# St George’s Safeguarding Policy

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<td></td>
<td>Alistair Mackintosh</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>07887 552 675</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:amackintosh@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk">amackintosh@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Nominated Safeguarding Governor</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Amanda Triccas</td>
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<td></td>
<td>0208 741 1936</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:atriccas@goldolphinandlatymer.com">atriccas@goldolphinandlatymer.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)</th>
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<td>Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads (DDSL)</td>
<td>Deputy DSL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Alex Wright</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01344 629915</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:awright@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk">awright@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk</a></td>
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<td>Deputy DSL</td>
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<td>Jess Condliffe</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:jcondliffe@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk">jcondliffe@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>Designated Teachers for Looked After Children</th>
<th>Helen Simpson</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01344 629914</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:hsimpson@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk">hsimpson@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Elizabeth Hewer</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>01344 629904</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:headmistress@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk">headmistress@stgeorges-ascot.org.uk</a></td>
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### KEY EXTERNAL CONTACT DETAILS

| Local Authority Designated Officer | Sharon Richards  
|  | 01628796693  
|  | LADO@rbwm.gcsx.gov.uk |
| Three Statutory Safeguarding Partners in RBWM | Kevin McDaniel - Director of Children’s Services, Royal Borough Windsor and Maidenhead  
|  | Sarah Bellars - Director of Nursing and Quality, East Berkshire Clinical Commissioning Group  
|  | Nick John Detective Supt - Head of Protecting Vulnerable people, Thames Valley Police  
|  | https://www.wamlscb.org/about-the-lscb/new-multi-agency-safeguarding-arrangements/ |
| Local Authority Children’s Social Services | Children’s Services  
|  | Early Help and Safeguarding Referral and Assessment Team  
|  | Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead  
|  | 01628 683 150  
|  | Out of hour’s team  
|  | Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead  
|  | 01344 786 543  
|  | Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB)  
|  | Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead  
|  | 01628 683 234  
|  | lscb@rbwm.gov.uk  
|  | www.wamlscb.org |
| Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub | 01628 683150  
|  | MASH@RBWM.gov.uk |
| Support and Advice about Extremism | Police  
|  | Emergency: 999  
|  | Non emergency number: 101 or 0845 505 505  
|  | Anti terrorist hotline: 0800789321  
|  | Local Authority  
|  | RBWM Prevent Lead: Community Protection |
| **and Enforcement** | Craig Miller  
01628 683598  
craigmiller@RBWM.gov.uk |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Department for Education** | Non emergency number: 020 7340 7264  
counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk |
| **NSPCC whistleblowing advice line** | Weston House, 42 Curtain Road London  
EC2A 3NH  
0800 028 0285  
help@nspcc.org.uk |
| | Free advice and support for professional concerned about how child protection issues are being handled in their organisation |
| **Disclosure and Barring Service** | PO Box 181, Darlington, DL1 9FA  
01325 953795  
dbsdispatch@dbs.gsi.gov.uk |
| **National College for Teaching and Leadership** | 53-55 Butts Road, Earlsdon Park, Coventry, CV1 3BH  
0207 593 5393  
misconduct.teacher@education.gov.uk |
| **OFSTED Safeguarding Children** | 0300 123 4666 (Monday to Friday from 8am to 6pm)  
Whistleblowing@ofsted.gov.uk |
POLICY STATEMENT

This policy applies to St George’s School. This policy is reviewed and updated annually (as a minimum) and is available on the School website.

This policy has regard to the following guidance and advice.

- Keeping Children Safe In Education (September 2018) (KCSIE)
  - What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: advice for practitioners (March 2015)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (July 2018)
  - Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services (July 2018)
- Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales (July 2015)
  - The Prevent Duty: Departmental advice for schools and childminders (June 2015)
  - The use of social media for on-line radicalisation (July 2015)
- Windsor and Maidenhead Safeguarding Children Board guidance (2018) (ensuring we work in accordance with locally agreed inter-agency procedures)

INTRODUCTION

Child Protection is always a priority at St George’s. The Governing Body takes seriously its responsibility under Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and to work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements within our school to identify, assess, and support those children who are at risk of or are suffering harm. We all have a duty both to children in need and to children at risk of harm. We recognise that all staff and Governors have a full and active part to play in protecting our pupils from harm, and that the child’s welfare is of paramount concern. The School prohibits the use of corporal punishment.

AIMS

We will update and remedy any deficiencies or weaknesses in the child protection arrangements without delay. The aims of this policy are as follows:

- To support the child’s development in ways that will foster security, confidence and resilience. Always acting in the ‘best interests’ of the child.
- To provide an environment in which young people feel safe, secure, valued and respected, confident and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties.
- To raise the awareness of all Governors, teaching staff, support staff and volunteers of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse. Safeguarding (as defined in the Joint Inspector’s report) is taken to mean ‘All agencies working with children, young people and their families take all reasonable measures to ensure that the risk of harm to children’s welfare is minimised’
and ‘where there are concerns about children and young people’s welfare, all agencies take all appropriate actions to address those concerns, working to agree local policies and procedures in full partnership with other agencies.’ **Staff** covers all adult staff on site, including temporary, supply and support staff and volunteers working with children.

- To acknowledge the need for effective and appropriate communication between all members of staff in relation to safeguarding pupils.
- To develop a structured procedure within the School which will be followed by all members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse.
- To develop effective working relationships with all other agencies involved in safeguarding children.
- To ensure that all adults within our School who have access to children have been checked as to their suitability.
- To provide a framework to underpin the Governing Body’s annual review of child protection policy and procedures and the efficiency with which related duties have been discharged.

**CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD**

**Supporting children**

We recognise the following:

- That children may be subjected to physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse or neglect or any combination of these.
- That a child who is abused, who witnesses violence or who lives in a violent environment may feel helpless and humiliated, may blame him/herself and find it difficult to develop and maintain a sense of self-worth.
- Children with special educational needs and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group. For example, communication barriers, being disproportionately impacted by situations without showing any signs, assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child’s disability without further exploration.
- That the school may provide the only stability in the lives of children who have been abused or who are at risk of harm.
- That children can be particularly vulnerable in a boarding environment. We are alert to pupil relationships and the potential for peer abuse.
- That in dealing with possible abuse by one or more pupils against another pupil, there is a need to refer such abuse to an external safeguarding agency.
- That research shows that the behaviour of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be normal to aggressive or withdrawn.
- That ‘it could happen here’.

Staff should ask themselves the following:
● Does the child seem ‘normal’ for her age?
● Does she seem emotionally or socially withdrawn?
● Is she unusually aggressive?
● Has there been a real change in her behaviour?

St George’s Ascot will support all pupils by:

● Acting on early signs of abuse, keep clear records and reassess concerns when situations do not improve, sharing information quickly and challenge inaction.
● Providing the contact details for external helplines, the schools Independent Listener and the School Counsellor.
● Encouraging the development of self-esteem and resilience in every aspect of School life including through the curriculum, particularly SMSC.
● Teach pupils about relevant issues through relationship education and relationships and sex education along with health education.
● Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within the School.
● Liaising and working together with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children.
● Notifying social care as soon as there is a concern. If in doubt concerns will always be discussed with the LADO.
● Providing continuing support to a pupil (about whom there have been concerns) who leaves the School by ensuring that such concerns and School medical records are forwarded under confidential cover to the Head at the pupil’s new school as a matter of urgency. A photocopy of these records should be kept in a confidential file until the person’s 25th birthday

The School has a duty to consider at all times the best interests of the pupil and take action to enable all pupils to achieve the best outcome. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone’s responsibility.

We differentiate between safeguarding children who have suffered or are likely to suffer significant harm by reporting to Children’s Social Care immediately and those who are in need of additional support from one or more agency using local processes including ‘Common Assessment Framework’ and ‘Team Around the Child’ (TAC)

The School has arrangements for listening to children and providing early help.

Pupils have a broad range of staff whom they can approach if they want to raise concerns themselves and school staff are also trained to be alert and aware of children who may be in need.

All school staff should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help.
Providing support as soon as a problem emerges in a child’s life. In the first instance discussing early help requirements with the DSL. The DSL will consider the appropriate action to take in accordance with the RBWM Safeguarding Children Board referral threshold document. The
DSL will support staff in liaising with external agencies and professionals in an interagency assessment, as appropriate. If early help is appropriate, the matter will be kept under review and consideration given to a referral to children’s social care if the student’s situation does not appear to be improving.

Definitions of Safeguarding and Types and Signs of Abuse

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of children’s health or development; ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children. Abuse can be:

- physical abuse
- emotional abuse
- sexual abuse; and/or
- neglect.

Staff are referred to Appendix 1 of this policy for further detail of the types of abuse and possible signs of abuse.

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD

If staff suspect or hear an allegation or complaint of abuse or neglect from a child or any third party, they must follow the relevant procedure below. Staff should not assume that somebody else will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe.

We will respond immediately and sensitively to the concerns raised.

All staff should

- listen carefully
- avoid asking leading questions
- reassure the individual that the allegation/complaint will be taken seriously
- not guarantee absolute confidentiality (as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child) and explain that the information needs to be passed to the appropriate person who will ensure that the correct action is taken.

Voice of the child (WTSC July 2018)
Children want and need:

- **Vigilance**: to have adults notice when things are troubling them
- **Understanding and action**: to understand what is happening; to be heard and understood; and to have the understanding acted upon.
- **Stability**: to be able to develop an ongoing stable relationship of trust with those helping
- **Respect**: to be treated with the expectation that they are competent rather than not
- **Information and engagement**: to be informed about and involved in procedures, decisions, concerns and plans.
- **Explanations**: to be informed of the outcome of assessments and decisions and reasons when their views have not met with a positive response.
- **Support**: to be provided with support in their own right as well as a member of their family.
- **Advocacy**: to be provided with advocacy to assist them in putting forward their views.
- **Protection**: to be protected against all forms of abuse and discrimination

All concerns, discussions and decisions (together with reasons) made under these procedures should be recorded in writing. The record should include the date, time and place of the conversation and detail of what was said and done by whom and in whose presence and signed by the person making the record. Where the allegation relates to harmful sexual behaviours, if possible the disclosure should be managed with two members of staff present (preferably one of them being the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or their deputy).

Where there is a safeguarding concern, the School will ensure the pupil’s wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide. This is particularly important in the context of harmful sexual behaviours, such as sexual harassment and sexual violence. The School manages this by the DSL clearly outlining the plan of action to the pupil. The pupil has the opportunity to elect another teacher who they may like to support them through the process. The School operates its processes with the best interests of the pupil at the centre of decision making.

Appendix 2 highlights the process of actions where there are concerns about a child.

**Early Help**

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

- Is disabled and has specific additional needs;
- Has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
- Is a young carer;
- Is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement, serious violence and association with organised crime groups;
- Is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home;


- Is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
- Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation;
- Is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse;
- Has returned home to their family from care;
- Is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect;
- Is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;
- Is a privately fostered child.

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child’s life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

In the first instance, staff who consider that a pupil may benefit from early help should either complete a ‘something’s not quite right’ form (Appendix 3) and or discuss this with the DSL. The DSL will consider the appropriate action to take in accordance with the Safeguarding Children Board referral threshold document. See link.


The DSL will support staff in liaising with external agencies and professionals in an inter-agency assessment, as appropriate. If early help is appropriate, the matter will be kept under review and consideration given to a referral to children’s social care if the pupil’s situation does not appear to be improving.

**What staff should do if they have concerns about a child**

If staff (including governors, agency staff and volunteers) have any concerns about a child (as opposed to a child being in immediate danger), they should, where possible, speak with the DSL or complete a ‘Something’s not quite right’ form, a course of action will then be planned. Staff can make a direct referral to children’s social care. As set out above, staff should not assume that somebody else will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe. If anyone other than the DSL makes a referral, they should inform the DSL as soon as possible that a referral has been made. If a child’s situation does not appear to be improving, the DSL should press children’s social care for reconsideration. Staff should challenge any inaction and follow this up with the DSL and children’s social care as appropriate. All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing.

**What staff should do if a child is in danger or at risk of harm**

If staff (including governors, agency staff and volunteers) believe that a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, they should make an immediate referral to children’s social care and/or the Police. Anyone can make a referral. Any such referral must be made immediately and in any event within 24 hours (one working day) of staff being aware of the risk. Parental
consent is not needed for referrals to statutory agencies such as the police and children’s social care. If anyone other than the DSL makes a referral, they should inform the DSL as soon as possible that a referral has been made. Staff should challenge any inaction and follow this up with the DSL and children’s social care as appropriate. All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing.

**Multi Agency Working**

The three safeguarding partners make arrangements to work together with appropriate relevant agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children including identifying and responding to their needs.

The School’s multi agency safeguarding arrangements are via the Royal Borough Windsor and Maidenhead. A full copy of their local procedures can be found [here](https://www.wamlscb.org/about-the-lscb/new-multi-agency-safeguarding-arrangements/)

**Specific safeguarding arrangements**

**Interaction with pupils**

Staff need to ensure that their behaviour does not inadvertently lay them open to allegations of Abuse. They need to treat all pupils with respect and try, as far as possible, not to be alone with a child or young person. Where this is not possible, for example, in an instrumental music lesson, or sports coaching lesson, it is good practice to ensure that others are within earshot. Where possible, a gap or barrier should be maintained between teacher and child at all times. Any physical contact should be the minimum required for care, instruction or restraint. Staff should avoid taking one pupil on her own in a car where possible. Within the boarding houses, girls should not go into staff flats; each house has an office where girls can be counselled as necessary.

It is an offence for a person aged 18 or over, such as a teacher, to have a sexual relationship with a child under 18 where that person is in a position of trust in respect of that child, even if, in the case of those over 16, the relationship is consensual.

**Communication with pupils**

Staff are advised not to give their personal mobile phone numbers to pupils except in special circumstances, nor should they communicate with them by text message, personal email or social media unless essential. If they need to speak to a pupil by telephone, they should, whenever possible, use one of the School’s telephones. The leader on all trips and visits involving an overnight stay should always take a School phone with them, and may ask the pupils for their mobile numbers before allowing them out in small, unsupervised groups. The group leader will delete any record of pupils’ mobile phone numbers at the end of the trip or visit. Boarders are encouraged to give a copy of their personal mobile number to their...
Housemistress for emergency use. All girls are asked for consent for the School database to hold their mobile number.

Please refer to page 43 of the Staff Employment Handbook (ICT Acceptable Use Policy for staff) for further details.

Supervision of pupils

Day girls may arrive at School from 7.30 am, and are expected to go home by 7.00 pm. Day pupils are not allowed on site outside these hours without supervision. Arrangements are made to ensure pupils are supervised during after-hours functions, play and concert rehearsals, or other events that bring small groups into School out of hours. Members of the PE Department supervise pupils at both home and away matches. All members of the teaching staff are expected to take their share of break and lunchtime supervisory duties. Staff are on duty in all Boarding houses in the evenings and at weekends. Pupils are able to call on a member of staff at any time if necessary. All boarders are expected to return to their boarding houses by their designated curfew times. Boarders may not go off site without permission from the duty house staff. All pupils are expected to remain on site throughout the School day except when they are on a School trip or have permission to go off site, in which case they must sign out and sign back in on return.

We take a register of all pupils in tutor groups at 8.15 am and 1.20 pm and at the start of every Lesson. Parents are responsible for notifying the School if their daughter is absent for any reason. The School will always contact the parent if a child fails to arrive at School without an explanation.

There is a qualified nurse or first aider on duty 24 hours a day who is available to administer first aid, to deal with any accidents or emergencies, or to help if someone is taken ill. A number of members of the teaching staff and non-teaching staff, who are trained and qualified as first aiders are able to give emergency first aid. The names of first aiders are displayed around the school. First aid boxes are in all potentially high risk areas, as well as in the School Office. The nurse regularly checks and replenishes the first aid boxes.

Parents are responsible for ensuring that their children travel safely to and from School. Pupils are not supervised by a member of staff when travelling on the School buses; but are expected to behave responsibly. We would always investigate complaints about poor behaviour.

Girls are not allowed to use sports facilities without a qualified member of staff in charge, including gymnastic, athletic or climbing equipment. Girls are expected to follow reasonable instructions given to them by teachers or by qualified leaders in adventurous activities.

We ensure that girls do not have unsupervised access to potentially dangerous areas, such as the science laboratories, the theatre sound box and workroom. Doors to these areas are kept locked at all times when not in use. All flammables are kept securely locked in appropriate
storage facilities. Pupils do not have access to the maintenance, catering and caretaking areas of the school. Clear signs are displayed.

All new members of the teaching and pastoral staff receive a thorough induction into the School’s expectations of the appropriate levels of pupil supervision. Guidance is given duties and on areas that should be regularly checked when on duty.

Images of children

At St George’s School, we are an open and inclusive community that is very proud of all the achievements of all of our girls in their academic, artistic and sporting endeavours. We celebrate our diversity and give all of our many visitors a warm welcome. We particularly welcome parents to our concerts, plays and sporting events, as well as to more formal occasions during the School year. The School walls are decorated with examples of girls’ work, team photographs and photographs of trips and expeditions in which our girls have participated. We make full use of electronic notice boards inside the school to enhance our displays. All new teaching and office staff are given guidance on the school’s policy on taking, using and storing images of children. If photos are taken of pupils on personal phones or cameras, these must be uploaded at the earliest opportunity to a school computer and deleted from the mobile device.

Our website is updated regularly, and all parents are sent our regular news bulletin in order to keep them fully abreast with the news of our active community. The images that we use for public displays and communications purposes never identify an individual pupil. We only use images of School activities, such as plays, concerts, sporting fixtures, prize-giving and trips in their proper context. We never use any image that might embarrass or humiliate a pupil. Pupils are always properly supervised when professional photographers visit the School.

Parents who accept a place for their child at this School are invited to agree to the School using anonymous photographs of their child and information relating to her achievements for promotional purposes, which may be published in the prospectus or on the website, as well as displayed within the premises, and in bulletins sent to the School community. We will only use images of our pupils for the following purposes:

- Internal displays (including clips of moving images) on digital and conventional notice boards within the school premises.
- Communications with the school community (parents, pupils, staff, Governors and alumni) via password-protected sections of the School website.
- Marketing the School both digitally by website, social media, by prospectus, by displays at educational fairs and other marketing functions both inside the UK and overseas, and by other means.

All pupils are photographed on entering the School and, thereafter, at three yearly intervals, for the purposes of internal identification. Access to these ‘passport style’ photographs are restricted to academic, pastoral and School Office staff. These images are securely kept in a password protected section of the school’s database.
If the press attends an event, we will make every effort to ensure that children whose parents or guardians have refused permission for images of their children to be used are protected. We will always complain to the Press Complaints Commission (PCC) if the media fail to follow the appropriate code of practice for the protection of young people.

Parents are welcome to take photographs of their own children taking part in sporting and other School events. We ask parents not to take photographs of other pupils on their own, without the prior agreement of that child’s parents.

Everyone has a right to feel secure and to be treated with respect, particularly the vulnerable. Harassment and bullying will not be tolerated. The School is strongly committed to promoting equal opportunities for all, regardless of race, gender, gender orientation or physical disability.

All girls are encouraged to look after each other, and to report any concerns about the misuse of technology, or any associated worrying issue to a member of staff. The use of cameras on mobile phones is not allowed in washing and changing areas or in lessons and neither should photography be used in a manner that may offend or cause upset. The misuse of cameras in a way that breaches our anti-bullying policy is always taken seriously and may be the subject of disciplinary procedures.

What staff should do if a child is seen as at risk of radicalisation

Staff should follow the School’s normal referral processes when there are concerns about children who may be at risk of being drawn into terrorism, as set out above. This may include a referral to Channel or children’s social care depending on the level of risk. However, if staff have concerns that there is an immediate/significant risk of a child being drawn into terrorism they must call 999 and follow RBWM local procedures. Advice and support can also be sought from children’s social care.

The School, in recognition that pupils may be at risk of being drawn into terrorism or other forms of extremism, carries out appropriate risk assessments (following consultation with local partners, such as the Police) of the potential risk in the local area. Our School values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs / ideology as fundamental rights underpinning society’s values.
Both pupils and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion. The school applies a procedure with regard to visiting speakers.

We encourage the use of external agencies or speakers to enrich the experiences of our pupils, however we will positively vet those external agencies, individuals or speakers who we engage to provide such learning opportunities or experiences for our pupils. Such vetting is to ensure that we do not unwittingly use agencies that contradict each other with their messages or that are inconsistent with, or are in complete opposition to, the School’s values and ethos. St George’s will therefore assess the suitability and effectiveness of input from external agencies or individuals to ensure that:

- Any messages communicated to pupils are consistent with the ethos of the School and do not marginalise any communities, groups or individuals.
- Any messages do not seek to glorify criminal activity or violent extremism or seek to radicalise pupils through extreme or narrow views of faith, religion or culture or other ideologies.
- Activities are properly embedded in the curriculum and clearly mapped to schemes of work to avoid contradictory messages or duplication.

By delivering a broad and balanced curriculum, augmented by the use of external sources where appropriate, we will strive to ensure our pupils recognise risk and build resilience to manage any such risk themselves where appropriate to their age and ability but also to help pupils develop the critical thinking skills needed to engage in informed debate.

We are also aware that young people can be exposed to extremist influences or prejudiced views from an early age which emanate from a variety of sources and media, including via the Internet, and at times pupils may themselves reflect or display views that may be discriminatory, prejudiced or extremist, including using derogatory language. Any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by pupils or staff will always be challenged and, where appropriate, dealt with in line with School policy.

Staff at St George’s are alert to the fact that whilst extremism and radicalisation are broadly a safeguarding issue there may be some instances where a child or children may be at direct risk of harm or neglect. For example, this could be due to a child displaying risky behaviours in terms of the activities they are involved in or the groups they are associated with or staff may be aware of information about a child’s family that may equally place a child at risk of harm (these examples are for illustration and are not definitive or exhaustive). Therefore all adults working at St Georges (including visiting staff, volunteers, contractors, and students on placement) are required to report instances where they believe a child may be at risk of harm or neglect to the DSL, DDSSL or Head. As part of wider safeguarding responsibilities St George’s staff are alert to:

- Disclosures by pupils of their exposure to the extremist actions, views or
materials of others outside of School, such as in their homes or community groups, especially where pupils have not actively sought these out.

- Graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images.
- Pupils accessing extremist material online, including through social media.
- Parental reports of changes in behaviour, friendship or actions and requests for assistance.
- Other schools, local authorities services, and police reports of issues affecting pupils in other schools or settings.
- Pupils voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives.
- Use of extremist or ‘hate’ terms to exclude others or incite violence.
- Intolerance of difference, whether secular or religious or, in line with our equal opportunities policy, views based on, but not exclusive to gender, disability, homophobia, race, colour or culture.
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others.
- Anti-Western or anti-British views.

The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. The School is clear that this exploitation and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern and seeks to protect children against the messages of all violent extremism. When any member of staff has concerns that a student may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak to the DSL, DDSL or Head who will follow safeguarding procedures in the Prevent Policy. If the matter is urgent then Thames Valley Police must be contacted by dialling 999. In non-urgent cases where police advice is sought then contact should be via 101. The Department of Education has also set up a dedicated telephone helpline for staff and governors to raise concerns around Prevent (020 7340 7264).

Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism, but most young people do not become involved in extremist action. For this reason the appropriate interventions in any particular case may not have any specific connection to the threat of radicalisation, for example they may address mental health, relationship or drug/alcohol issues. Advice and support can also be sought from children’s social care through their ‘Channel’ procedures.

What staff should do if they discover an act of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Staff must report to the Police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the member of staff has a good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with DSL and involve children’s social care as appropriate. Staff are referred to Appendix 1 of this policy for the procedure to be followed where they suspect that a pupil may be at risk of FGM.

What staff should do if a child goes missing from education
Children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. The School’s procedures for unauthorised absence and for dealing with children who go missing from education are:

There are various checkpoints throughout the day that would alert staff if a girl was missing. In practice we operate a system of trust and rely on the girls not to abuse our free atmosphere and very open grounds. In nearly every case, the girl is not intentionally missing and is found safe and well on School premises. The School however cannot take this for granted and needs to act quickly and decisively in the case of an absent pupil. All girls have to register twice a day, at 8.15 am and at 1.20 pm. In addition boarders are registered at breakfast and supper. All girls must be registered at the start of prep at 5.25 pm and all boarders, including Sixth Form, must be registered by the duty staff at bed time. Any girl who leaves School during the day signs out on her departure and back in on her return.

If a girl is unaccounted for, the following steps must be taken:

- It should be ascertained, as soon as possible, when the girl was last seen by an adult or by a girl if the latter is more recent. Accuracy is vital at this stage.
- The girl’s timetable must be scrutinised to see if she might be having an extra lesson or practice such as Learning Support, Music, Drama, Sport or a house event.
- A thorough search of the School must be undertaken, starting with contacting surgery and the Housemistress if she is a boarder. If it is believed that the girl has left the premises, if a boarder, the Housemistress should check if the girl’s belongings / money are also missing and in day girl cases, the tutor should check if her bag / blazer are missing. Girls’ mobile phone numbers are stored on Schoolbase and this number must be rung.
- The Head and the Deputy Head (Pastoral) must be informed and this information then cascaded down to the Head of Year (daytime) and/or Housemistress, whose combined duty it is to ensure correct procedures are followed. In the absence of the Head / Deputy Head (Pastoral) the duty member of SLT must lead the proceedings. In the evenings, resident members of staff must be informed to ensure that the school telephone is answered promptly in the out of office hours.
- The girl’s parents and / or guardian must be contacted. In many instances the girl will have been collected by them but failed to sign out and / or ask the School for permission for an early departure. Care must be taken not to alarm parents before carrying out the preliminary checks.
- Staff handling the situation must meet at quarter-hourly intervals to pool their information. Procedures for locating a missing child should take no longer than one hour, within which time the police must have been informed. They may suggest contacting local hospitals for information.
- A written record of the situation and steps taken must be completed as soon as possible.
The School will report to Royal Borough Windsor and Maidenhead a pupil who fails to attend school regularly or has been absent from school without the School’s permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more.

**What staff should do if they have concerns about another staff member**

If staff have concerns about another staff member, then this should be referred to the Head. Where there are concerns about the Head, this should be referred to the Chair of Governors. In the event of allegations of abuse being made about a member of staff, staff are referred to the procedures below regarding managing allegations of abuse against staff (including volunteers) on page 22 of the policy.

**What staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices in the school**

The School aims to ensure there is a culture of safety and raising concerns and an attitude of ‘it could happen here’. Where staff have concerns about poor or unsafe practices and potential failures in the School’s safeguarding systems, these should be raised in accordance with the School’s whistleblowing procedures.

**Whistleblowing procedures**

A whistleblower is used to describe someone who becomes aware of a serious problem within an organisation and raises that matter so that it can be investigated and corrected. The sorts of problem covered might include:

- Financial fraud, malpractice or other types of corruption
- Attempts to cover up earlier problems
- Abuse or neglect of vulnerable people
- Failure to deliver proper standards of teaching or service
- Damaging conflicts at a senior level
- Bullying, harassment or victimisation in the School and workplace

All organisations face the risk of things going wrong or of unknowingly harbouring malpractice.

As a School we positively encourage staff and members of the School community to raise worries and concerns within the organisation. With this in mind it is important for there to be a clear understanding that at St George’s:

- All instances of malpractice (moral, ethical and financial) are taken seriously.
- That confidentiality is to be respected for those staff who raise concerns and that it is possible to raise these concerns outside the line management structure.
- That any concerns about malpractice should normally be raised to the person’s line manager or to a member of the Senior Leadership Team.
An effective whistle blowing policy will ensure that concerns are properly raised and expressed in the school. Such a policy will:

- Encourage a culture of openness and accountability.
- Reassure staff that they will not be victimised for expressing their concerns.
- Deter fraud and malpractice.
- Help staff to play their part in the school and feel valued.
- Identify and help to resolve damaging personal conflicts.
- Avoid public criticism and the need to manage a crisis.

**NSPCC dedicated Whistleblowing helpline**

Free advice and support for professional concerned about how child protection issues are being handled in their organization 0800028 0285

**Confidentiality**

In the past many organisations have strongly discouraged whistle blowing and have felt that the practice was disloyal and underhand. Whistleblowers have suffered for doing what they felt to be the right thing. We believe firmly that all in the School should be able to follow their sense of right and wrong. We believe that through consultation we will continue to develop our procedures and practices to do with confidential reporting. As a school we are aware that the following are not acceptable and they have an impact upon the School, its pupils and employees:

- Financial fraud, malpractice or other types of corruption
- Attempts to cover up earlier problems
- Abuse or neglect of vulnerable people
- Failure to deliver proper standards of teaching or service
- Damaging conflicts at a senior level
- Bullying, harassment or victimisation in the School and workplace

Staff should discuss with their line manager anything which seems to be unclear. If staff are not sure what to do in any given situation they should ask before taking any action. If a problem is notified, it will always be dealt with seriously. The School is aware that it is never easy to report a concern but hopes that these will be raised at an early stage before it has a chance to become more serious. If it is preferred, reports can be made by an employee who is accompanied by a colleague or friend. The School will support concerned employees and will protect them from reprisals or victimisation. Such reporting will not affect their career or the enjoyment of their job. The School will do anything it can to respect confidentiality if this has been requested. If attempts are made to discourage, victimise or criticise concerned employees from raising concerns, the School will treat this as a disciplinary offence.

In the vast majority of cases the correct procedure for raising concerns is through the line manager. However in particular circumstances employees should speak to either the Head or Bursar asking them for a confidential meeting.
In any case involving issues concerned with safeguarding and child protection it is vital that the procedure laid down in the Safeguarding Policy is followed. There may be exceptional cases where it might be best to contact either the Chairman of Governors or a member of the Governing Body. These instances might include: (1) if the problem involves a very senior member of staff; (2) if a criminal offence has occurred involving the Police. Employees raising concerns need to be aware that such issues will need to be fully investigated. The School needs to treat with absolute fairness both the person raising the concern and also any others who might be involved. Employees raising issues will be informed of, if they request it, the results of any investigation which has taken place and of any proposed action which might result. However in doing this the School will have to respect the confidentiality of other employees as well. Abuse of the confidential reporting system by maliciously raising unfounded allegations will result in disciplinary action being taken.

There will be no disciplinary action taken against a member of staff for making such a report provided that it is done in good faith.

If staff and volunteers feel unable to raise an issue with the School or feel that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, they may use other whistleblowing channels, such as the NSPCC whistleblowing advice line. Contact details for the NSPCC helpline can be found on the Key Contacts page at the start of this policy.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH PEER-ON-PEER ALLEGATIONS

Staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Peer-on-peer abuse is abuse by one or more pupils against another pupil. It can manifest itself in many ways and can include sexting, sexual assault, upskirting and gender-based issues and harmful sexual behaviours including sexual violence and sexual harassment. Abusive comments and interactions should never be passed off or dismissed as “banter” or “part of growing up”. Nor will harmful sexual behaviours be dismissed as the same or ‘just having a laugh’ or ‘boys being boys’. The School recognises that a child is likely to disclose an allegation to someone they trust; this could be any member of staff. By making such a disclosure the pupil is likely to feel that the member of staff is in a position of trust.

The School recognises that children with special educational needs and disabilities can be more prone to peer on peer group isolation than other children and will consider extra pastoral support for those children. The School recognises that children can be particularly vulnerable in residential settings and are alert to the potential for peer-on-peer abuse.

Our anti-bullying policy (found in the Behaviour policy) covers procedures to follow in instances of peer on peer abuse. All cases of peer on peer abuse including youth involved sexual imagery will be referred to local agencies. It is an expectation that in the event of a disclosure of peer on peer abuse that all children involved whether perpetrator or victim, are treated as being ‘at risk’ and safeguarding procedures in accordance with this policy will be followed. Victims will be supported by the relevant pastoral staff to include the DSL, Head of Year, tutor, Housemistress, Special needs coordinator and School nurse and support from external agencies will be sought, as appropriate.
The School takes the following steps to minimise the risk of peer-on-peer abuse.

- We are a Listening School where pupils are encouraged to express concerns, pertaining to their own safeguarding or that of other students, to any member of staff.
- The SMSC Programme covers aspects of e-safety, anti-bullying, age appropriate safeguarding, and appropriate and respectful relationships and relationships and sex education.
- Staff receive training on e-safety and anti bullying

Where an issue of pupil behaviour or bullying gives ‘reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm’, staff should follow the procedures below rather than the School’s Anti-Bullying and Behaviour policies:

A pupil against whom an allegation of abuse has been made may be suspended from the School during the investigation. The School will take advice from Royal Borough Windsor and Maidenhead on the investigation of such allegations and will take all appropriate action to ensure the safety and welfare of all pupils involved including the alleged victim and perpetrator. If it is necessary for a pupil to be interviewed by the Police in relation to allegations of abuse, the School will ensure that, subject to the advice of the LCSB, parents are informed as soon as possible and that the pupils involved are supported during the interview by an appropriate adult and until the investigation is completed. Confidentiality will be an important consideration for the School and advice will be sought as necessary from the LCSB and/ or the Police as appropriate.

Police may be informed of any harmful sexual behaviours which are potentially criminal in nature, such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia. Rape, assault by penetration and sexual assaults will be passed to the police. If the DSL decides to make a referral to children’s social care and/or a report to the police against a victim’s wishes, the reasons should be explained to the pupil and appropriate specialist support offered.

As a boarding school there are additional factors to consider with regards to safeguarding set out in the National Minimum Standards. For example, the School should be alert to inappropriate student relationships, initiation/hazing type behaviours and the potential for peer on peer abuse. The Boarding House staff have also undertaken training on e-safety in order to provide support to the students using the internet outside of school hours and the residential Deputy Head Pastoral has undertaken training to deal with Safeguarding matters which may arise outside of school hours.

The School’s approach to youth involved sexual imagery (sexting) is to follow the guidance provided by the UK Council for Child Internet Safety. ‘Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people.

When there has been a report of sexual violence, the DSL will make an immediate risk and needs assessment. Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The risk and needs assessment should consider:

- the victim;
- the alleged perpetrator; and
- the other children (and, if appropriate, staff) at the School.

Risk assessments will be recorded and kept under review. In relation to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment, the DSL will reassure any victim that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. The victim will never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment; nor would a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report. The DSL will consider the risks posed to pupils and put adequate measures in place to protect them and keep them safe. This may include consideration of the proximity of the victim and alleged perpetrator and considerations regarding shared classes, sharing school premises and school transport.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE AGAINST TEACHERS AND OTHER STAFF (INCLUDING THE HEAD, GOVERNORS AND VOLUNTEERS)

The School’s procedures for managing allegations against staff who are currently working in the School follows Department for Education statutory guidance and Windsor and Maidenhead Local Child Safeguarding board arrangements and applies when staff (including volunteers) have (or are alleged to have):

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a pupil, or may have harmed a pupil;
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a pupil; or
- Behaved towards a pupil in a way that indicated that they may would pose a risk of harm if they were to work regularly or closely with children.

Allegations against a teacher who is no longer teaching should be referred to the Police. Historical (non-recent) allegations of abuse should be referred to the Police and also the LADO.

If an allegation is made against anyone working with children in the School, the School should not undertake their own investigation of allegations without prior consultation with the Local Authority ‘designated officer’ or, in the most serious cases, the Police, so as not to jeopardise statutory investigations. In borderline cases, the School may discuss informally with the ‘designated officer’ on a no-names basis.

All allegations should be investigated as a priority to avoid any delay.
1. All allegations which appear to meet the above reporting criteria are to be reported straight away to the ‘case manager’ who is the Head OR to the DSL. If an allegation is reported to the DSL, the DSL will keep the Head informed. Where the Head OR DSL is absent or is the subject of the allegation or concern, reports should be made to the Chair of Governors. Where the Head OR DSL is the subject of the allegation or concern, the Head OR DSL must not be informed of the allegation prior to contact with the the Chair of Governors and Local Authority designated officer.

2. The case manager should immediately discuss the allegation with the Local Authority designated officer and consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action including any involvement of the Police. (Where the case manager deems there to be an immediate risk to children or there is evidence of a possible criminal offence, the case manager may involve the Police immediately.) All discussions should be recorded in writing, and any communication with both the individual and the parents of the child(ren) agreed. The Local Authority designated officer should be informed within one working day of all allegations that come to the School’s attention and appear to meet the criteria or that are made directly to the Police and/or children’s social care.

3. The case manager will ensure that the individual who is the subject of the allegation is informed as soon as possible and given an explanation of the likely course or action, unless there is an objection by children’s social care or the Police. The case manager will appoint a named representative to keep the individual informed of the progress of the case and will consider what other support is appropriate for the individual.

4. The case manager should give careful consideration as to whether the circumstances of the case warrant suspension or whether alternative arrangements should be put in place until the allegation is resolved. The case manager will give due weight to the views of the Local Authority designated officer and KCSIE when making a decision about suspension. Where the individual is suspended, the case manager will ensure they know who their point of contact is in the School and shall provide them with their contact details.

5. Where a member of boarding staff is suspended pending an investigation, the case manager will consider whether arrangements for alternative accommodation away from children should be made.

6. The case manager will ensure that parents are informed as soon as possible and kept informed about progress of the case, subject to any advice from children’s social care or the Police.

7. The case manager will discuss with the Local Authority designated officer whether a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service or National Teaching Regulation Agency should be made where an allegation is substantiated and the person is dismissed or the School ceases to use their services, or the person resigns or otherwise ceases to provide
their services. The School has a legal obligation to report promptly to the Disclosure and Barring Service any person (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or a student) 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. Further, or in the alternative, if an investigation leads to the dismissal or resignation prior to dismissal of a member of teaching staff specifically, the School must consider making a referral to the National College for Teaching and Leadership and a prohibition order may be appropriate (because that teacher has displayed unacceptable professional conduct, conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute or a conviction at any time for a relevant offence).

8. On conclusion of the case, the case manager should review the circumstances of the case with the Local Authority designated officer to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the School’s safeguarding procedures or practices to help prevent similar events in the future.

The School will make every reasonable effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity whilst an allegation is being investigated or considered.

Allegations found to be malicious will be removed from the individual’s personnel records. In all other circumstances a written record will be made of the decision and retained on the individual’s personnel file in accordance with KCSIE and a copy will only be provided to the individual concerned.

Allegations proven to be false, unsubstantiated, unfounded or malicious will not be included in employer references. If an allegation is shown to be deliberately invented or malicious, the Head will consider whether any disciplinary action is appropriate against a pupil who made it; or whether the Police should be asked to consider if action might be appropriate against the person responsible even if they are not a pupil.

In all cases where there are concerns or allegations of abuse, the School will make a serious incident report to the Charity Commission whenever the Commission’s guidelines deem it appropriate to do so.

**STAFF BEHAVIOUR POLICY / CODE OF CONDUCT**

The School’s staff behaviour policy/ code of conduct can be found in the Employment Policies Handbook found in the Staff Resources drive. The aim of the staff behaviour policy/ code of conduct is to provide clear guidance about behaviour and actions so as to not place pupils or staff at risk of harm or of allegation of harm to a pupil.

**NEUTRAL NOTIFICATION**

Neutral notification forms are provided for staff who feel their actions or situations require recording for future reference in case of misinterpretation of an incident in the future.
Staff complete the form, pass it to the DSL. The DSL reviews the form, reviews practice in line with the issues raised and the safeguarding policy and then provides feedback to the staff member.

**SAFER RECRUITMENT**

The School is committed to safer recruitment processes. Members of the teaching and non-teaching staff at the School including part-time staff, temporary and supply staff, and visiting staff, such as musicians and sports coaches are subject to the necessary statutory child protection checks before starting work, for example, right to work checks, additional overseas checks (if necessary), verifying identity, taking up references, checking work history and confirming medical fitness for the role. For most appointments, an enhanced DBS check with ‘barred list’ information will be appropriate. A DBS certificate will be obtained from the candidate before or as soon as practicable after appointment. Alternatively, if the applicant has subscribed to it and gives permission, the School may undertake an online update check through the DBS Update Service.

Full details of the School’s safer recruitment procedures for checking the suitability of staff, Governors and volunteers to work with children and young people can be found in St George’s Employment Policy Handbook.

The School’s protocols for ensuring that any visiting speakers, whether invited by staff or pupils themselves, are suitable and appropriate supervised is set out in the visiting speakers protocol, see Appendix 6.

**MANAGEMENT OF SAFEGUARDING**

The School’s DSL is Helen Simpson who is a member of the senior leadership team.

Alex Wright and Jess Condliffe are the DDSLs and the persons to whom reports should be made in the absence of the DSL. This ensures there is the required cover for the role at all times.

The contact details for the DSL and DDSLs can be found on the Key Contacts page at the start of this policy.

The DSL’s role is to take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection matters in the School. The DSL’s responsibility is to maintain an overview of safeguarding within the School, to open channels of communication with local statutory agencies, support staff in carrying out their safeguarding duties and to monitor the effectiveness of the School’s policies and procedures in practice. The DSL works with the governors to review and update the School’s safeguarding policy. Where a pupil leaves the School, the DSL will also ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school (separately from the main pupil file) as soon as possible. The DSL will ensure secure transit and obtain confirmation of receipt.

The DSL regularly reviews the School’s and their own practices and concerns about welfare and safeguarding matters. This includes the personal and professional duty of all staff to report
welfare and safeguarding concerns to the DSL, or in the absence of action, directly to local children’s services.

The DSL or Deputy DSL will always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns. During term time, the DSL and/or DDSL will always be available (during school hours) for staff in the School to discuss any safeguarding concerns. For out of hours/out of term activities, the School’s arrangements are that office staff are available to take a message and the DSL is available via her work mobile device to respond to any issues.

Full details of the DSL’s role can be found at Annex B of KCSIE. See Appendix 4.

The DSL also oversees the school’s arrangements to fulfil other safeguarding responsibilities including teaching children how to stay safe generally and online.

As a school we increasingly work online, it is essential that the children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. As such, the governing body ensures appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place. Additional information to support governing bodies and the DSL keep their children safe online is provided in Annex C of KCSIE.

Ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL and this responsibility should not be delegated.

**TRAINING**

Induction and training are in line with advice from the RBWM LSCB and in accordance with the requirements of statutory guidance.

**All Staff**

All new staff will be provided with induction training that includes:

- the child protection policy;
- The role and identity of the DSL and DDSL
- the behaviour policy
- the staff behaviour policy or code of conduct including the School’s whistleblowing procedure and the acceptable use of technologies policy, staff/pupil relationships and communications including the use of social media
- the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education;
- a copy of Part one of KCSIE
- School leaders and staff who work directly with children will also be required to read Annex A of KCSIE (and Part five of KCSIE).
Copies of the above documents are provided to all ‘staff’ during induction. All staff are also required to:

- Read Part One of KCSIE and confirm that they have done so. Each time Part one of KCSIE is updated by the Department for Education, staff will be updated on the changes via inset training. A copy of Part One of KCSIE will be emailed to all staff.
- Understand key information contained in Part one of KCSIE. The School will ensure staff understanding by requiring staff to complete a test of understanding.
- Receive training in safeguarding and child protection regularly, in line with advice from the LSCB. Training will include online safety and harmful sexual behaviours. It will also include Prevent awareness training to equip staff to raise concerns appropriately by ensuring all staff have the knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism; are able to challenge extremist ideas; and know how to refer children and young people for further help.
- Undertake regular informal updates, at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. The School provides these via, for example, emails and staff meetings.

**DSL**

The DSL receives updated child protection training at least every two years to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This includes local inter-agency working protocols, participation in child protection case conferences, supporting children in need, identifying children at risk of radicalisation, record keeping and promoting a culture of listening to children and training in the LSCB’s approach to Prevent duties and harmful sexual behaviours. Further details of the required training content for the DSL are set out in Annex B of KCSIE. See Appendix 5.

In addition to their formal training, the DSL’s knowledge and skills are updated at least annually to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.

The DDSL is trained to the same level as the DSL.

**OVERSIGHT OF SAFEGUARDING, INCLUDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR REVIEWING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

Amanda Triccas is the board-level lead designated to take a lead in relation to responsibility for the safeguarding arrangements in the School. They are a member of the governing body.

A review of the School’s child protection policies takes place at least annually, including an update and review of the effectiveness of procedures and their implementation. The DSL meets termly with the Safeguarding Governor to review ongoing safeguarding cases and practises.

The DSL reports to the board of Governors annually, where the Safeguarding policy is reviewed. The School draws on the expertise of staff, including the DSL, in shaping the School’s safeguarding arrangements and policies.
If there has been a substantiated allegation against a member of staff, the School will work with the Local Authority Designated Officer to determine whether there are any improvements to be made to the School’s procedures or practice to help prevent similar events in the future.

THE SCHOOL’S ARRANGEMENTS TO FULFIL OTHER SAFEGUARDING RESPONSIBILITIES

Teaching children how to keep safe

The governing body ensures that all pupils are taught about safeguarding, including online, through the curriculum and SMSC/PSHE to help children to adjust their behaviours in order to reduce risks and build resilience, including to radicalisation. This includes teaching pupils about the safe use of electronic equipment and the internet and the risks posed by adults or young people, who use the internet and social media to bully, groom, abuse or radicalise other people, especially children, young people and vulnerable adults.

Internet safety is an integral part of the School’s ICT curriculum and also embedded in SMSC/PSHE and sex and relationships education. Our online safety curriculum is taught inline with Government guidance linked below.


The School has appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place to safeguard children from potentially harmful and inappropriate material online. The School uses Lightspeed filtering system to filter inappropriate material. We also have an internal filtering system whereby different year groups have different access at different times of the day. All girls in first to fifth year have a school owned Chromebook computer which has apps which are controlled by the school. Sixth form girls have wider internet access but are still bound by the Lightspeed filtering system. Such systems aim to reduce the risk of children being exposed to illegal, inappropriate and harmful materials online; reduce the risk of children being subjected to harmful online interaction with others; and help manage online behaviour that can increase a child’s likelihood of, or causes, harm. Further detail of the School’s approach to online safety can be found in the School’s E-Safety Policy which also includes detail on the use of mobile technology in school (and accessing 3G and 4G technology on school premises) and the School’s IT arrangements to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet through the School’s systems.

We are aware that the constant improvement in both quantity and quality of new technological devices and platforms increases the need to safeguard children. The School recognises the need to heed advice from the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Agency regarding Internet safety. Every pupil will receive guidance through Computing lessons in conjunction with the SMSC programme and advice for staff and parents will be cascaded in the form of
advice letters or sessions organised by the Deputy Head (Pastoral).

Three areas of risk are:

- content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material
- contact: being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users
- conduct: personal online behavior that increases the likelihood of, or causes harm

We expect all staff and pupils to adhere to our policy for the safe use of the internet. Further details regarding e-safety can be found in our Behaviour Policy section 4. We recognise that as a School we have a duty of care, and understand that we are empowered by law to police e-safety issues 24 hours a day, 7-days a week, and that we may, to such extent as is reasonable, include measures to be taken with a view to regulating the conduct of pupils at a time when they are not on the premises of the School.

**Looked after children**

The governing body ensures that staff have the skills, knowledge and understanding necessary to keep safe any children on roll who are looked after by a local authority.

Helen Simpson (Deputy Head Pastoral) is the designated member of staff who has responsibility for their welfare and progress. The School ensures that the designated member of staff receives appropriate training in order to carry out their role.

**Arrangements for Visiting Speakers**

The School has clear protocols for ensuring that any visiting speakers are appropriately supervised and suitable. The School’s responsibility to pupils is to ensure that they can critically assess the information they receive as to its value to themselves, and that the information is aligned to the ethos and values of the School and British values.

The School is required to undertake a risk assessment before agreeing to a Visiting Speaker being allowed to attend the School. This will take into account any vetting requirements considered appropriate in the circumstances, and may include a DBS check if relevant.

Visiting speakers will be expected to understand that, where appropriate, their session should actively promote the British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and at no point undermine these. In some cases, the School may request a copy of the Visiting Speaker’s presentation and/or footage in advance of the session being provided.

Visiting Speakers, whilst on the School site, will be supervised by a school employee. They must report to the school reception and attending the School, Visiting Speakers will be required to show original current identification documents including a photograph such as a passport or photo card driving licence to the organising member of staff. The School shall also keep a formal register of visiting speakers retained in line with its Data Protection Policy.

**Appointing a Guardian**
Every girl living overseas must have a guardian living in Britain, appointed by the parents to make emergency decisions if the parent cannot be reached and to be responsible for the girl’s arrangements at exeats, half terms and the school holidays, when the school closes. St George’s cannot take responsibility for choosing guardians but can send lists of recommended guardianship agencies to the parents.

It is the responsibility of parents living overseas to appoint a Guardian for their child for the entirety of her time at St George’s, Ascot, regardless of the girl’s age. Parents may decide to operate through a guardianship agency or they might prefer to appoint a guardian independently.

We suggest that parents agree the following conditions with the guardian and that both parties sign a guardianship agreement (see Appendix 1), a copy of which should be given to the School.

The guardian should:

- provide a home at exeats and half term holidays
- care for the child and involve her in family activities
- oversee the child’s welfare and progress at School
- be responsible for the child’s uniform / clothing
- maintain regular contact with parents
- attend School concerts and functions relating to the child
- oversee, in conjunction with the school, any necessary medical treatment
- provide or arrange transport to and from the guardian’s home
- liaise with the School to arrange transport to and from airport
- be available to take responsibility for the child in the event of illness, suspension from School, or circumstances that may cause delayed departure from school

**Safeguarding arrangements ~ School Swimming Pool**

- St George’s Staff who work within the swimming pool environment will adhere to the ‘Wavepower’ safeguarding document provided by ‘Swim England’. Wavepower 2016-19: Child safeguarding policy and procedures for clubs.


- St Georges Staff will adhere to the ‘ASA Photography and photographing swimmers policy’
APPENDIX 1 – SIGNS AND TYPES OF ABUSE

All school 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.

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.

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

Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. Sexual abuse also includes sexual violence and sexual harassment which can occur between two children of any sex. They can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Sexual violence are sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, such as rape, sexual assault and assault by penetration. Sexual harassment is ‘unwanted conduct of a sexual nature’ that can occur online and offline. Sexual harassment is likely to violate a child’s dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment. Sexual harassment can include sexual comments, such as telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names; sexual “jokes” or taunting; physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and online
sexual harassment, which might include non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos and sharing sexual images and videos (both often referred to as sexting); inappropriate sexual comments on social media; exploitation; coercion and threats. Online sexual harassment may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child’s basic emotional needs.

Specific safeguarding issues: behaviours linked to drug taking, alcohol abuse, truanting and sexting put children in danger. Safeguarding issues can also manifest themselves via peer-on-peer abuse, such as bullying (including cyberbullying), gender-based violence/sexual assaults and sexting. Safeguarding issues can also be linked to, for example, children missing education; child sexual exploitation; domestic violence; fabricated or induced illness; faith abuse; female genital mutilation; forced marriage; gangs and youth violence; gender-based violence / violence against women and girls; hate; mental health; preventing radicalisation; relationship abuse; sexting; and trafficking.

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

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

Upskirting: is a form of sexual harassment 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. It often occurs in a public crowded place, making it hard for the victim to know that a photograph is being taken.

Upksirting is a criminal offence.

Serious Violence

Staff need to be aware of indicators which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved in 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 performance, signs of self harm or a significant change in well being, 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.

So Called ‘Honour Based’ Violence: encompasses crimes which have been committed to 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.

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. Guidance on the warning signs that FGM may be about to take place, or may have already taken place, can also be found on pages 38-41 of the Multi-agency statutory guidance on FGM


To give an example of indications that a girl has already been subjected to FGM:

- A pupil may have difficulty walking, sitting or standing and may even look uncomfortable.
- A pupil may have frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems or spend longer than normal in the bathroom due to difficulties urinating.
- There may be prolonged or repeated absences from school and/or noticeable behaviour changes (e.g. withdrawal or depression) on the pupil’s return.
- A pupil is reluctant to undergo medical examination.

If staff have a concern that a pupil may be at risk of FGM, they should activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with Police and Children’s Social Care. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the DSL.

There is a statutory duty on teachers to personally 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. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve children’s social care as
appropriate. If the teacher is unsure whether this reporting duty applies, they should discuss their concerns with the DSL in accordance with this policy. Where a teacher suspects that a pupil is at risk (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) or it involves a pupil over 18, teachers should follow the School’s local safeguarding procedures.

**Forced Marriage:** Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage. There are a range of potential indicators that a child may be at risk of forced marriage, details of which can be found on pages 13-14 of the Multi-agency guidelines: Handling cases of forced marriage. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/70188/forced-marriage-guidelines_English.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/70188/forced-marriage-guidelines_English.pdf)

School staff can also contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information:
Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fmu@fco.gov.uk

**Radicalisation:** Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism. Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. It can also call for the death of members of the armed forces, whether in this country or overseas. There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings. Specific background factors may contribute to vulnerability which are often combined with specific influences such as family, friends or online, and with specific needs for which an extremist or terrorist group may appear to provide an answer. The internet and the use of social media in particular have become major factors in the radicalisation of young people. As with other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children’s behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately, which may include making a referral to the Channel programme.

**Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities:** Pupils with SEND may not outwardly shown signs of abuse and/or may have difficulties in communication about abuse or neglect.
These can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child’s disability without further exploration;
- the potential for children with SEN and disabilities being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs; and
- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

Staff will support such pupils in expressing any concerns they may have and will be particularly vigilant to any signs or indicators of abuse, discussing this with the DSL as appropriate.

**Lesbian, Gay, Bi or Trans (LGBT):** Children who are LGBT can be targeted by their peers. In some cases, a pupil who is perceived by their peers to be LGBT (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as children who identify as LGBT.

**Children who go missing from school:** A child going missing from school is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect. Staff must follow the School’s procedures for dealing with children who go missing, particularly on repeat occasions. The School’s procedure for dealing with children who go missing can be found. All unexplained absences will be followed up in accordance with this.

The School shall inform the local authority of any pupil who is going to be added to or deleted from the School’s admission register at non-standard transition points in accordance with the requirements of the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended). This will assist the local authority to:

a) fulfil its duty to identify children of compulsory school age who are missing from education; and
b) follow up with any child who might be in danger of not receiving an education and who might be at risk of abuse, neglect or radicalisation.

School attendance registers are carefully monitored to identify any trends. The School will inform the local authority and the local authority where the child is normally resident of any pupil who fails to attend school regularly, or has been absent without the School’s permission for a continuous period of 10 school days or more, at such intervals as are agreed between the School and the local authority.

Action should be taken in accordance with this policy if any absence of a pupil from the School gives rise to a concern about their welfare.
APPENDIX 2 - ACTIONS WHERE THERE ARE CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD

Actions where there are concerns about a child

Staff have concerns about child (1)
- Referral not required, school/college takes relevant action, possibly including early help (2) and monitors locally
- Referral made if concerns escalate
- Designated safeguarding lead or staff makes referral to children's social care (and calls police if appropriate)

Within 1 working day, social worker makes decision about type of response required

Child in need of immediate protection: referrer informed
- Appropriate emergency action taken by social worker, police or NSPCC (4)

Section 47 (3) enquiries appropriate: referrer informed
- Identify child at risk of significant harm: possible child protection plan (3)

Section 17 (3) enquiries appropriate: referrer informed
- Identify if child in need and offer appropriate support

No formal assessment required: referrer informed
- School/college considers early help assessment (2) accessing universal services and other support

At all stages, staff should keep the child's circumstances under review and re-refer if appropriate, to ensure the child's circumstances improve – the child's best interests must always come first
APPENDIX 3: SOMETHING IS NOT QUITE RIGHT FORM

Something Is Not Quite Right Form

PLEASE USE THIS FORM WHEN YOU HAVE CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD/YOUNG PERSON. CONFIDENTIALLY HAND IT COMPLETED TO THE DESIGNATED CHILD PROTECTION OFFICER (HLS)

Name of pupil:

Age if known: Year if known:

Concerns:

(Continue on the other side if necessary)

Your name (Please print this): Date:
Role of the designated safeguarding lead
Governing bodies, proprietors and management committees should appoint an appropriate senior member of staff, from the school or college leadership team, to the role of designated safeguarding lead. The designated safeguarding lead should take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection. This should be explicit in the role holder’s job description. This person should have the appropriate status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post. They should be given the time, funding, training, resources and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in strategy discussions and interagency meetings – and/or to support other staff to do so – and to contribute to the assessment of children.

Deputy designated safeguarding leads
It is a matter for individual schools and colleges as to whether they choose to have one or more deputy designated safeguarding lead(s). Any deputies should be trained to the same standard as the designated safeguarding lead. Whilst the activities of the designated safeguarding lead can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for child protection, as set out above, remains with the designated safeguarding lead; this lead responsibility should not be delegated.

Manage referrals
The designated safeguarding lead is expected to:
- refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children’s social care as required;
- support staff who make referrals to local authority children’s social care;
- refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required;
- support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service as required; and
- refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police as required.

Work with others
The designated safeguarding lead is expected to:
- liaise with the headteacher or principal to inform him or her of issues especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations; 60
- as required, liaise with the “case manager” (as per Part four) and the designated officer(s) at the local authority for child protection concerns (all cases which concern a staff member); and
- liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to
make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies. Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for staff.

Training

The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. This training should be updated at least every two years.

The designated safeguarding lead should undertake Prevent awareness training.

In addition to the formal training set out above, their knowledge and skills should be refreshed (this might be via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role so they:

- understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments;
- have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so;
- ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school or college’s child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff;
- are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers;
- are able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals;
- understand and support the school or college with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation;
- obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses; and
- encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

Raise Awareness

The designated safeguarding lead should:

- ensure the school or college’s child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately;
- ensure the school or college’s child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum) and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this;
- ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school
or college in this; and

- link with the local LSCB to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.

Child protection file
Where children leave the school or college ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible. This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained.

Availability

During term time the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should always be available (during school or college hours) for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Whilst generally speaking the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) would be expected to be available in person, it is a matter for individual schools and colleges, working with the designated safeguarding lead, to define what “available” means and whether in exceptional circumstances availability via phone and or Skype or other such media is acceptable. It is a matter for individual schools and colleges and the designated safeguarding lead to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.
APPENDIX 5 - Visiting Speaker protocol

Visiting Speaker Protocol

Visiting speakers are engaged in a variety of areas to benefit the wider education of all at St George's. Examples include SMSC and the Assembly programmes, Higher Education talks or department based enrichment. It is important that the speakers are engaged with a particular theme in mind, that there is clear communication between St George's and the visiting speaker, and that St George's carries out its duties to safeguard all pupils from radicalisation and violent extremism (under the Prevent Duty 2015).

All staff proposing to bring a speaker to St George's will complete the attached pro forma and submit to SMT for approval. No final booking should be made until approval is gained. Submissions should clearly state the proposed audience of the speaker and the measures in place that ensure pupils safeguarding needs are met (for example, where appropriate, background checks, references taken and approval of content of speeches). SMT will record the visits and monitor the provision.

After approval consider the speaker’s travel arrangements, parking and possible publicity and marketing for the event. Ensure you ask the speaker if they are comfortable with any publicity especially if you are considering recording the event.

On arrival visiting Speakers, whilst on the School site, will be supervised by a school employee. They must report to the school reception and attending the School, Visiting Speakers will be required to show original current identification documents including a photograph such as a passport or photo card driving licence. The School shall also keep a formal register of visiting speakers retained in line with its Data Protection Policy.

The member of staff responsible for the speaker will take appropriate action, including stopping the talk if necessary, should they feel the speaker is promoting extremist views or inequality in any form.
Visiting Speaker Protocol

Request for a guest speaker to be in school

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<td>Organisation</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Overview of topic / content</td>
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<td>Audience</td>
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I understand that the guest speaker needs to follow the St George’s Visitors’ Policy and remain under staff supervision even in the lecture/workshop

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<td>Please state: e.g. Google search of background, previously been in to school, testimonials received, photo ID</td>
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<th>Name of staff requesting speaker</th>
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<td>Head of Department</td>
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<td>SMT approved</td>
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