, the Online Safety Act 2025, and the 4C's (Content, Contact, Conduct, and Commerce) as outlined in KCSIE 2025.

AI refers to computer systems or programs that simulate human intelligence to perform tasks such as problem-solving, learning, language understanding, or decision-making. Common examples include chatbots (such as ChatGPT or Microsoft Copilot), recommendation algorithms, voice assistants (e.g., Siri, Alexa), and facial recognition systems.

Use of AI in Our School

Within our school, AI tools may be used for:

- Personalised learning: With close supervision from an adult. Any AI used must be age-appropriate and suitable for pupils' stage of development.
- Marking or feedback: To support staff workload.
- Educational chatbots: To enhance learning in a safe, supervised environment.
- Lesson planning and resource creation: To support teaching and learning.

Note: The above list is not exhaustive and will be updated as technology advances and during the annual policy review.

At Falcons Primary School, staff and students may use AI for the following:

- Teachers: May use AI to assist with lesson planning, create differentiated resources, and generate ideas to support creativity and curriculum delivery.
- Support staff: May use AI to streamline administrative tasks, such as drafting letters or analysing anonymised data.
- Pupils: May use approved, age-appropriate AI tools to support learning, such as:
 - Writing prompts or story starters for creative writing.
 - Language translation or vocabulary support tools.
 - Safe educational chatbots for answering curriculum-related questions.
 - AI-powered art or design software under teacher supervision.
- School leaders: May use AI to support planning, research, and communication, ensuring all use complies with safeguarding and data protection policies.

Professional Responsibility: Teachers must always exercise professional judgment to check for accuracy and appropriateness, ensure data protection and child safety, and maintain transparency in how AI is used. AI should support, not replace, high-quality teaching and meaningful interaction.

Training and Awareness

All staff will receive training and guidance on the safe, ethical, and effective use of AI. This includes understanding benefits and risks, ensuring age-appropriate use, checking accuracy and bias, and following safeguarding and data protection requirements.

Parental Information

Parents and carers will be kept informed about how AI is used within school and will receive guidance on supporting their child’s safe and age-appropriate use of AI at home. Updates will be shared through newsletters, parent meetings, or online safety communications.

Risk Management and Safeguarding

Our staff are aware of potential risks associated with AI tools, including misinformation, discrimination, inappropriate use by staff or students, and overreliance.

Falcons Primary School mitigates these risks through robust monitoring and filtering systems that conform with KCSIE 2025. Our Online Safety Policy aligns with this AI guidance and our standards for monitoring and filtering.

Inappropriate Use or Access

If a student uses or accesses inappropriate material on school devices, whether inside or outside the school premises, we will follow our school’s Safeguarding and Child Protection procedures as set out in the relevant policy.

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