

THAT CHILD PROTECTION POLICY



Document Management Information

Applicable to:	All staff in all Academies and Central Support Services including individuals employed by the Trust and contractors and agency staff. All Members and Trustees.
Dissemination:	Trust wide
Training:	Training is provided to all staff via the Access LMS training portal and in September INSET on this policy and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026. All other staff, Members, Directors and Governors should take time to familiarise themselves with this policy
Review frequency:	Training is provided to all staff via the Access Learning Management System and in September INSET on this policy and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026. All other staff, Members, Directors and Governors should take time to familiarise themselves with this policy
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Approval by:	Level 1 - Board of Directors
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Local Safeguarding Partners

Partner	Bexley	Kent	Medway
First Response & SPA For urgent child protection concerns	MASH - 020 3045 5440	Front Door: 03000 411111	Portal - 01634 334466 (Mon - Fri 9am to 5pm)
First Response/ Family Solutions To request non-urgent support	Social Care Referral Form	Integrated Children's Services Portal	Portal
Out of Hours - Emergency Duty Team For urgent child protection concerns	020 8303 7777	03000 419191	03000 419 191
Kent Police for Emergency situations	999 for urgent matters		
Local Authority Designated Officer Allegations against adults in school	0203 045 3436 LADO@bexley.gov.uk	03000 410888 kentchildrenslado@kent.gov.uk	01634 331065 LADO referral
Education Safeguarding Service Advice/Training/ Reviews	Bexley Education Support Service Bexley Education Support Service (BESS) Bexley Services Network	Area Safeguarding Advisor www.theeducationpeople.org/our-expertise/partner-providers/kent-county-council-providers/safeguarding/	01634 331464 or 01634 331017 educsafeguarding@medway.gov.uk
Safeguarding Children Partnership Links to key safeguarding documents, training and processes	Bexley SHIELD (Safeguarding Partnership for Children and Young People) 0203 045 4320 shield@bexley.gov.uk	Kent Safeguarding Children Multi-Agency Partnership (KSCMP) 03000 421126 kscmp@kent.gov.uk	Medway Safeguarding Children Partnership (MSCP) 01634 336 329 mscp@medway.gov.uk
Prevent Education Officer Prevent advice & training	Community Safety team 020 8303 7777 Community safety @bexley.gov.uk	No prevent officer for Kent and Medway	

National Safeguarding Partners

NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline

Free advice and support to professionals about how CP issues are being handled in their own or other organisation.

- 0800 028 0285
- help@nspcc.org.uk

Support for staff

- Education Support Partnership: www.educationsupportpartnership.org.uk
- Professional Online Safety Helpline: www.saferinternet.org.uk/helpline

Support for Pupils/Students

- NSPCC: www.nspcc.org.uk
- ChildLine: www.childline.org.uk
- Papyrus: www.papyrus-uk.org
- Young Minds: www.youngminds.org.uk
- The Mix: www.themix.org.uk
- Shout: www.giveusashout.org
- Fearless: www.fearless.org
- Kidscape: www.kidscape.org.uk

Support for adults

- Family Lives: www.familylives.org.uk
- Crime Stoppers: www.crimestoppers-uk.org
- Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Kidscape: www.kidscape.org.uk
- The Samaritans: www.samaritans.org
- Mind: www.mind.org.uk
- NAPAC (National Association for People Abused in Childhood): napac.org.uk
- MOSAC: www.mosac.org.uk
- Action Fraud: www.actionfraud.police.uk
- Shout: www.giveusashout.org

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1. What to do if you have a welfare concern about a child

Why are you concerned?

For example:

- Allegation/ child shares a concern or worry
- Changes in behaviour
- Child's clothing or appearance; may include frequent or unexplained injuries/ marks/ bruises
- Witnessed concerning, harmful or inappropriate behaviour



Immediately record your concerns

- Log the incident on CPOMS
 - Reassure the child
 - Clarify concerns if necessary:
TED: Tell, Explain, Describe
 - Use child's own words/ use facts
 - Seek support for yourself if required.



Inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)



Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

- Consider whether the child has suffered, or is at immediate risk of, harm e.g. unsafe to go home.

Bexley LSCP Threshold Document for further guidance.	Kent KSCMP Support Levels Guidance Sheet for further guidance.	Medway MSCP Threshold Guidance for further guidance.
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- If the child is **at imminent risk of harm** make telephone contact:

Bexley MASH - 020 3045 5440	Kent Front Door - 03000 41 11 11	Medway Portal – 01634 334466 Out of hours – 03000 41 91 91
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- If your concern is high, but the child is **NOT** at imminent risk, then a referral will be made via:

Bexley Social Care Referral Form	Kent Integrated Children's Services Portal	Medway Medway Social Care & Education Portal
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- Record decision making and action taken in the pupil/student's Child Protection on CPOMS



Monitor – Be clear about:

- What **ACTION** you have taken at the time of reporting the concerns and **WHY**.
- What you are monitoring e.g. behaviour trends, appearance etc.
- How long you will monitor
- Where, how and to whom you will feedback and how you will record



If you are unhappy with the response

- Staff follow the [Whistleblowing policy](#) or:

Bexley Escalation Procedures	Kent Escalation Procedures	MSCP Escalation procedures
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- Pupils & parents follow the [Complaints policy](#) found on the Trust & School website



- At all stages the child's circumstances will be kept under review
- The DSL/Staff will request further support if required to ensure the child's safety is paramount

2. Introduction and Ethos

- 1.1. Procedures in this policy apply to all staff, including temporary or agency staff, students on placement, governors and volunteers and are consistent with Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026
- 1.2. The Howard Academy Trust recognise our statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everybody's** responsibility and everyone has a role to play. All members of our community (staff, volunteers, governors, leaders, parents/carers, wider family networks, and pupils) have an important role in safeguarding children and all have an essential role to play in making our community safe and secure.
- 1.3. The Howard Academy Trust recognises the importance of providing an ethos and environment within school that will help children to be safe and feel safe. In our Academies children are respected and encouraged to talk openly. All children (defined as those up to the age of 18) have a right to be heard and to have their wishes and feelings taken into account and all children regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion, or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection.
- 1.4. Staff working with children at The Howard Academy Trust will maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff will always act in the best interests of the child and if any member of our community has a safeguarding concern about any child or adult, they should act and act immediately.
- 1.5. Staff challenge any form of derogatory and sexualised language or behaviour. They are vigilant to sexualised/aggressive touching/grabbing. We recognise that groups at particular risk include girls, pupils who are, or are perceived to be as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans or gender questioning and pupils with SEND. We recognise that these children can be targeted by other children and acknowledge the importance of a safe space for them to speak out or share their concerns with members of staff. Pupils are protected from upskirting, bullying (+ cyber), homophobic, biphobic and transphobic behaviour, racism, sexism, and all other forms of discrimination. Any discriminatory behaviours are challenged, and children are supported to understand how to treat others with respect. We also have a statutory duty to report and record any of the above incidents. Staff have familiarity with the Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED), the Human Rights Act 1998 and recent reforms to the Act and how they apply to safeguarding.
- 1.6. This policy applies where there are any child protection concerns regarding children who attend the academy but may also apply to other children connected to the academy, for example, siblings, younger members of staff (under 18) or children on work placements.
- 1.7. The Trust and academies acknowledge the need to treat everyone with equity, fairness, dignity and respect. We recognise that unconscious bias may impact upon our perceptions and expectations of children, particularly those from minority groups and that this may influence the safeguarding actions we take. We seek to educate and challenge all members of the Academy community to address equality of access and opportunity for all children, by highlighting inequalities and increasing awareness.
- 1.8. Through their day-to-day contact with pupils and students and their direct work with families, all staff and volunteers in school have a crucial role to play in noticing indicators of possible abuse, neglect and/or exploitation at an early stage. Our school may be the only secure, stable, and predictable element in their lives.
- 1.9. The Howard Academy Trust recognises the need for a trauma-informed approach to safeguarding, considering the root causes and possible underlying trauma behind children's behaviour.
- 1.10. The Howard Academy Trust will endeavour to support the welfare and safety of all pupils and students through:
 - Ensuring that the child's welfare is of paramount importance.
 - Training all staff to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse and to know the Academy's procedures and lines of communication.
 - Ensuring that children's mental and physical health or development is not impaired.
 - Providing children, a balanced curriculum including PSHE (Personal, Social and Health Education); RSE (Relationships and Sex Education) to help pupils and students stay safe, recognise when they don't feel safe and identify who they might / can talk to.

- Training all staff to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse and to know the Academy's procedures and lines of communication.
 - Working with parents to ensure they understand the academy's legal responsibility to safeguard and ensure the welfare of all children, including the need for referral to other agencies in some situations.
 - Keeping confidential records that are stored securely, and shared appropriately with other professionals.
 - Ensuring the voice of the child is evident in individual case files and informs the academy's policy developments.
 - Ensuring that the Academy practices safer recruitment processes in checking the suitability of staff, supply staff, volunteers, visitors and contractors.
 - Informing parents about expected behaviour.
- 1.8. The Howard Academy Trust expects that if any member of our community has a safeguarding concern about any child or adult, they will act immediately.
- 1.9. This policy is implemented in accordance with our compliance with the statutory guidance from the Department for Education, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2026 (KCSIE) which requires individual schools and colleges to have an effective child protection policy.
- 1.10. The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff, including governors, temporary or third-party agency staff and volunteers and are consistent with those outlined within KCSIE 2026.

3. Policy Context

- 3.1. This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004 and related guidance. This includes:
- DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026 (KCSIE)
 - Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 (updated 2026) (WTSC)
 - Ofsted: Education Inspection Framework 2019 (updated 2025)
 - Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families (2000)
 - Kent and Medway Safeguarding Children Procedures (Online)
 - Early Years and Foundation Stage Framework 2014 -updated 2026 (EYFS)
 - The Education Act 2002
 - The Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014
 - The Non-Maintained Special Schools (England) Regulations 2015
- 3.2. [Sections 175 and 157 of the Education Act 2002](#) require school governing bodies, proprietors, local education authorities and further education institutions to make arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children who are pupils or students at a school, or who are students under 18 years of age. Such arrangements will have to have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

4. Definition of Safeguarding

- 4.1. Safeguarding children is defined in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2026 and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026 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
 - Children includes everyone under the age of 18
- 4.2. **Child Protection** - is a part of safeguarding and is defined as activity undertaken to protect specific children from significant harm. this includes harm inside or outside the home or online.
- 4.3. The Howard Academy Trust acknowledges that safeguarding includes a wide range of specific issues including (but not limited to):
- Abuse and neglect
 - Bullying, including cyberbullying
 - Children with family members in prison

- Children Missing Education (CME) or absent from education
- Child missing from home or care
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)
- Contextual safeguarding (risks outside the family home)
- County lines and gangs
- Domestic abuse
- Drugs and alcohol misuse
- Fabricated or induced illness
- Faith abuse
- Gender based abuse and violence against women and girls
- Hate
- Homelessness
- Human trafficking and modern slavery
- Mental health
- Nude or semi-nude image sharing, aka youth produced/involved sexual imagery or “Sexting”
- Online safety
- Child-on-child abuse
- Preventing radicalisation and extremism
- Private fostering
- Relationship abuse
- Serious Violence
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment
- So-Called honour-based abuse including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage
- Upskirting

4.4. Also see Annex B within ‘Keeping children Safe in Education’ 2026

5. Policy Compliance, Monitoring and Review

- 5.1. The Howard Academy Trust will review this policy at least annually. The policy will be revised following any national or local policy updates, any significant national events, local child protection concerns and/or any changes to our procedures.
- 5.2. The Board of Directors has strategic leadership responsibility for The Howard Academy Trust safeguarding arrangements and must ensure that schools comply with their duties under legislation. The Local Academy Board must ensure policies, procedures and training in their schools or colleges are effective and comply with the law at all times.
- 5.3. The Designated Safeguarding Leads / Principals will ensure regular reporting on safeguarding activity and systems in school to the Local Academy Board. The Local Academy Board will not receive details of individual student situations or identifying features of families as part of their oversight.
- 5.4. This policy is available on our Academy website and is available on request from the Academy office. We also inform parents and carers about this policy when their children join our Academy and through our Academy newsletter.

6. Key Responsibilities

Governance & Leadership

- 6.1. The Board of Directors and leadership team have a strategic responsibility for our safeguarding arrangements and comply with their duties under legislation.
- 6.2. The Board of Directors and leadership team ensure that policies and procedures are in place so that appropriate action is taken, in a timely manner, to safeguard and promote children’s welfare.
- 6.3. The Board of Directors have regard to the guidance in KCSIE and will ensure our policies, procedures and training is effective and always complies with the law.
- 6.4. The Directors ensure that all Governors and Directors receive safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) training, appropriate to their role at induction. This training is regularly updated and equips them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge; to test and assure themselves that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place are effective and support the delivery of a robust whole school approach to safeguarding.
- 6.5. Caron Johnson is the nominated Director for safeguarding for Primary and SEN phase and Cathy Reid for Secondary phase, they take the lead role in ensuring that: the Trust has an effective policy which interlinks with related policies; that locally agreed procedures are in

- place and being followed; and that the policies are reviewed at least annually and when required.
- 6.6. The Directors and Leadership Team facilitate a whole school approach to safeguarding. They ensure safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development; so that all systems, processes and policies operate with the best interests of the child at their heart.
 - 6.7. The Board of Directors and leadership team regularly review the effectiveness of school filtering and monitoring systems. They ensure that the leadership team and relevant staff are:
 - aware of and understand the systems in place
 - manage them effectively
 - know how to escalate concerns when identified.
 - 6.8. The Board of Directors and Principal ensure that the DSL is suitably supported in their role; has the appropriate status, authority, funding, resources, and training. They assure themselves that the DSL understands they have the responsibility in leading safeguarding and child protection across the Academy.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

- 6.9. Each Academy has appointed a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) they are a member of the senior leadership team. The DSL has the overall responsibility for the day-to-day oversight of safeguarding and child protection systems in school.
- 6.10. Each school has appointed Deputy DSLs who will have delegated responsibilities and act in the DSLs absence.
- 6.11. The Howard Academy Trust has appointed Caron Johnson as the nominated Director for safeguarding for Primary and SEN phase and Cathy Reid for Secondary phase, as Trust DSLs they offer support to DSLs within each academy.
- 6.12. Whilst the activities of the DSL may be delegated to the deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL and this responsibility will not be delegated.
- 6.13. The DSL carries out their role as identified in Appendix C of Keeping Children Safe in Education, (P170) 2026, these duties are set out in their job description
- 6.14. The Designated Safeguarding Lead undergoes appropriate training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out their role. DDSLs are trained to the same standard as the DSL. Accredited DSL training, specific to the role, is renewed every two years. Knowledge and skills are updated at regular intervals, at least annually, according to the needs of the school
- 6.15. The principal will be kept informed of any significant issues by the DSL.
- 6.16. The DSL and any deputy DSL's training will be updated formally every two years, but their knowledge and skills will be updated through a variety of methods (e-bulletins, conferences, local meetings, other training etc.) at regular intervals and at least annually, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.
- 6.17. Availability - during term time the DSL (or a DDSL) is always available (during school hours) for school staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Adequate and appropriate cover arrangements are made for school trips and any out of hours/out of term activities
- 6.18. During school holidays, the DSL will provide appropriate emergency contact details to the MASH Education Lead on the understanding that these will only be used if absolutely necessary and will not be shared elsewhere.
- 6.19. The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is responsible for fulfilling the duties outlined in Annex C of Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE). These responsibilities include, but are not limited to:
 - Act as main contact point for all school staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns.
 - Manage and maintain the confidential paper/electronic case management systems to record concerns about pupils/students to ensure the quality of information is accurate, proportionate, and timely, also assessment/referrals are made appropriately.
 - Coordinate safeguarding action for individual children. In the case of Children in Care, the DSL should have the details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority who looks after the child (with the DSL liaising closely with the designated teacher.)

- liaise with the principal to inform them of issues- especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations. This includes being aware of the requirement for children to have an Appropriate Adult. Further information can be found in the Statutory guidance - [PACE Code C 2019](#)
- To liaise with safeguarding partners, other agencies, and staff in line with KCSIE 2026 and WTSC 2026.
- Ensure that Medway referral procedures are followed as necessary (see referral process page 2).
- Support educational outcomes by effectively sharing information about welfare, safeguarding, and child protection concerns—including those affecting children with a social worker—with teachers and school or college leadership team
- As required, represent and liaise appropriately with other professionals and ensure the school is represented at multi-agency safeguarding meetings (including child protection conferences).
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff during term time for staff in the school to be able to discuss any safeguarding concerns.
- Understand the importance of information sharing both within the school and with other schools and agencies.
- To encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff this will assist with any measures the school may put in place to protect them.
- Ensure all staff access appropriate safeguarding training and relevant updates in line with the recommendations within Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026

Members of Staff

- 6.20. The welfare and safety of children is the responsibility of all staff in school. ANY concern for a pupil's welfare **MUST** be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- 6.21. All members of staff have a responsibility to:
- Provide a safe environment in which children can learn and promote the child's welfare
 - Maintain an attitude of '**it could happen here**' where safeguarding is concerned and to always act in the best interests of the child
 - be alert to any issues of concern in a child's life at home or elsewhere including the online world.
 - Understand the early help process and their role in it.
 - Be aware of the indicators of abuse, neglect and exploitation, so they can identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.
 - Understand that children may not feel ready to, or know how to, tell someone they are being abused, exploited, or neglected and/or that they may not recognise their experiences as harmful. This could be due to their vulnerability, disability and/or sexual orientation or language barriers. They may feel embarrassed, humiliated or be being threatened. This should not prevent staff from having a professional curiosity and speaking to the DSL if they have concerns any about a child.
 - Consider wider environmental factors in a child's life that may be a threat to their safety and/or welfare.
 - Be aware of the process of making referrals to children's social care and statutory assessment under the Children Act 1989.
 - Build trusting relationships which facilitate communication with children and young people.
 - Know what to do if a child tells them that he or she is being abused, neglected or exploited and understand the impact abuse and neglect can have upon a child.
 - Know how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality.
 - Understand and comply with this policy and understand other safeguarding policies and systems.
 - Staff help improve and enhance the safeguarding policy through their contributions and development
 - To undertake regular and appropriate training, that is regularly updated.
 - Be aware of, and take appropriate action to raise concerns, about poor or unsafe practice, or potential failures in the school safeguarding regime. (This may include accessing the school whistleblowing policy)

- act in line with our staff code of conduct/behaviour policy
- act in line with the Teachers' Standards which state that teachers (including principals) should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.

Children and Young People

- 6.22. Children and young people (pupils/students) have a right to:
- Contribute to the development of school safeguarding policies.
 - Report abuse confidently knowing concerns will be taken seriously and that they will be listened to and effective action will be taken.
 - Seek help from a trusted adult and feel listened to.
 - Learn how to keep themselves safe by recognising when they are themselves at risk and how to get help when they need it, including online.

Parents and Carers

- 6.23. Parents/carers have a responsibility to:
- Work in partnership with the school to safeguard and promote the welfare of child/ren and understand The Howard Academy Trust statutory responsibilities in this area.
 - Read and adhere to the relevant school/policies and procedures.
 - Talk to their children about safeguarding issues with their children & support the school in their safeguarding approaches.
 - Identify behaviours which could indicate that their child is at risk of harm including online
 - Follow the procedure for lodging complaints to address issues and guarantee [Name of School's] prompt response.
 - Follow the procedure for lodging complaints to address issues and guarantee The Howard Academy Trust prompt response.
 - Seek help and support from the school, or other appropriate agencies.
- 6.24. We are committed to working with parents positively, openly, and honestly. We ensure that all parents are treated with respect, dignity, and courtesy. We respect parents' rights to privacy and confidentiality and will not share sensitive information unless we have permission, or it is necessary to do so to protect a child/children.

7. Recognising Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

- 7.1. As a Trust we are aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely individual events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases multiple issues will overlap with one another for further guidance: [Responding to Abuse and Neglect](#) . This is outlined locally with the following guidance:

Bexley

LSCP [Threshold Document](#) for further guidance.

Kent

KSCMP [Support Levels Guidance Sheet](#) for further guidance.

Medway

MSCP [Threshold Guidance](#) for further guidance.

- 7.2. Knowing what to look for is vital to the early identification of abuse and neglect. If staff are unsure, they should always speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or a deputy).
- 7.3. All staff in school should be aware of the definitions and indicators of abuse and neglect. There are four categories of abuse:
- **Physical abuse:** a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.
 - **Emotional abuse:** the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development.

- **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.
- **Neglect:** the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development.

- 7.4. The most up to date definitions and possible indicators and signs of abuse are found in Appendix 1 of this document. Staff should also refer to [What to do if you are worried a child is being abused 2018.](#)
- 7.5. All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the Academy and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. Indicators of abuse, neglect and exploitation do not automatically mean a child is being abused, however all concerns should be taken seriously, reported and explored by the DSL on a case-by-case basis.
- 7.6. The warning signs and symptoms of child abuse, neglect and exploitation will vary from child to child. Children also develop and mature at different rates, so what appears to be worrying behaviour for a younger child, might be normal for an older child.
- 7.7. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that some children have additional or complex needs and may require access to intensive or specialist services to support them.
- 7.8. All staff, but especially the Designated Safeguarding Lead (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.
- 7.9. Parental behaviours may also indicate child abuse or neglect, so staff should also be alert to parent-child interactions or concerning parental behaviours; this could include parents who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol or if there is a sudden change in their mental health.
- 7.10. Children may report abuse happening to themselves, their peers or their family members. All reports made by children to staff will be taken seriously and will be responded to in line with this policy.
- 7.11. By understanding the warning signs, we can respond to problems as early as possible and provide the right support and services for the child and their family. It is important to recognise that a warning sign doesn't automatically mean a child is being abused.

8. Specific Safeguarding Issues

- 8.1. The Howard Academy Trust is aware of environmental factors which may impact on a child's welfare and safety and understand safeguarding in the wider context.
- 8.2. The Howard Academy Trust staff are mindful that early information sharing is vital for the effective identification, assessment, and allocation of appropriate service provision, whether this is when problems first emerge, or where a child is already known to local authority children's social care (such as a child in need or a child with a protection plan).
- 8.3. All staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm. Behaviours linked to issues such as drug taking, alcohol abuse, unexplainable absences from education, and sharing nudes or semi-nude images (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) put children in danger. The categories/issues that follow are by no means an exhaustive list but gives an indication of the current themes in safeguarding and protecting children.

Child-on-Child Abuse

- 8.4. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that children are capable of abusing their peers. This is referred to as child-on-child abuse and can take many forms.
- 8.5. The Howard Academy Trust believes and understands the importance of challenging inappropriate behaviours between children that are abusive in nature. Staff understand that abuse is abuse, and it will never be tolerated or passed off as "banter", "just having a

- laugh” or “part of growing up”. All victims will be taken seriously and offered appropriate support, regardless of where the abuse takes place.
- 8.6. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that child-on-child abuse can take many forms, including but not limited to:
- bullying, including cyberbullying
 - physical abuse which can include hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm
 - sexual violence and sexual harassment
 - ‘upskirting’, which typically involves taking a picture under a person’s clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
 - nude or semi-nude image sharing (also known as ‘sexting’ or youth produced/involved sexual imagery)
 - initiation/hazing type violence and rituals
- 8.7. Staff should be alert to misogynistic attitudes, language and behaviours which may contribute to harassment, abuse, sexual violence and other forms of child-on-child abuse. Such behaviours should never be dismissed as banter.
- 8.8. Staff and leadership recognise that that some child-on-child abuse issues may be affected by gender, age, ability and culture of those involved, (i.e. for gender-based abuse, girls are more likely to be victims and boys more likely to be perpetrators) however, all child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and all reports will be taken seriously.
- 8.9. In order to minimise the risk of child-on-child abuse, each school will:
- implement a robust anti-bullying policy,
 - providing an age/ability appropriate PSHE and RSE curriculum,
 - providing a range of reporting mechanisms e.g. worry boxes, exit cards.
- 8.10. The Howard Academy Trust will not tolerate, dismiss or minimize any harmful behaviours in school and will take swift action to intervene when this occurs. All allegations of child-on-child abuse will be recorded, investigated, and dealt with in line with associated academy policies, including child protection, anti-bullying and behaviour.
- 8.11. Alleged victims, perpetrators and any other child affected by child-on-child abuse may be supported by:
- All staff taking reports seriously, listening carefully, avoiding victim blaming,
 - providing appropriate pastoral support,
 - working with parents/carers,
 - reviewing educational approaches
 - and, in cases of sexual assault, informing the police and/or First Response.
- 8.12. The school will take steps to ensure that appropriate curriculum time is dedicated to enable children to develop an awareness and understanding of abusive behaviour and minimise the risk of all forms of child-on-child abuse. We will also ensure that children recognise warning signs and supports of support both within the school and externally (such as Kent Police, ChildLine etc.).

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

- 8.13. The Howard Academy Trust will follow the guidance outlined in part five of KCSIE 2026. When responding to concerns relating to child-on-child sexual violence or harassment. If DSLs are unsure how to proceed, advice will be sought from the Education Safeguarding Service. The Howard Academy Trust has clear policy on Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment which can be found in the THAT policies.
- 8.14. The Howard Academy Trust recognises sexual violence, and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children and can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally). Sexual violence and sexual harassment is never acceptable.
- 8.15. Staff must be vigilant and recognise that information may come from overheard conversations or observed behaviour changes. Abuse that occurs online or outside of the school/College will not be dismissed or downplayed and will be treated as seriously and in line with relevant policies/procedures, for example anti bullying, behaviour, child protection, online safety. (Amend as appropriate)

- 8.16. It is essential that all victims of sexual violence or sexual harassment are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim will never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment or be made to feel ashamed for making a report.
- 8.17. Immediate consideration will be given as to how best to support and protect the victim and the alleged perpetrator (and any other children involved/impacted).
- 8.18. When there has been a report of sexual violence or harassment, the DSL will make an immediate risk and needs assessment which will be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs assessment will be recorded and kept under review and will consider the victim (especially their protection and support), the alleged perpetrator, and all other children, adult students (if appropriate) and staff and any actions that are required to protect them.
- 8.19. Where possible KCSIE 2026 recommends that two members of staff manage reports of sexual violence and harassment.
- 8.20. Reports will initially be managed internally by the school and where necessary will be referred to Integrated Children's Services and/or the Police.
- 8.21. The decision making and required action taken will vary on a case by case basis, but will be informed by the wishes of the victim; the nature of the alleged incident (including whether a crime may have been committed); the ages and developmental stages of the children involved; any power imbalance between the children; if the alleged incident is a one-off or a sustained pattern of abuse; if there are any ongoing risks to the victim, other children, adult students or The Howard Academy Trust staff; and, any other related issues or wider context.
- 8.22. We will reassure and teach our pupils/students to understand that the law is in place to protect children and young people, rather than criminalise them.
- 8.23. The Howard Academy Trust will regularly review decisions and actions to update and improve policies and practice.
- 8.24. The school will consider the physical and mental health implications for both the victim and perpetrator. It is identified that both individuals will need additional support and provision of further information about harmful sexual behaviours and may need signposting to further sources of support.

Nude and/or Semi-Nude Image Sharing by Children

- 8.25. DSLs will respond to concerns as set out in the non-statutory UKCIS guidance: [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people](#) (Updated March 2024)
- 8.26. The term 'sharing nudes and semi-nudes' is used to mean the sending or posting of nude or semi-nude images, videos or live streams of/by young people under the age of 18. Creating and sharing nudes and semi-nudes of under-18s (including those created and shared with consent) is illegal which makes responding to incidents complex.
- 8.27. When made aware of concerns involving nude or semi-nude image taking/sharing involving children, staff are advised to:
 - Report any concerns involving nude or semi-nude image sharing involving children to the DSL immediately.
 - Never view, copy, print, share, store or save the imagery, or ask a child to share or download it - this may be illegal. If staff have already viewed the imagery by accident (e.g., if a child has shown it to them), this will be immediately reported to the DSL.
 - Not delete the imagery or ask the young person to delete it.
 - Not say or do anything to blame or shame any children involved.
 - Explain to child(ren) involved that they will report the issue to the DSL and reassure them that they will receive appropriate support and help.
 - Not ask the child or children involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery and not share information about the incident with other members of staff, the child(ren) involved or their, or other, parents and/or carers. This is the responsibility of the DSL.
- 8.28. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that nude and semi-nude image sharing (also known as youth produced/involved sexual imagery or "sexting") is a safeguarding issue; this also includes AI produced sexual imagery. All concerns will be reported to and dealt with by the DSL (or deputy).

- 8.29. The DSL will hold an initial review meeting with appropriate staff and will speak with the children involved if appropriate.
- 8.30. Parents and carers will be informed at an early stage and involved in the process to best support children, unless there is good reason to believe that involving them would put a child at risk of harm.
- 8.31. A referral will be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately if:
 - the incident involves an adult (over 18).
 - there is reason to believe that a child has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example, age of SEND).
 - the image/videos involve sexual acts and a child under the age of 13, depict sexual acts which are unusual for the child's developmental stage, or are violent.
 - a child is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of nudes and semi-nudes.
- 8.32. All decisions will be recorded in line with our child protection procedures and will be based on the consideration of the best interests of any child involved. The DSL may choose to involve other agencies at any time if further information/concerns are disclosed at a later date.
- 8.33. If DSLs are unsure how to proceed, advice will be sought from the Education Safeguarding Service.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

- 8.34. The Howard Academy Trust recognises both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse that occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity.
- 8.35. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that children can become trapped in CCE as perpetrators can threaten victims (and their families) with violence or entrap and coerce them into debt. Children involved in criminal exploitation often commit crimes themselves, their vulnerability as victims is not always recognised by adults and professionals, (particularly older children), and they are not treated as victims despite the harm they have experienced. They may still have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears to be something they have agreed or consented to.
- 8.36. The experience of girls who are criminally exploited can also be very different to that of boys. We also recognise that boys and girls being criminally exploited may be at higher risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE).
- 8.37. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence and may happen without the child's immediate knowledge, for example through others sharing videos or images of them on social media. CSE can affect any child who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities and includes 16- and 17-year-olds who can legally consent to have sex. Some children may not realise they are being exploited, for example they may believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.
- 8.38. CSE can be difficult to spot and sometimes mistaken for "normal" teenage behaviour. Knowing the signs can help protect children and help them when they've no one else to turn to. To support in identifying the signs of child sexual exploitation please refer to the Kent and Medway [Exploitation Identification Tool](#) and the MSCP Risk [Assessment tool for sexually active young people](#).
- 8.39. If staff are concerned that a child may be at risk of CSE or CCE, immediate action should be taken by speaking to the DSL or a deputy

Serious Violence

- 8.40. All staff should be aware of the indicators, which may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with, serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in educational performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation.
- 8.41. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that certain factors may increase a child's vulnerability to involvement in serious violence. These include being male, frequent absence or permanent exclusion from school, experiences of child maltreatment, and involvement in criminal activity such as theft or robbery. Additionally, the risk of serious

- violence may be heightened during times when pupils/students are travelling to and from school, particularly just before or after the school day
- 8.42. Further advice for schools and colleges is provided in the [Home Office's Preventing youth violence and gang involvement](#) and its [Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines guidance](#). [County Lines Toolkit For Professionals](#) - The Children's Society in partnership with Victim Support and National Police Chiefs' Council
- 8.43. The Howard Academy Trust will make referrals to Children's Services and the police if we have reason to believe a student has become involved in these types of activity.
- 8.44. In addition, where an exploitation concern has been identified, the form linked below will also be completed, to provide intelligence to the police on local exploitation concerns and issues. The portal allows for the reporting of suspected perpetrators of child exploitation and Places and Spaces where Child Exploitation is suspected of taking place and vehicles believed to be connected to be exploiting children. [Report an Exploitation Concern Online](#).
- 8.45. This is for Child Exploitation specifically. General vulnerability concerns still need to be reported directly to the police (101 or 999).
- 8.46. Please note, this portal is not suitable for reporting crime, as is not constantly monitored

Mental Health

- 8.47. The Howard Academy Trust will ensure that all staff have an awareness of mental health problems and be aware that in some cases they can be an indicator that a child has suffered, or is at risk of suffering, abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Staff are aware of how children's experiences, can impact on their mental health, behaviour, and education.
- 8.48. Where children have suffered abuse, neglect and exploitation, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences (ACES), this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood. It is important that staff are aware of how these experiences can impact on children's mental health, behaviour, and education.
- 8.49. Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff however, are 'well placed' to identify behaviour suggestive of a mental health problem or being at risk of developing one.
- 8.50. If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken, following their child protection policy, and speaking to the designated safeguarding lead or a deputy.

Domestic Abuse

- 8.51. Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people in a relationship. Seeing, hearing or experiencing the effects of domestic abuse and/or experiencing it in their own intimate relationships, can have a serious, long-lasting, impact upon children and is a form of child abuse.
- 8.52. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that domestic abuse can encompass but is not limited to psychological; physical; sexual; financial; and emotional abuse.
- 8.53. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.
- 8.54. The Howard Academy Trust is an Operation Encompass Trust. This is a national police and education early intervention safeguarding partnership, to support children who witness and experience Domestic Abuse.
- 8.55. Operation Encompass means that the police will share information with our Academies about all police attending Domestic Abuse incidents involving any of our children, where possible, PRIOR to the start of the next school day.
- 8.56. Operation Encompass does not replace statutory safeguarding procedures and where appropriate, a referral to the First Response will be made if there are any concerns about a child's welfare
- 8.57. Where the Academy is unsure of how to respond to a notification, advice may be sought from the First Response, or the Operation Encompass helpline which is available 8AM to 1PM, Monday to Friday on 0204 513 9990.

Modern Slavery

- 8.58. Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour. Exploitation can take many forms, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, forced criminality and the removal of organs. Further

information on the signs that someone may be a victim of modern slavery, the support available to victims and how to refer them to the NRM is available in the Statutory Guidance: **Modern slavery: how to identify and support victims**.

- 8.59. If there are concerns that any member of the community is a victim or involved with modern slavery, concerns should be shared with a DSL or deputy and will be responded to in line with this policy.

So-called 'honour-based' abuse

- 8.60. So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed in the belief that they protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators.
- 8.61. All staff need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA, or already having suffered HBA.
- 8.62. If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBA or who has suffered from HBA, they should speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputy). As appropriate, they will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on **teachers** that requires a different approach (see following section).

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- 8.63. FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.
- 8.64. Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should **not** be examining pupils or students.
- 8.65. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e., where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence). In these cases, teachers should follow local safeguarding procedures. The following is a useful summary of the FGM mandatory reporting duty [FGM Fact Sheet](#)
- 8.66. Teachers **must** personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the school's or college's Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputy) and involve children's social care as appropriate.

Forced Marriage

- 8.67. The Howard Academy Trust recognise that since February 2023 it has been a crime to carry out any conduct whose purpose is to cause a child to marry before their eighteenth birthday, even if **no** violence, threats or another form of coercion are used. As with the existing forced marriage law, this applies to non-binding, unofficial 'marriages' as well as legal marriages. (see page 155 of KCSIE 26) ([Legal age increases to 18](#))
- 8.68. Multi-agency statutory guidance for dealing with forced marriage, which can be found at [The right to choose: government guidance on forced marriage](#). Guidance for schools can be found in Section 8. School and college staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information: Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fmu@fcdo.gov.uk.
- 8.69. Staff at The Howard Academy Trust will use the school's concern reporting system if they have any reason to believe that a child may be at risk of being taken out of the country for the purposes of a forced marriage.

Breast Ironing

- 8.70. Breast flattening is a form of child abuse. See the CPS legal guidance on [Child Abuse](#)

- 8.71. Breast Ironing is the process whereby young pubescent girls' breasts are ironed, massaged and/or pounded down using hard or heated objects in order for the breasts to disappear or delay the development of the breasts entirely. It is believed that by carrying out this act, young girls will be protected from harassment, rape, abduction and early forced marriage and therefore be kept in education
- 8.72. There are potentially significant physical and psychological consequences and risks related to this practice. Breast flattening is a form of child abuse. Therefore, professionals must follow their Local Safeguarding Children's Board Procedures.

Preventing radicalisation

- 8.73. DSLs and leaders need to refer to and understand the DfE "Prevent duty: safeguarding learners vulnerable to radicalisation" - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) advice and utilise it to tailor this section to suit the individual circumstances of the school/college.
- 8.74. The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 placed a duty on specified authorities, which includes schools, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism (the PREVENT duty). The school's work in promoting life in modern Britain and promoting Fundamental British Values (democracy; the rule of law; individual liberty; mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith) through the curriculum and pastoral programs underpins this strategy.
- 8.75. Staff should be aware that there is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media) and settings (such as the internet).
- 8.76. The department has published advice for schools on the [Prevent duty](#). The advice is intended to complement the Prevent guidance and signposts other sources of advice and support.
- 8.77. Every member of staff at The Howard Academy Trust recognises that children exposed to radicalisation and extremism is no different to safeguarding against any other vulnerability and should be approached in the same way as protecting children from other risks.
- 8.78. Staff will report any concerns to the DSL (or a deputy), who is aware of the [local procedures](#) to follow for making a Prevent referral. If there is an immediate threat, the police will be contacted via 999.
- 8.79. All staff and governors should complete the [Prevent online Awareness training](#) package developed by the Home Office which includes guidance on how to identify people who may be susceptible to being drawn into terrorism, and how to refer them into the Channel process.
- 8.80. Staff will be supported to use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and will act proportionately; staff will report concerns to the DSL (or a deputy), who, where appropriate, will follow the local procedures in regard to making a Prevent referral.
- 8.81. If there is an immediate threat to safety, the police will be contacted via 999.
- 8.82. Where a child is receiving support regarding concerns relating to preventing radicalisation, for example, through the 'Channel' programme, the DSL will consider if it would be appropriate to share any information if/when a child leaves to attend any new schools/colleges, so support can be put in place in place for when the child arrives. Statutory guidance on Channel is available at: [Channel guidance and Channel training from the Home Office](#).

9. Supporting Pupils Potentially at Greater Risk of Harm

Children who are absent from education

- 9.1. All staff should be aware that children who are absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions and/or for prolonged periods and/or for unexplainable reasons, can be a vital of a range of safeguarding issues, including neglect, child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation such as county lines. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage.

- 9.2. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future.
- 9.3. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that, when a child is not in school, they may be susceptible to, or exposed to, other risks, so we work with parents and other partners to keep children in school whenever possible.
- 9.4. Where there are concerns that a child has unexplainable and/or persistent absences from education, the school will respond in line with its statutory duties (DfE [Children Missing Education](#)) and local support available from the appropriate attendance and children missing education teams

Bexley

Bexley EWS
0203 045 4023
educationwelfare@bexley.gov.uk

Kent

Children Missing
Education
03000 42 33 63
cme@kent.gov.uk

Medway

Attendance Team:
aassa@medway.gov.uk

Children Missing
Education:
cme@medway.gov.uk

- 9.5. Staff are aware of the school's Unauthorised Absence and Children Missing from Education Procedures. The THAT policy can be found on the THAT and Academy website.
- 9.6. Where possible, the Academy will hold more than one emergency contact number for each pupil/student, so we have additional options to contact a responsible adult if a child missing education is also identified as a welfare and/or safeguarding concern. There is an expectation that emergency contact information will be held for both parents, unless doing so would put a child at risk of harm. It is good practice for school/colleges to have additional options to contact a responsible adult when a child missing education is also identified as a welfare and/or safeguarding concern. It is recommended local practice for schools/colleges to request and capture emergency contact information for both parents, unless it places a child at risk of harm to do so, for example a court or other legal order preventing access is in place. If this is the case, it should be recorded on the child's safeguarding file. Schools/colleges should be proactive in being inclusive of fathers; effective father engagement should be the expectation from the outset, and it is important to help schools/colleges understand the child's significant relationships and lived experiences.

Pupils attending alternative provision

- 9.7. When The Howard Academy Trust places a pupil/student with an alternative provision provider, it retains overall responsibility for the safeguarding and well-being of that child. This includes:
- 9.8. maintaining accurate records of the provider's address, any subcontracted provision, and satellite sites the child may attend.
- 9.9. The school/college will regularly review placements—at least half-termly—to ensure the child is attending, the provision remains safe, and it continues to meet their needs.
- 9.10. Prior to placement, appropriate checks will be carried out to confirm the provider can meet the pupil's needs, including written confirmation that all necessary safeguarding checks have been completed for staff working at the provision.
- 9.11. If safeguarding concerns arise, the placement will be reviewed immediately and, if necessary, suspended or terminated until those concerns are resolved.

Elective Home Education (EHE)

- 9.12. Where a parent/carer expresses their intention to remove a child from school with a view to educating at home, we will respond in line with [national Elective Home Education guidance](#) and local:

Bexley

[Bexley EHE policy](#)
EHE@bexley.gov.uk
0208 303 7777

Kent

[KCC EHE Policy](#)
educationathome@kent.gov.uk

Medway

[Medway EHE policy](#)
homeeducation@medway.gov.uk

- 9.13. We will work together with parents/carers and other key professionals and organisations to ensure decisions are made in the best interest of the child.

Looked after children, previously looked after children and care leavers

- 9.14. The Howard Academy Trust acknowledges and understands the common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and/or neglect and/or exploitation, and a previously looked after child potentially remains vulnerable.
- 9.15. Each Academy has appointed a 'designated teacher' (name, role) who works with local authorities, including the appropriate Virtual School (including the virtual school head), to promote the educational achievement of registered pupils who are looked after or who have been previously looked after, including those in kinship care.

Bexley
[Bexley Virtual School](#)

Kent
[Virtual School Kent \(including the virtual school head\)](#)

Medway
[Medway's Virtual School | Education of looked-after children | Medway Council](#)

- 9.16. The designated teacher will work with the DSL to ensure appropriate staff have the information they need in relation to a child's looked after legal status, contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility, care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after them.
- 9.17. The Howard Academy Trust understands their responsibility to inform the Local Authority via First Response of Private fostering arrangements when they believe that a child is being cared for as part of a private fostering arrangement. (When a child under 16, or a8 if they are disabled is cared for and lives with an adult who is not a relative for 28 days or more.

Children who are privately fostered

- 9.18. [Private fostering](#) occurs when a child under the age of 16 (under 18 for children with a disability) is provided with care and accommodation by a person who is not a parent, person with parental responsibility for them or a relative in their own home. A child is not privately fostered if the person caring for and accommodating them has done so for less than 28 days and does not intend to do so for longer. Such arrangements may come to the attention of our staff through the normal course of their interaction, and promotion of learning activities, with children.

- 9.19. Where private fostering arrangements come to the attention of the school, we must notify:

Bexley
You should tell the Council immediately by calling us at the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on 020 3045 5440

Kent
Kent Integrated Childrens Services in line with the local [KSCMP arrangements](#) in order to allow the local authority to check the arrangement is suitable and safe for the child.

Medway
[Medway's Virtual School | Education of looked-after children | Medway Council](#)
Through the email private.fostering@medway.gov.uk or visit the website [Private fostering arrangements | Medway Council](#)

Children who are Lesbian, Gay, Bi, or Trans (LGBT)

- 9.20. A child or young person being lesbian, gay, or bisexual is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm, however, other children can sometimes target them. The Howard Academy Trust

- recognises children who are LGBTQ+ or are thought to be LGBTQ+ by other children, can be singled out by their peers or other individuals in the community.
- 9.21. When supporting a mobile phone questioning child, schools should take a cautious approach and consider the broad range of their individual needs, in partnership with the child's parents (other than in the exceptionally rare circumstances where involving parents would constitute a significant risk of harm to the child), including any clinical advice that is available and how to address wider vulnerabilities such as the risk of bullying. Schools should refer to the DoF guidance for Schools and Colleges in relation to Gender Questioning Children when deciding how to proceed.
- 9.22. Children may face greater risks where they do not have reliable adults around them that they feel they can trust and be open with.
- 9.23. LGBT education is part of our curriculum for Relationships Education/Relationship and Sex Education and Health Education, and our staff will work to eliminate extra obstacles and create a safe environment that encourages children to voice their concerns.

10. Safeguarding Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

- 10.1. The Howard Academy Trust understands that children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities face additional safeguarding challenges. These children may have an impaired capacity to understand, resist or avoid abuse. The DSL will work closely with the SENDco to plan learning opportunities and support, as required.
- 10.2. All staff will ensure that children with SEN and disabilities are able to overcome the barriers that exist for this group of children, and specifically ensure that those with communication difficulties are supported to be able to express their voice and that it is listened to and acted upon.
- 10.3. It is important that all staff are aware that children with SEN and disabilities may not always outwardly display indicators of abuse and that some children can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying and exploitation without explicitly showing signs.
- 10.4. All members of staff will be encouraged to appropriately explore possible indicators of abuse such as behaviour/mood change or injuries and not to assume that they are related to the child's disability. To address these additional challenges, our school will always consider extra pastoral support for children with SEN and disabilities.
- 10.5. The Howard Academy Trust has clear policies on intimate and personal care that promote children's health, safety, independence, and dignity. Procedures are transparent and well-documented, with robust record-keeping in place. For more details, see our intimate policy.

11. Online Safety

- 11.1. It is recognised by The Howard Academy Trust that the use of technology presents challenges and risks to children and adults both inside and outside of The Howard Academy Trust academies
- 11.2. The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. Child sexual exploitation; radicalisation; sexual predation: technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm.
- 11.3. Academies will implement and enforce Trust mobile phone expectations in line with KCSIE 2026 and local school policies
- 11.4. The Howard Academy Trust will empower, protect and educate the community in their use of technology and establish mechanisms to identify, intervene in, and escalate any incident where appropriate.
- 11.5. The DSL has overall responsibility for online safeguarding within the school but will liaise as necessary with other members of staff.
- 11.6. The DSL and leadership team and Governing Body have read, understood and acted upon all guidance regarding Online Safety within 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2026
- 11.7. The Howard Academy Trust identifies the breadth of issues within online safety can be considerable, but they can be broadly categorised into four areas of risk:

- **Content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, for example: pornography, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitism, radicalisation, extremism, misinformation, disinformation (including fake news) and conspiracy theories.
- **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:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm. For example, making, sending and receiving explicit images (including consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes and/or pornography), sharing other explicit images and online bullying.
- **Commerce:** risks such as online gambling, inappropriate advertising, phishing and or financial scams.

- 11.8. The Howard Academy Trust recognises the specific risks that can be posed by mobile phones, wearable technology and cameras and in accordance with KCSIE 2026 and has appropriate policies in place that are shared and understood by all members of the school community. Further information relating to the specific approaches relating to this can be found in the school's Online Safety Policy, [Acceptable Use Policy](#) and Image Use Policy which can be found on the THAT Policy Centre.
- 11.9. Academies within The Howard Academy Trust use a wide range of technology. This includes computers, laptops, tablets and other digital devices, the internet, our learning platform, intranet and email systems.
- 11.10. All School owned devices and systems will be used in accordance with our acceptable use policies and with appropriate safety and security measures in place
- 11.11. All members of staff have access to appropriate, regular and up-to-date online safety information as part of their safeguarding training.
- 11.12. The Howard Academy Trust will ensure that when pupils and staff access the school systems and internet provision appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place.
- 11.13. The Howard Academy Trust ensures that all staff receive training on the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities, in relation to our filtering and monitoring systems and processes.
- 11.14. The Howard Academy Trust ensures that appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place on school equipment and systems used by pupils/students and staff, including school devices used by pupils/students at home. This link can assist you in understanding your broader responsibilities: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/meeting-digital-and-technology-standards-in-schools-and-colleges/filtering-and-monitoring-standards-for-schools-and-colleges>
- 11.15. Filtering and monitoring are an important part of school's online safety responsibilities, but they are only one part of our approach to online safety. Pupils/students and adults may have access to systems external to the school control, such as mobile phones and other internet enabled devices and technology. Where concerns are identified, appropriate action will be taken.
- 11.16. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that many pupils/students and parents will have unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via mobile phones and other enabled devices, this is external to the school's control. Where concerns are identified appropriate action will be taken.
- 11.17. Filtering and monitoring are an important part of school's online safety responsibilities; it is only one part of our approach to online safety. Pupils and adults may have access to systems external to the school control such as mobile phones and other internet enabled devices and technology and where concerns are identified appropriate action will be taken.
- 11.18. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that many pupils/students and parents will have unlimited and unrestricted access to the internet via mobile phones and other enabled devices, this is external to the school's control. Where concerns are identified appropriate action will be taken.
- 11.19. The Howard Academy Trust will ensure a comprehensive whole school curriculum is developed and in place to enable and equip all pupils with the knowledge needed to make the best use of the internet and technology in a safe, considered and respectful way, so they are able to reap the benefits of the online world and manage the risks effectively.

- 11.20. DSLs and SLT may find it helpful to access UK Council for Internet Safety (UKCIS) '[Education for a Connected World Framework](#)' and DfE '[Teaching online safety in school](#)' guidance.
- 11.21. The Howard Academy Trust will also support parents and the wider school community (including all members of staff) to be aware and alert to the need to keep children safe online. We will share information with parents/carers about:
- what systems are in place to filter and monitor online use,
 - what children do online as a part of their learning, including the sites they may be asked to access,
 - who from the school or college (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online, as a part of remote learning.
- 11.22. The DSL will respond to online safety concerns in line with the child protection and other associated policies such as anti-bullying and behaviour.
- Internal sanctions and/or support will be implemented as appropriate.
 - Where necessary, concerns will be escalated and reported to relevant partner agencies in line with local policies and procedures.
- 11.23. Where children are asked to learn online at home in response to a full or partial closure:
- The Howard Academy Trust will ensure any remote sharing of information, communication and use of online learning tools and systems will be in line with privacy and data protection requirements.
 - All communication with learners and parents/carers will take place using The Howard Academy Trust provided or approved communication channels; for example, The Howard Academy Trust provided email accounts and phone numbers and/or agreed systems e.g., Arbor/ Google Classroom, Microsoft 365 or equivalent.
 - Any pre-existing relationships or situations which mean this cannot be complied with will be discussed with the DSL.
 - Staff and learners will engage with remote teaching and learning in line with existing behaviour principles as set out in our The Howard Academy Trust behaviour policy/code of conduct and Acceptable Use Policies.
 - Staff and learners will be encouraged to report issues experienced at home and concerns will be responded to in line with our child protection and other relevant policies.
 - When delivering remote learning, staff will follow our Remote Learning Acceptable Use Policy (AUP).
 - Parents/carers will be made aware of what their children are being asked to do online, including the sites they will be asked to access. The Howard Academy Trust will continue to be clear who from the school (if anyone) their child is going to be interacting with online.
 - Parents/carers will be encouraged to ensure children are appropriately supervised online and that appropriate parent controls are implemented at home.
- 11.24. Additional guidance for DSLs and SLT regarding remote learning is available at DfE: [Safeguarding and remote education during coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)

Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)

- 11.25. Generative artificial intelligence (AI) offers exciting opportunities in education, supporting children's learning and helping staff reduce workload. However, its use also presents safeguarding risks to both children and staff, as well as potential threats to system security and data integrity.
- 11.26. Any AI-generated nude, semi-nude, sexualised or exploitative image involving a child under 18 will be treated as a safeguarding concern and managed in accordance with UKCIS guidance and local safeguarding procedures
- 11.27. Leaders should consider developing a standalone AI policy or referencing AI use within relevant curriculum or IT policies. This should cover both on-site and off-site use, ensuring compliance with school/college policies and national legislation, including data protection requirements.
- 11.28. Further guidance and policy templates can be found here:
- Generative artificial intelligence (AI) in education - GOV.UK
 - Using AI in education settings: support materials - GOV.UK
 - Generative AI: product safety expectations - GOV.UK
 - Generative AI in education: user research and technical report - GOV.UK

- Generative AI in education: educator and expert views - GOV.UK
 - Data protection in schools - Artificial intelligence (AI) and data protection in schools - Guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
 - Artificial Intelligence and Online Safety | SWGfL
 - Using artificial intelligence (AI) safely | Internet Matters
 - Integrating AI in Schools: New Policy Template Available | SWGfL
 - Ofsted's approach to artificial intelligence (AI) - GOV.UK
 - National AI Strategy - GOV.UK
- 11.29. [Name of School/College] recognises the potential benefits of generative AI tools in supporting teaching, learning, and reducing staff workload—when used safely, responsibly, and with appropriate infrastructure. However, we also acknowledge the safeguarding, ethical, legal, and educational risks associated with AI, including exposure to harmful content, data breaches, academic dishonesty, and misinformation.
- 11.30. To manage these risks, only AI tools approved by the senior leadership team—following appropriate risk and data protection assessments—may be used for educational or work purposes. A list of approved tools will be maintained and reviewed regularly.
- 11.31. Staff and students will be informed of the benefits, risks, and expectations around AI use through training, policies (such as acceptable use and AI-specific policies), and curriculum content where appropriate through specific lessons, the THAT AI policy, acceptable use policies, staff training etc.
- 11.32. Any misuse of AI will be addressed in line with existing policies, including behaviour, safeguarding, data protection, and complaints procedures. Serious concerns, such as AI-generated child sexual abuse material or deepfake abuse, will be handled in accordance with local safeguarding procedures and national guidance, including from the IWF, NCA-CEOP, and UKCIS.

12. Child Protection Procedures

- 12.1. The Howard Academy Trust adheres to the MSCP Safeguarding Children, Kent Safeguarding Children and Bexley Multi-Agency Partnership Procedures.

Bexley

Bexley S.H.I.E.L.D. is the safeguarding partnership for children and young people. [Bexley Safeguarding Partnership for Children & Young People | Bexley LSCB](#)

Kent

The full KSCMP procedures and additional guidance relating to reporting concerns and specific safeguarding issues can be found on their website: www.kscmp.org.uk

Medway

The full MSCP procedures and additional guidance relating to specific safeguarding issues can be found on the MSCP website: <https://www.medwayscp.org.uk/mscb/>

- 12.2. If staff have **any concerns** about a child's welfare, they should act on them immediately. See page 8 for a flow chart setting out the process for staff when they have concerns about a child.
- 12.3. If a child is at risk of imminent danger or harm concerns will need to:

Bexley

MASH -
020 3045 5440 and/or the police.

Kent

Front Door -
03000 41 11 11 and/or the police.

Medway

be referred by telephone to **First Response 01634 334466** and/or the police.

- 12.4. If it is an emergency the police need to be called on 999.
- 12.5. If there are child protection concerns the role of the school is NOT to investigate but to recognise and refer.
- 12.6. Less urgent concerns or requests for support will be referred to Children's social care **Services and Family Solutions** via:

Bexley Social Care Referral Form	Kent Integrated Children's Services Portal	Medway Medway Social Care & Education Portal
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- 12.7. Once staff have reported their concerns, the DSL will make a decision about what action to take, these include:
- continuing to closely monitor the situation
 - managing any support for the child internally, via the school's own pastoral support processes.
 - Accessing or coordinating Community-Based Early Help to provide support at an early stage and prevent needs escalating.
 - Requesting Family Help, where a child or family would benefit from targeted multi-agency support coordinated through Local Authority arrangements.
 - Making a referral to Children's Social Care where there are concerns that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm or where statutory intervention may be required.
 - Making a referral to other appropriate agencies where specialist support is required.
- 12.8. All information and actions taken including the reasons for any decision/actions made, will be fully documented on a child's record.
- 12.9. All staff are aware of the process for making request for support referrals for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.
- 12.10. Wherever possible the school will share safeguarding concerns, or the intention to refer a child to Children's social care, with parents or carers. However staff will not do so where it is felt that to do so could place the child at greater risk of harm or impede a criminal investigation. On occasions it may be necessary to consult with First Response and/ or the police for advice on when to share information with parents/carers.
- 12.11. If the DSL is not available to discuss an immediate and urgent concern, staff can seek advice from the Deputy DSL. They may also seek advice from the consultation from:

Bexley Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) 020 3045 5440	Kent Front Door - 03000 41 11 11	Medway The 'No Name' consultation line in First Response (9:30-12:30) on 01634 33 1662.
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- 12.12. If anyone other than the DSL makes a referral to external services, then they will inform the DSL and Principal as soon as possible
- 12.13. Staff may pass information about a child to the DSL but remain anxious about action subsequently taken. Staff should feel able to check the progress of a case with the DSL so that they can reassure themselves the child is safe and their welfare is being considered. If following this process, the staff member remains concerned it is the responsibility of that staff member to follow the school's escalation process.
- 12.14. If a child's situation does not appear to be improving, then the DSL (or the person that made the request for support) will consider a re-referral.
- 12.15. If, after a request for support or any other planned external intervention, a child's situation does not appear to be improving, the DSL will consider following:

Bexley Bexley Escalation Procedures	Kent Procedures - Kent Safeguarding Children Multi-Agency Partnership (kscmp.org.uk)	Medway MSCP escalation procedures
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to ensure their concerns have been addressed and, most importantly, that the child's situation improves. DSLs may request support with this via the Education Safeguarding Service

- 12.16. All members of staff are made aware of the internal and local Community-Based Early Help and Family Help support services. Where a child is being offered or receiving Community-Based Early Help or Family Help support, staff will be supported to understand their role in the planning, delivery and review of that support. This includes identifying emerging concerns, sharing information appropriately, liaising with other professionals and, where appropriate, contributing to multi-agency plans..
- 12.17. The DSL will keep all Community-Based Early Help and Family Help cases under regular review. Where a child's circumstances do not improve, where concerns escalate, or where there is evidence of significant harm or risk of significant harm, consideration will be given to a referral to Children's Social Care via the appropriate local authority referral pathway
- 12.18. THAT Schools are an Operation Encompass Schools. This means we work in partnership with Kent Police to provide support to children experiencing domestic abuse. All staff know what Operation Encompass is and there is a clear process for managing notifications in school by the DSL (including cover if a named individual is absent).

The child's wishes

- 12.19. Systems should be in place for children to express their views and give feedback. Ultimately, all systems and processes should operate with the best interests of the child at their heart. However, this should not prevent safeguarding action being taken, for the child or children involved.

13. Children who may benefit from Early Help

- 13.1. Any child may benefit from early help at some point, but all staff should be alert to the potential need for early help for those who:
- Have a disability, a specific additional need or particular health condition.
 - Has an SEN, whether or not they have an EHCP.
 - Has a mental health need.
 - Is a young carer.
 - Is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour.
 - Is frequently missing from education, home, or care.
 - Has experienced multiple suspensions, is at risk of being permanently excluded from education - including those who attend a Pupil Referral Unit or Alternative Provision.
 - Is at risk of radicalisation.
 - Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, sexual and/or criminal exploitation.
 - Has a parent or carer in custody or is affected by parental offending.
 - Has challenging family circumstances, such as parental substance misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
 - Is at risk of so-called 'honour-based abuse, such as FGM or Forced Marriage
 - Is a privately fostered child.
- 13.2. Where it is identified that a child may need early help support, staff and the DSL will respond in line with Section 8 of this policy.

14. Record Keeping

- 14.1. The Howard Academy Trust use an electronic concern system called CPOMS.
- 14.2. Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice. Our school is clear about the need to record any concern about a child or children within our school and when these records should be shared with other agencies.
- 14.3. Our child protection records will contain a clear and detailed summary of any concerns raised, including how they were followed up and resolved. Records will also note any actions taken (*or not taken*), the rationale behind decisions made, and the outcomes.

Reporting a concern

- 14.4. All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions, should be recorded in writing on the schools safeguarding system CPOMS. If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputy).
- 14.5. Safeguarding records will usually record facts and not personal opinions. If a staff member records an opinion, such as this should be made explicit in the recording.
- 14.6. A body map will be completed if injuries or marks are observed, with an accompanying detailed and objective written description.
- 14.7. Staff should NOT take photographs of injuries; staff should use body maps and written descriptions to detail concerns. Taking photos of injuries can be traumatic and distressing for children and staff. Staff should not examine a child and should only record what they can see.
- 14.8. If, in exceptional circumstances, photos of injuries are required for evidence purposes, this should be carried out by specialist police officers. If for some reason, you are **directed** to take photos of an injury by a social worker or police officer, only do so on receipt of an email confirming the name of the person requesting, their role, the date, time, and the rationale behind this decision. Staff can challenge this request if they do not feel comfortable and wait for a social worker/ Police officer to attend.
- 14.9. Records will be completed as soon as possible after the incident/event, using the child's words, and will be signed and dated by the member of staff making the report. If members of staff are in any doubt about recording requirements, they will discuss their concerns with the DSL.
- 14.10. Safeguarding records are kept for individual children and are maintained separately from all other records relating to the child in the school. Safeguarding records are kept in accordance with data protection legislation and are retained centrally and securely by the DSL. Safeguarding records are shared with staff on a 'need to know' basis only.
- 14.11. All safeguarding records will be transferred in accordance with data protection legislation to the child's subsequent school/setting, under confidential and separate cover. These will be given to the new DSL and a receipt of delivery will be obtained.

15. Transferring Child protection files

- 15.1. Where children leave the school or college (including in year transfers) the designated safeguarding lead will ensure their child protection file is transferred 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. This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt should be obtained
- 15.2. Receiving schools and colleges should ensure key staff such as designated safeguarding leads and SENCOs or the named person with oversight for SEN in colleges, are aware as required.
- 15.3. In addition to the child protection file, the Designated Safeguarding Lead should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives
- 15.4. If a child is subject to a child protection plan or there are other ongoing concerns at the time of transfer, then it is strongly recommended that the transferring DSL arrange to meet with the receiving DSL in person to ensure there is effective transition and handover of information.
- 15.5. Child protection files should always be kept by the current education setting which the child attends. Transferring settings do not need to keep copies of child protection files, but if there is reason to, they do they must be kept in accordance with data retention (see section 7). In cases where there may be ongoing involvement from transferring settings, for example if any siblings still attend your setting, DSLs may wish to take copies of chronologies etc.

16. Multi-agency Working

- 16.1. The Howard Academy Trust identifies that they have a pivotal role to play in multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure that the school or college contributes to multi-agency working in line with statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2026.
- 16.2. The Howard Academy Trust recognises and is committed to its responsibility to work within the MSCP and the KSCMP multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. The leadership team and DSL will work to establish strong and co-operative local relationships with professionals in other agencies in line with statutory guidance. Examples of multi-agency partnerships may include professionals such as social workers, early help practitioners, health professionals (including paediatricians, health visitors, mental health services, and speech and language therapists), specialist teachers, educational psychologists, staff from other schools or settings attended by the child, and the police.
- 16.3. The Howard Academy Trust academies will endeavor to identify those children and families who may benefit from the intervention and support of external professionals and will seek to enable referrals (in discussion with parents/carers) as appropriate.
- 16.4. The Howard Academy Trust recognises the importance of multi-agency working and will provide requested reports support attendance at relevant safeguarding meetings, including Child Protection Conferences, Core Groups, Strategy Meetings, Child in Need meetings or other early help multi-agency meetings.
- 16.5. The principal and DSL are aware of the requirement for children to have an Appropriate Adult (PACE Code C 2019) where there is a need for detention, treatment and questioning by police officers and will respond to concerns in line with our school/college 'Searching, Screening and Confiscation' policy and/or behaviour policy, which is informed by the DfE 'Searching, screening and confiscation at school' guidance. Principals and DSLs should access the DfE 'Searching, screening and confiscation at school' guidance.

17. Confidentiality and Information Sharing

- 17.1. The Howard Academy Trust expect all staff to treat information they receive about a children and young people in a discreet and confidential manner. Confidential information should never be used casually in conversation or shared with any person other than a 'need to know basis'.
- 17.2. All members of staff must be aware that whilst they have duties to keep information confidential, they also have a professional responsibility to be proactive and share information as early as possible, to help identify, assess and respond to risks or concerns about safety and welfare. This will only involve those who need to be involved, such as the DSL and Medway Children's Services.
- 17.3. KCSIE, the [Information Commissioner's Office \(ICO\)](#), DfE [Data Protection in schools guidance](#) and DfE '[Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners](#)' guidance provides further details regarding information sharing principles and expectations.
- 17.4. The Howard Academy Trust recognises our duty to share relevant information with appropriate agencies in matters relating to child protection at the earliest opportunity as per statutory guidance outlined within KCSIE 2026.
- 17.5. The Data Protection Act 2018 places a duty on organisations and individuals with regards to processing personal information fairly and lawfully. As a school we adhere to data protection, yet we do not allow this to stand in our way in the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of our children in our care. DfE '[Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners](#)' (2018) provides further detail
- 17.6. The Howard Academy Trust has an appropriately trained Data Protection Officer (DPO) as required by the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) to ensure that our school/college is compliant with all matters relating to confidentiality and information sharing requirements. The Trust DPO can be contacted by emailing dpo@thatrust.org.uk
- 17.7. All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or wellbeing. In accordance with statutory requirements, where there is a child protection concern, this must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and may require further referral and subsequent investigation by the appropriate authorities.

18. Complaints

- 18.1. The Howard Academy Trust has a complaints procedure this can also be found on each academy/Trust website. As a Trust we encourage children and families to raise with us complaints, concerns or comments and have a robust internal investigation process.
- 18.2. Whilst we encourage members of our community to report concerns and complaints directly to us, we recognise this may not always be possible. Children, young people, and adults who have experienced abuse at school can contact the NSPCC 'Report Abuse in Education' helpline on 0800 136 663 or via email: help@nspcc.org.uk
- 18.3. Safeguarding concerns should be raised with school immediately. If a concern or a child is at immediate risk, then the individual needs to contact First Response 01634 334466 or the police on 101. All visitors are given a safeguarding leaflet that outlines how to share concerns and code of conduct expected by visitors/contractors.
- 18.4. All reported concerns will be taken seriously and considered within the relevant and appropriate process. Anything that constitutes an allegation against a member of staff or volunteer will be dealt with in line with section 19 of this policy.

19. Staff Induction, Awareness and Training

- 19.1. All members of staff have been provided with a copy of Part One of "*Keeping Children Safe in Education*" (2026) which covers Safeguarding information for all staff.
- 19.2. Annex A KCSIE 2026 is a condensed version of Part one which can be provided instead of Part one to those staff who do not directly work with children, if the governing body or proprietor think it will provide a better basis for those staff to promote the welfare and safeguard children. If schools/colleges opt to use Annex A with some staff due to their role, leaders may wish to document this decision within the policy e.g. '*all members of staff who do not work directly with children will read Annex A*'. If the school/college requires all staff to read part one, remove the reference to 'annex A'.
- 19.3. All Members of staff have signed to confirm that they have read and understood Part One and Annex B. An electronic form will be completed and records of training will be held by each academy office on Access LMS.
- 19.4. School leaders including the DSL will read the entire document. School leaders and all members of staff who work directly with children will access Annex B within Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026.
- 19.5. All school staff will complete the Safeguarding Refresher Training module on Access LMS.
- 19.6. The DSL will ensure that all new staff and volunteers (including agency and third-party staff) receive child protection training and information to ensure they are aware of the schools internal safeguarding processes as part of their induction. All staff will be provided with a copy of KCSIE and will complete online Safeguarding Training.
- 19.7. All staff should undergo safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety) at induction. The training should be regularly updated. Induction and training should be in line with advice from the local three safeguarding partners. This training will include online safety and will take place at least annually.
- 19.8. In addition to child protection training all members of staff should receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings) as required, and at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.
- 19.9. All staff members (including temporary/supply staff) will be made aware of the school's expectations regarding safe and professional practice via the staff behaviour policy (or code of conduct) and Acceptable Use Policy.
- 19.10. The Board of Directors recognise the expertise staff build by undertaking safeguarding training and managing safeguarding concerns on a daily basis. Opportunity should therefore be provided for staff to contribute to and shape safeguarding arrangements and child protection policy.
- 19.11. The DSL and principal will provide an annual report to the Local Academy Board detailing safeguarding training undertaken by all staff and will maintain an up-to-date register of who has been trained.

- 19.12. Each school has a nominated Safeguarding lead for the Local Academy Board and all members of the Local Academy Board will access appropriate safeguarding training which covers their specific strategic responsibilities at induction and on a regular basis. Training will provide them with the knowledge to ensure their school's safeguarding policies and procedures are effective. This includes Directors strategic responsibility for online safety.

20. Safe Working Practice

- 20.1. All members of staff are required to work within clear guidelines on Safe Working Practice and the school's [Code of Conduct](#). The DSL will ensure that all staff and volunteers have read the child protection policy and staff behaviour policy/code of conduct and understand that their behaviour and practice must be in line with it.
- 20.2. Staff are to be aware of the school's Behaviour Management and Physical Intervention Policies, and any physical interventions must be in line with agreed policy and procedures and national guidance.
- 20.3. A list of staff that have accessed physical intervention training will be kept by the principal/Designated Safeguarding Lead and updated in-line with [use of reasonable force](#) DfE guidance. All incidents will be recorded in-line with guidance.
- 20.4. There may be circumstances when it is appropriate for staff to use reasonable force in order to safeguard children from harm. Further information regarding our approach and expectations can be found in the school's behaviour policy.
- 20.5. If staff, visitors, volunteers or parent helpers are working with children alone they will, wherever possible, be visible to other members of staff. They will be expected to inform another member of staff of their whereabouts in school, who they are with, for how long. Doors, ideally, should have a clear glass panel in them and be left open.
- 20.6. Guidance about acceptable conduct and safe practice will be given to all staff and volunteers during induction. These are sensible steps that every adult should take in their daily professional conduct with children. This advice can be found in [Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings May 2019](#) (Safer Recruitment consortium). All staff and volunteers are expected to carry out their work in accordance with this guidance and will be made aware that failure to do so could lead to disciplinary action.
- 20.7. Staff should be particularly aware of the professional risks associated with the use of electronic communication (e-mail; mobile phones; texting; social network sites) and should familiarise themselves with advice and professional expectations outlined in the school's Online Safety Policy and Acceptable Use Policy.

21. Staff Supervision and Support

- 21.1. Any member of staff affected by issues arising from concerns for children's welfare or safety can seek support from the DSL.
- 21.2. The induction process will include familiarisation with child protection responsibilities and procedures to be followed if members of staff have any concerns about a child's safety or welfare. The school will provide appropriate supervision and support for all members of staff to ensure that:
- All staff are competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children
 - All staff will be supported by the DSL in their safeguarding role.
 - All members of staff have regular reviews of their own practice to ensure they improve over time.
- 21.3. The DSL will also put staff in touch with outside agencies for professional support if they so wish. Staff can also approach organisations such as their Union, the Education Support Partnership or other similar organisations directly.

22. Safer Recruitment

- 22.1. The Howard Academy Trust values the importance of developing a safe culture and is committed to ensure that all steps are taken to recruit staff and volunteers who are safe to work with our pupils and staff.
- 22.2. The Howard Academy Trust will use the recruitment and selection process to deter, identify and reject unsuitable candidates. We will ensure that detailed checks are carried out and evidence is provided e.g. criminal record checks (Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks), barred list checks and prohibition checks, together with references and interview information this will aid the school in deciding about the suitability of the prospective employee.
- 22.3. The school will carry out an online search on shortlisted candidates to help identify any issues that are publicly available online which may be relevant to their suitability to work with children and/or may have an impact on the school/academy's reputation.
- 22.4. The Trust HR Team will ensure that at least one of the persons who conducts the interview has completed safer recruitment training. At all times the Chief Executive/principal will ensure that safer recruitment practices are followed in accordance with the requirements of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education', DfE (2026).
- 22.5. Safer recruitment procedures will include the requirement for appropriate checks in line with national guidance (see: [Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment](#))
- 22.6. The school maintains an accurate Single Central Record (SCR) in line with statutory guidance.
- 22.7. We are also committed to supporting the statutory guidance from the Department for Education on the application of the Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009 and related obligations under the Childcare Act 2006 in schools.
- 22.8. We advise all staff to disclose any reason that may affect their suitability to work with children including convictions, cautions, court orders, cautions, reprimands and warnings.
- 22.9. Where the school places a learner with an alternative provision provider, the school will continue to be responsible for the safeguarding of that child. The school will undertake appropriate checks to ensure the provider meets the needs of the pupil, including written confirmation that appropriate safeguarding checks have been carried out on individuals working at the establishment.

23. Allegations Against Members of Staff, including Supply Staff, Contractors and Volunteers

- 23.1. The Howard Academy Trust recognises that allegations sometimes arise from a differing understanding of the same event, but when they occur, they are distressing and difficult for all concerned. We also recognise that many allegations are genuine and there are some adults who deliberately seek to harm or abuse children.
- 23.2. All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and such concerns will always be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.
- 23.3. The Howard Academy Trust understands the duty to refer to the LADO where it is alleged that anyone working in the school has:
- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child.
 - possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child.
 - behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; or
 - behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.
- 23.4. In depth information regarding staff allegations can be found within our Procedures for Managing Allegations against Staff policy. This can be found in the THAT Policy Centre. All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the schools safeguarding regime. The leadership team at The Howard Academy Trust will take all concerns or allegations received seriously.
- 23.5. If staff have safeguarding concerns, or an allegation is made about another member of staff (including volunteers/supply staff/visitors) posing a risk of harm to children, then:
- Allegations should be referred immediately to the Head Teacher or deputy in their absence who will first contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) to agree further action to be taken in respect of the child and staff member.

Bexley 0203 045 3436 LADO@bexley.gov.uk	Kent Advice can be sought via the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Enquiry Line and/or the Education Safeguarding Service.	Medway Please refer to the Medway LADO Leaflet if you need further information.
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- In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the principal then staff are advised that allegations should be reported to the CEO who will contact the LADO in the first instance.
- Any member of staff or volunteer who does not feel confident to raise their concerns with the principal (if concerning the principal) or should contact the CEO or the LADO directly on the information above.
- The principals will seek advice from their Line Manager. They will then then contact the LADO within 24 hours of the alleged incident. No member of staff or the Trust HR Team will undertake further investigations before receiving advice from the LADO.

23.6. Where principals are unsure how to respond, for example if the school is unsure if a concern meets the harm ‘thresholds’, advice will be sought via the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Enquiry Line and/or the Education Safeguarding Service

23.7. The Howard Academy Trust has a legal duty to refer to the [Disclosure and Barring](#) Service anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences, and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity, or would have been removed had they not left. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person.

23.8. If these circumstances arise in relation to a member of staff at our school, a referral will be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the individual in accordance with advice from the LADO and/or HR.

24. Concerns that do not meet the ‘harms threshold’

24.1. The Howard Academy Trust has policies and processes in place to deal with low-level concerns and allegations that don’t meet the ‘harm threshold’. We have a clear reporting procedures for children, parents and other people to report concerns or complaints, including abusive or poor practice. We also acknowledge that low-level concerns can arise in several ways from various sources, e.g. suspicion, complaint or a disclosure. Procedures in place for confidentially sharing, recording and handling of low-level concerns

24.2. A low-level concern is any concern (no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a ‘nagging doubt’) that a member of staff has acted in a way that:

- is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work
- does not meet the allegations threshold or is not considered serious enough to refer to the local authority designated officer (LADO).

24.3. Low-level concerns can exist on a wide spectrum, from the inadvertent and thoughtless, through to behaviour which is intended to enable abuse.

24.4. Where low-level concerns are reported, the principal should share with their Line Manager and will then liaise with the LADO enquiries officer via

24.5. The local LADO policy states that all allegations, including low level are considered with the LADO, please communicate and engage with the LADO in relation to all low-level concerns.

24.6. The Howard Academy Trust staff code of conduct explains what a low-level concern is and the importance of sharing concerns.

25. Whistleblowing Procedure

25.1. All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and such concerns will always be taken seriously by the leadership team. All members of staff

- are made aware of the schools [Whistleblowing procedure](#). It is a disciplinary offence not to report concerns about the conduct of a colleague that could place a child at risk.
- 25.2. Staff can also access the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline if they do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call 0800 028 0285 (8:00 AM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday) or email help@nspcc.org.uk.

26. Curriculum and Staying Safe

- 26.1. Academies play a pivotal and crucial role in helping children to understand and identify the parameters of what is appropriate child and adult behaviour; “what is ‘safe’”; to recognise when they and others close to them are not safe; and how to seek advice and support when they are concerned.
- 26.2. Our curriculum provides opportunities for increasing self-esteem, self-awareness, social and emotional understanding, assertiveness and decision making; this ensures that our pupils/students have a range of strategies to ensure their protection and that they can also protect others.
- 26.3. Online safety is integrated into the curriculum.
- 26.4. We recognise the crucial role that school plays in preventative education. We have a whole school approach that creates a culture of zero tolerance for racism, ableism, sexism, misogyny, homophobia and sexual violence/harassment.
- 26.5. The school ensures that those delivering the PSHE curriculum have been trained and equipped to deliver high quality PSHE education in a safe way. For further information and training on Medway PSHE programs please follow the link: [School PSHE programmes](#).
- 26.6. Other systems and interventions that exist outside of day-to-day teaching opportunities, classroom interaction and support include: *anti-bullying policy/ ambassadors, questionnaires, worry boxes, inclusion hub, wellbeing TAs*.
- 26.7. The Howard Academy Trust recognises the value of external organisations and/or speakers visiting to provide useful information or to help enrich children’s education. However, school/college will always assess the suitability of external organisations or speakers before granting them access to pupils; this may include an assessment of the educational value, the age/ability appropriateness of content and whether relevant safeguarding checks will be required.

27. Use of ‘reasonable force’

- 27.1. The Howard Academy Trust acknowledges that in certain situations, staff may need to use reasonable force to safeguard children from harm. This refers to actions involving physical contact to control or restrain a child, ranging from guiding them to safety to intervening in more serious incidents such as fights or preventing injury. ‘Reasonable’ means using no more force than necessary.
- 27.2. Further details on our approach can be found in our Behaviour Policy and in line with the DfE guidance ‘*Use of Reasonable Force in Schools*.’ Additional advice is available in Part Two of *Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE)*.

28. The Use of School Premises by Other Organisations

- 28.1. Services or activities provided separately by another organisation from time to time may seek to use the academy premises. The Trust Central Team will seek written assurance that the organisations concerned have suitable policies and procedures in place with regard to safeguarding children and that relevant safeguarding checks have been made for all staff and volunteers.
- 28.2. The governing body or proprietor will 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 or college on these matters where appropriate.
- 28.3. Without this assurance, an application to use the premises will be refused

- 28.4. If The Howard Academy Trust receives an allegation relating to an incident that happened when an individual or organisation was on school premises for the purposes of running activities for children (for example community groups, sports associations, or service providers that run extra-curricular activities). The Howard Academy Trust will follow their safeguarding policies and procedures, including informing the LADO as they would with any safeguarding allegation.

29. Security

- 29.1. The Howard Academy Trust has a responsibility to provide a secure site that is controlled by clear management directives, but the site is only as secure as the people who use it. Therefore, all staff and people on the site have a responsibility for maintaining awareness of buildings and grounds security and for reporting concerns that may come to light.
- 29.2. Visitors and volunteers must only enter through the main entrance and after signing in at the office will be issued with a school lanyard or visitor's pass. School has a clear system of ensuring visitors are to be accompanied/supervised by [regulated staff member](#).
- 29.3. The Howard Academy Trust will not tolerate or accept the behaviour of any individual (parent or other) that threatens school security or leads others (child or adult) to feel unsafe). This type of behaviour will be treated as a serious concern and may result in a decision to refuse access for that individual to the school site.
- 29.4. Any individual on site who is not known or identifiable by a visitor's pass may be challenged by any staff member for clarification and reassurance.

30. Monitoring and Review

- 30.1. All school staff (including temporary/supply staff and volunteers) will have access to a copy of this policy. The policy will also be available to parents/guardians.
- 30.2. This policy has been written (August 2026) to reflect the new guidance and legislation issued in relation to safeguarding children and promoting their welfare.
- 30.3. All staff should have access to this policy and sign to the effect that they have read and understood its contents. The DSL will review the policy following any child protection concerns (including following learning identified from serious case reviews) or allegations against staff to ensure that it reflects appropriate, accurate and up-to-date safeguarding practice.
- 30.4. The policy is included in our school development plan and will be evaluated each year by the Board of Directors, who are responsible for overseeing safeguarding and child protection systems.

APPENDIX 1: Definitions of Forms of Abuse/Specific Safeguarding Issues

Definitions of Forms of Abuse

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

- **Abuse:** a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. 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.
- **Physical abuse:** a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. Please click on the hyperlink for further information, advice and guidance: [NSPCC Physical Abuse](#)
- **Emotional abuse:** the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone. Please click on the hyperlink for further information, advice and guidance: [NSPCC Emotional 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. 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 sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education. Please click on the hyperlink for further information, advice and guidance: [NSPCC Sexual Abuse](#)
- **Neglect:** the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs. Please click on the hyperlink for further information, advice and guidance: [NSPCC Neglect](#)

APPENDIX 2: Support Links

Other links can also be found in KCSIE Annex B.

Support for staff

- Education Support Partnership: www.educationsupportpartnership.org.uk
- Professional Online Safety Helpline: www.saferinternet.org.uk/helpline

Support for Pupils/Students

- NSPCC: www.nspcc.org.uk
- ChildLine: www.childline.org.uk
- Papyrus: www.papyrus-uk.org
- Young Minds: www.youngminds.org.uk
- The Mix: www.themix.org.uk
- Shout: www.giveusashout.org
- Fearless: www.fearless.org
- Kidscape: www.kidscape.org.uk
- 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.

Support for adults

- Family Lives: www.familylives.org.uk
- Crime Stoppers: www.crimestoppers-uk.org
- Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Kidscape: www.kidscape.org.uk
- The Samaritans: www.samaritans.org
- Mind: www.mind.org.uk
- NAPAC (National Association for People Abused in Childhood): napac.org.uk
- MOSAC: www.mosac.org.uk
- Action Fraud: www.actionfraud.police.uk
- Shout: www.giveusashout.org

Specific Safeguarding Issues

Please see below links to information and guidance about specific safeguarding issues. You will find further information in Annex B: Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026

Mental Health

- The department has published advice and guidance on Preventing and Tackling Bullying, and Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools.

In addition, Public Health England has produced a range of resources to support secondary school teachers to promote positive health, wellbeing and resilience among young people including its guidance Promoting children and young people's emotional health and wellbeing. Its resources include social media, forming positive relationships, smoking and alcohol. See Rise Above for links to all materials and lesson plans.

- Mind: www.mind.org.uk
- Moodspark: <https://moodspark.org.uk>
- Young Minds: www.youngminds.org.uk

- We are with you (formerly Addaction): www.wearewithyou.org.uk/services/kent-for-young-people/
- Every mind matters <https://www.nhs.uk/oneyou/>

The department is providing funding to support costs of a significant training programme for senior mental health leads and the national rollout of the [Link Programme](#). Training for senior mental health leads, will be available to all state-funded schools and colleges by 2026, to help introduce or develop their whole school or college approach to mental health

Support for Learning Disabilities

- Respond: www.respond.org.uk
- Mencap: www.mencap.org.uk

Domestic Abuse

- Refuge: www.refuge.org.uk
- Domestic abuse services: www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk
- Women's Aid: www.womensaid.org.uk
- Men's Advice Line: www.mensadviceline.org.uk
- Mankind: www.mankindcounselling.org.uk
- National Domestic Abuse Helpline: www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk
- Respect Phonenumber: <https://respectphonenumber.org.uk>

Honour based Violence (FGM and Breast Ironing)

- Forced Marriage Unit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage>
- Information and resources <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/female-genital-mutilation>
- FGM Factsheet: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/496415/6_1639_HO_SP_FGM_mandatory_reporting_Fact_sheet_Web.pdf
- Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation: procedural information: www.gov.uk/government/publications/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mutilation-procedural-information
- National FGM Centre <http://nationalfgmcentre.org.uk/fgm/>

Contextual Safeguarding, Child-on-Child abuse, Sexual Exploitation and Criminal Exploitation:

- Contextual Safeguarding Network: <https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk>
- National Crime Agency: www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are
- Rape Crisis: <https://rapecrisis.org.uk>
- Lucy Faithfull Foundation: www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk
- Brook: www.brook.org.uk
- Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Anti-Bullying Alliance: www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk
- Disrespect Nobody: www.disrespectnobody.co.uk
- Upskirting - know your rights: www.gov.uk/government/news/upskirting-know-your-rights
- [Supporting practice in tackling child sexual abuse - CSA Centre](#)

Substance Misuse

- Drugs advice for Schools: [Gov.uk Drugs advice for schools](http://Gov.uk/Drugs%20advice%20for%20schools)
- Talk to Frank <https://www.talktofrank.com/>
- We are with you (formerly Addaction): www.wearewithyou.org.uk/services/kent-for-young-people/

Online Safety

- CEOP: www.ceop.police.uk
- Internet Watch Foundation (IWF): www.iwf.org.uk
- Think U Know: www.thinkuknow.co.uk
- Childnet: www.childnet.com
- UK Safer Internet Centre: www.saferinternet.org.uk
- Report Harmful Content: <https://reportharmfulcontent.com>
- Parents Info: www.parentinfo.org
- Marie Collins Foundation: www.mariecollinsfoundation.org.uk
- Internet Matters: www.internetmatters.org
- NSPCC/ Net Aware: www.nspcc.org.uk/online-safety and www.net-aware.org.uk
- Get safe Online: www.getsafeonline.org
- Stop it Now! www.stopitnow.org.uk
- Parents Protect: www.parentsprotect.co.uk
- Harmful online challenges and online hoaxes - this includes advice on preparing for any online challenges and hoaxes, sharing information with parents and carers and where to get help and support.
- LGFL 'Undressed' provided schools advice about how to teach young children about being tricked into getting undressed online in a fun way without scaring them or explaining the motives of sex offenders.

Radicalisation and hate

- Educate against Hate: www.educateagainsthate.com
- Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit: www.gov.uk/report-terrorism
- True Vision: www.report-it.org.uk

APPENDIX 3: Related Safeguarding Policies

This policy is one of a series in the school's integrated safeguarding portfolio and should be read in conjunction with the policies as listed below: (to be read and followed alongside this document).

- Acceptable Use of Technology Policies (AUP)
- Anti-Bullying
- Attendance
- Behaviour including use of physical intervention
- Complaints
- Confidentiality
- Data protection and Information sharing
- Emergency Procedures (Incl. evacuation & lock-down)
- First aid and accidents - including safer eating/allergies/infection/asthma
- Health and safety
- Managing allegations against staff
- Online Safety; Social media and Mobile technology
- Personal and intimate care
- Relationship Health and Sex Education (RHSE)
- Risk assessments (e.g. school trips, use of technology, school re-opening)
- Safer recruitment
- Searching, screening and confiscation
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harrassment
- Staff Code of Conduct/Behaviour policy
- Whistleblowing

The school may wish to hyperlink documents to ensure staff have easy access to the additional policies that should be read alongside this document.

APPENDIX 3: Procedure for dealing with disclosures (the 6 R's - what to do if)

1. Receive:

- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief you display denial to a child or show shock or disgust at what they are saying, the child may be afraid to continue and will shut down.
- Accept what is being said without judgement.
- Take it seriously.

2. Reassure:

- Reassure the child, but only so far as is honest and reliable. Don't make promises that you can't be sure to keep, e.g. "everything will be all right now".
- Don't promise confidentiality - never agree to keep secrets. You have a duty to report your concerns.
- Tell the child that you will need to tell some people, but only those whose job it is to protect children.
- Acknowledge how difficult it must have been to talk and reassure them they have done the right thing.

3. React:

- React to the student only as far as is necessary for you to establish whether or not you need to refer the matter, but do not interrogate for full details
- **Do not** ask leading questions; "Did he/she....?" Such questions can invalidate evidence.
- Do ask open "TED" questions; Tell explain describe
- Do not criticise the perpetrator; the student may have affection for him/her
- Do not ask the student to repeat it all for another member of staff
- Explain what you have to do next and who you must talk to

4. Record:

- Make some very brief notes at the time and write them up in detail as soon as possible.
- Do not destroy your original notes
- Record the date, time, place, words used by the child and how the child appeared to you - be specific. Record the actual words used by the child
- Record statements and observable things, not your interpretations or assumptions - keep it factual.

5. Remember:

- Contact the designated member of staff
- The designated teacher may be required to make appropriate records available to other agencies

6. Relax

- Get some support for yourself

APPENDIX 5: Specific Safeguarding Issues

- The Howard Academy Trust acknowledges that safeguarding includes a wide range of specific issues including (but not limited to):
 - Abuse and neglect
 - Bullying, including cyberbullying
 - Children with family members in prison
 - Children Missing Education (CME)
 - Child missing from home or care
 - Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
 - Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)
 - Contextual safeguarding (risks outside the family home)
 - County lines and gangs
 - Domestic abuse
 - Drugs and alcohol misuse
 - Fabricated or induced illness
 - Faith abuse
 - Gender based abuse and violence against women and girls
 - Hate
 - Homelessness
 - Human trafficking and modern slavery
 - Mental health
 - Nude or semi-nude image sharing, aka youth produced sexual imagery or “Sexting”
 - Online safety
 - Child-on-child abuse
 - Preventing radicalisation and extremism
 - Private fostering
 - Relationship abuse
 - Serious Violence
 - Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment
 - So-Called honour-based abuse including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage
 - Up-skirting

(Also see Part One and Annex B within ‘Keeping children Safe in Education’ 2026)