



Hopelands Preparatory School

38/40 Regent Street, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, GL10 2AD

Safeguarding Policy

SCOPE OF POLICY

This policy applies to the school including the EYFS.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

The safety and welfare of all our pupils at Hopelands Preparatory School is our highest priority. Our business is to know everyone as an individual and to provide a secure and caring environment so that every pupil can learn in safety. In all matters relating to child protection the school will follow the procedures laid down by our own (or where appropriate the relevant child's) Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) which is Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children Board (GSCB) together with DfE guidance contained in Working Together to Safeguard Children and Keeping Children Safe in Education: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/418686/Keeping_children_safe_in_education.pdf (KCSIE Sept 2018). This policy is applicable to the whole school community, including those pupils in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS).

All members of staff have a duty to safeguard our pupils' welfare and must always therefore familiarise themselves and comply with this policy. This includes a duty both to children in need and to children at risk of harm. All staff should read at least Part 1 of KCSIE. All school staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents can happen at any time and anywhere and are required to be alert to any possible concerns. Safeguarding concerns are recorded using the school's incident log, are signed by the DSL/Head and are stored in a locked cupboard away from other general records. This document contains information on what schools and colleges **should** do and sets out the legal duties with which schools and colleges **must** comply to keep children safe. It should be read alongside statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (March 2018) and departmental advice.

WHAT THIS GUIDANCE REPLACES

This guidance replaces Keeping children safe in education March 2018.

1. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. **Everyone** who meets children and their families and carers has a role to play in safeguarding children. To fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, always, what is in the **best interests** of the child.
2. No single professional can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, **everyone** who meets them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.
3. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance 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 acting to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Children includes everyone under the age of 18.

THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL

School staff are particularly important as they are able to identify concerns early, provide help for children, and prevent concerns from escalating.

All school staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.

Every school should have a designated safeguarding lead who will provide support to staff members to carry out their safeguarding duties and who will liaise closely with other services such as children's social care.

All school staff should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help. 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 should discuss early help requirements with the designated safeguarding lead. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment.

Any staff member who has a concern about a child's welfare should follow the referral policy.

The Teachers' Standards 2012 state that teachers, including headteachers, should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties. Schools and colleges and their staff are an important part of the wider

safeguarding system for children. This system is described in statutory guidance Working together to safeguard children.

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No single professional can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, **everyone** who meets them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

All staff members should receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training which is regularly updated. In addition, all staff members should receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. (September 2018)

All staff should be aware of the early help process and understand their role in it. This includes identifying emerging problems, liaising with the designated safeguarding lead, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment and, in some cases, acting as the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment.

If early help is appropriate, the designated safeguarding lead should support the staff member in liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate.

If early help or other support is appropriate, the case should be kept under constant review and consideration given to a referral to children's social care if the child's situation does not appear to be improving.

All staff should know what to do if a child tells them he/she is being abused or neglected. Staff should know how to manage the requirement to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality whilst at the same time liaising with relevant professionals such as the designated safeguarding lead and children's social care. Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about an allegation, as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.

WHAT IS CHILD ABUSE?

The NSPCC's child protection fact sheet 'Signs of child abuse' (www.nspcc.org.uk/signsofabuse) should be referred to by all staff in raising their awareness of and helping them to identify the signs of child abuse.

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

Physical abuse: a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

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 the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

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

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse. Children in exploitative situations and relationships receive something such as gifts, money or affection because of performing sexual activities or others performing sexual activities on them.

Children or young people may be tricked into believing they're in a loving, consensual relationship. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol. They may also be groomed and exploited online. Some children and young people are trafficked into or within the UK to sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation can also happen to young people in gangs.

Recognising Vulnerabilities of Children with SEND.

Hopelands School acknowledges that children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can face additional safeguarding challenges as they may have impaired capacity to resist to avoid abuse. They may have speech, language and communication needs which may make it difficult to tell others what is happening.

Hopelands School will ensure that children with SEN and disabilities specifically those with communication difficulties will be supported to ensure that their voice is heard and acted upon.

Members of staff are encouraged to be aware that children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionally impacted by safeguarding concerns such as bullying. All members of staff will be encouraged to appropriately explore possible indicators of abuse such as behaviour/mood change or injuries and not assume that they are related to the child's disability and be aware that children with SEN and disabilities may not always outwardly display indicators of abuse.

Signs, symptoms and effects of child abuse and neglect:

<http://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/signs-symptoms-effects/>

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

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

All staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues, some of which are listed below. Staff should be aware that behaviours linked to the likes of drug taking, alcohol abuse, truanting and sexting put children in danger.

All staff should be aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to, bullying (including cyberbullying), gender-based violence/sexual assaults and sexting. Staff should be clear as to the school and procedures with regards to peer on peer abuse. All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing. If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss this with the designated safeguarding lead. If staff members have concerns about another staff member or volunteer, then this should be referred to the headteacher or principal. Where there are concerns about the headteacher or principal, this should be referred to the chair of governors. In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the headteacher, where the headteacher is also the sole proprietor of an independent school, allegations should be reported directly to the designated officer(s) at the local authority. Staff may consider discussing any concerns with the school's designated safeguarding lead and make any referral via them.

All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school or college's safeguarding regime and know that such concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team. Appropriate whistleblowing procedures, which are suitably reflected in staff training and staff behaviour policies, should be in place for such concerns to be raised with the school senior leadership team. Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their employer or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them: General guidance can be found in the whistleblowing policy which all staff should read annually.

LEGISLATION AND THE LAW

The Governing body must ensure that they comply with their duties under legislation. They must have regard to this guidance to ensure that the policies, procedures and training in our school is always effective and comply with the law.

TRANSPARENCY

Hopelands Preparatory School prides itself on its respect and mutual tolerance. Parents/guardians have an important role in supporting Hopelands Preparatory School. Copies of this policy, together with our other policies relating to issues of child protection are on our website and Information for Parents Pack and we hope that parents and guardians will always feel able to take up any issues or worries that they may have with the school. Allegations of child abuse or concerns about the welfare of any child will be dealt with consistently in accordance with this policy. Open communications are essential.

SAFER EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Hopelands Preparatory School follows the Government's recommendations for the safer recruitment and employment of staff who always work with children and acts in compliance with the Independent School Standards Regulations.

In line with Part 3 of the DfE's guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (KCSIE 2018), the governing body prevents people who pose a risk of harm from working with pupils by adhering to statutory responsibilities to check all staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond the minimum required, and ensuring volunteers are appropriately supervised.

The School works with external agencies where appropriate including inter-agency working on the part of the DSL and attendance at strategy meetings.

As part of carrying out safe recruitment procedures under KCSIE, 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 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.

Further to the DBS check, anyone appointed to carry out teaching work will require an additional check to ensure they are not prohibited from teaching by order of the Secretary of State. Those undertaking management posts will be subject to prohibition from management of independent schools' checks.

All governors, volunteers and contractors working regularly during term-time (such as contract catering staff) are also subject to the statutory DBS checks. Confirmation is obtained that appropriate child protection checks, and procedures apply to any staff employed by another organisation and working with the school's pupils at school or on another site.

Host Families

Schools and colleges quite often decide for their children to have learning experiences where, for short periods, the children may be provided with care and accommodation by a host family to whom they are not related. This might happen, for example, but not only, as part of a foreign exchange visit or sports tour. Such arrangements could amount to "private fostering" under the Children Act 1989 or the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, or both.

Should the school develop concerns about an existing staff member's suitability to work with children, it will carry out all relevant checks as if the individual were a new member of staff.

This policy is reviewed by governors annually. Please also refer to the school's Recruitment Policy for further details.

RAISING AWARENESS

Richard James, is the liaison governor for child protection issues. The role of the designated governor is to liaise with the local authority on issues of child protection or in case of allegations against the Head or a member of the Governing Body. The governors carry out an annual review of the school's child protection policy and procedures with day-to-day issues being delegated to the head who is also the child protection officer. The governing body is responsible for:

- reviewing the procedures for and the efficiency with which the safeguarding duties have been discharged;
- ensuring that any deficiencies or weaknesses in safeguarding arrangements are remedied without delay;
- approving amendments to safeguarding arrangements in the light of changing Regulations or recommended best practice.

We recognise that the school plays a significant part in the prevention of harm to our pupils by providing good lines of communication with trusted adults, supported friends and an ethos of protection. We include within this the emotional wellbeing of our pupils and recognise the role school plays in recognising and protecting our children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation or exposed to extremist views.

DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD

Sheila Bradburn (Headteacher), or in her absence Sonja Jones is the School's (including the EYFS) Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). She has been fully trained for the demands of this role in child protection and inter-agency working. Sonja Jones who is the school's Deputy Head and school Bursar is the DSL's deputy who has the authority to stand in for the Head in her absence. Both the DSL and her deputy regularly attend courses with child support agencies to ensure that they remain conversant with best practice. They undergo refresher training every two years and they both have a job description for their safeguarding roles and key activities. Their training meets the requirements of the DfE's 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' (KCSIE).

The DSL and/or the deputy DSL can be contacted at any time.

The DSL maintains close links with the Gloucestershire Safeguarding Children Board (GSCB) (<http://www.gscb.org.uk>) and reports at least once a year to the governors' on the child protection issues outlined above.

The DSL will liaise with the local authority when necessary and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and attendance at strategy meetings. The DSL will work with partner agencies to seek advice, support and guidance, drawing on multi agency expertise, knowledge and experience to support pupils at risk of harm including emotional and intellectual harm via social media and use of the internet.

The DSL receives focused training to support learning and understanding of the everchanging landscape of safeguarding which is underpinned by legislation and guidance and includes issues such as radicalisation. Whilst the activities of the designated safeguarding lead can be delegated child to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate **lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection, as set out above, remains with the designated safeguarding lead. This responsibility should not be delegated.

The designated safeguarding lead and any deputies liaises with the local authority and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018.

The designated safeguarding lead and any deputies undergoes training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. The training is updated every two years.

In addition to their formal training, as set out above, their knowledge and skills is updated, (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments), at regular intervals, but at least annually, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role

The school's records on child protection are kept securely in the Head/DSL's office or on the computer and are separated from routine pupil records. Access is restricted to the Head/DSL.

Recruitment, selection and pre-employment vetting

In addition to obtaining the DBS certificate described, anyone who is appointed to carry out teaching work will require an additional check to ensure they are not prohibited from teaching. For those engaged in management roles an additional check is required to ensure they are not prohibited under section 128 provisions.

Types of check

Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks

Three types of DBS checks are referred to in this guidance.

- **Standard:** this provides information about convictions, cautions, reprimands and warnings held on the Police National Computer (PNC), regardless or not of whether they are spent under the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974. The law allows for certain old and minor matters to be filtered out;

- **Enhanced:** This provides the same information as a standard check, plus any additional information held by the police which a chief officer reasonably believes to be relevant and considers ought to be disclosed; and

- **Enhanced with barred list check:** where people are working or seeking to work in regulated activity with children, this allows for an additional check to be made as to whether the person appears on the children's barred list.

More information is available on the DBS website.

Once the checks are complete, the DBS will send a certificate (the DBS certificate) to the applicant. The applicant must show the original DBS certificate to the school.

Teacher prohibition orders

Teacher prohibition orders prevent a person from carrying out teaching work in schools, sixth form colleges, 16 to 19 academies, relevant youth accommodation and children's homes in England. Teacher Services' system. Teacher misconduct: the prohibition of teachers. A person who is prohibited from teaching will not be appointed to work as a teacher in such a setting. A check of any prohibition can be carried out using the 38 Prohibition orders are described in the National College for Teaching and Leadership's (NCTL) publication

Section 128 direction

A section 128 direction Teacher Services' system. Where the person will be engaging in regulated activity, a DBS barred list check will also identify or restrict a person from taking part in management. A person who is prohibited is unable to participate in any management of the school. A check for a section 128 direction can be carried out using the Teacher Services' system. Where the person will be engaging in regulated activity, a DBS barred list check will also identify any section 128 direction.

Pre-appointment checks

All new appointments

When appointing new staff, the school must

- verify a candidate's identity. Identification checking guidelines can be found on the GOV.UK website;

- obtain (via the applicant) an enhanced DBS certificate (including barred list information, for those who will be engaging in regulated activity); obtain a separate barred list check if an individual will start work in regulated activity before the DBS certificate is available;

- verify the candidate's mental and physical fitness to carry out their work responsibilities. A job applicant can be asked relevant questions about disability and health in order to establish whether they have the physical and mental capacity for the specific role;

- verify the person's right to work in the UK. If there is uncertainty about whether an individual needs permission to work in the UK, then prospective employers, or volunteer managers, should follow advice on the GOV.UK website;
- if the person has lived or worked outside the UK, make any further checks the school or college considers appropriate.

- EEA Check – candidates from the European Union who will be carrying out teaching work are subject to a sanction or restriction imposed by another EEA Professional Regulating Authority for teachers. The check will be carried out using the NCTL Teaching Services system.

- verify professional qualifications, as appropriate; and

- Independent schools, including academies and free schools, check that a person taking up a management position as described at paragraph 99 is not subject to a section 128 direction made by the Secretary of State.

Schools and sixth form colleges should use the Teacher Services' system to ensure that a candidate to be employed as a teacher is not subject to a prohibition order issued by the Secretary of State.

The DBS cannot provide barred list information on any person, including volunteers, who are not in or seeking to enter in regulated activity.

Single central record

Schools and colleges must keep a single central record, referred to in the regulations as the register. The single central record must cover the following people:

- all staff (including supply staff, and teacher trainees on salaried routes) who work at the school. In colleges, this means those providing education to children; and
- all members of the governing body.

The information that must be recorded in respect of staff members (including teacher trainees on salaried routes) is whether the following checks have been carried out or certificates obtained, and the date on which each check was completed/certificate obtained:

- an identity check;
- a barred list check;
- an enhanced DBS check/certificate;
- a prohibition from teaching check;
- a section 128 check
- further checks on people who have lived or worked outside the UK; this would include recording checks for those European Economic Area (EEA) teacher sanctions and restrictions.

- a check of professional qualifications; and
- a check to establish the person's right to work in the United Kingdom.

For supply staff, schools should also include whether written confirmation has been received that the employment business supplying the member of supply staff has carried out the relevant checks and obtained the appropriate certificates, and the date that confirmation was received and whether any enhanced DBS check certificate has been provided in respect of the member of staff. Where checks are carried out on volunteers, schools should record this on the single central record.

INDUCTION AND TRAINING

Every new member of staff, including part-timers, temporary, visiting and contract staff working in the school, receives appropriate induction training on their responsibilities in being alert to the signs of abuse, bullying or children at risk of radicalisation and on the procedures for recording and referring any concerns to the DSL/Head and, if required, to the main points of local procedures of the school's LA to which referrals are made. Child protection training is also given to new governors and volunteers. The Head and all staff attend regular refresher training in line with advice from GSCB with the designated persons receiving training every two years. Training in child protection and safeguarding is an important part of the induction process. More detail is set out in our policy on 'Induction of New Staff, Governors and Volunteers in Child Protection'. Training includes:

- a review of the school's safeguarding policy including the staff code of conduct policy/behaviour policy,
- the school's whistleblowing policy,
- Staff code of conduct policy
- School's behaviour policy
- School policy for Children Missing in Education
- awareness training to equip staff to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism,
- the identity of the DSL
- a copy of Part 1 of KCSIE.
- The school will ensure all school leaders and staff who work directly with children will read the new Annex A.

Training also promotes staff awareness of child sexual exploitation, forced marriage and female genital mutilation. Staff are made aware of the signs, symptoms and indicators of such practices and have designated meetings and share serious case reviews at staff meetings. All staff have completed FGM training on line (certificates are in the folder).

In addition, all staff members should receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings) as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

The Governing body recognises the expertise staff build by undertaking safeguarding training and managing safeguarding concerns daily. Opportunity is provided for staff to contribute to and shape safeguarding arrangements and child protection policy.

On line safety

The school increasingly works online, it is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. As such, the governing bodies ensures appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place.

Use of Cameras and mobile phones

The aim of the Acceptable Use Policy and the Mobile Phone Policy is to allow users to benefit from modern communication technologies, whilst promoting safe and appropriate practice through establishing clear and robust acceptable mobile user guidelines. This is achieved through balancing protection against potential misuse with the recognition that mobile phones are effective communication tools. It is recognised that it is the enhanced functions of many mobile phones that cause the most concern, offering distractions and disruption to the working day, and which are most susceptible to misuse - including the taking and distribution of indecent images, exploitation and bullying.

To ensure the safety and welfare of children in our care, personal mobile phones, cameras and video recorders must not be used when children are present.

- All mobile phones must be kept in a secure place (not in a pocket), switched off and not be accessed throughout contact time with the children.
- In exceptional circumstances, which have been discussed and agreed with a member of the leadership team, staff may keep their phone switched on and accessible if they use their phone out of view of children, i.e. in a room designated for staff, e.g. the staff room or an office.
- During school visits mobile phones should be used away from the children and for emergency purposes only.
- Photographs or images of any children within our care may only be taken following parental consent and only using one of the school cameras / IT equipment. These

images should remain within this setting or be shared only with the parents of the child concerned.

- Personal mobiles, cameras or video recorders cannot be used to record classroom activities. ONLY school property can be used for this.
- School photographs and recordings can only be transferred to and stored on a school computer. Children are not allowed to have mobile phones in school. If children bring a phone to school, they should take it to the school office where it will be kept until the end of the school day.
- Children have their photographs taken to provide evidence of their achievements for their development records (The Early Years Foundation Stage, EYFS 2007).

Staff, visitors, volunteers and students are not permitted to use their own mobile phones to take or record any images of school children for their own records during the school day

Please refer to the Mobile Phone Use Policy.

Children are not permitted mobile phones in the school. This applies to all year groups including EYFS. This is in accordance with our Mobile Phone Use Policy.

Opportunities to teach safeguarding

The Governing body ensures the children are taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum. This may include covering relevant issues through personal, social, health and economic education (PSHE) through sex and relationship education (SRE).

Whilst it is essential that the governing body ensures that appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place and are careful that “over blocking” does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.

Inspection

From September 2015 all inspections by Ofsted have been made under: A new common inspection framework: education, skills and early years. Inspectors will always report on whether arrangements for safeguarding children and learners are effective. Ofsted has published a document setting out the approach inspectors should take to inspecting safeguarding: Inspecting safeguarding in early years, education and skills settings. Individual inspectorates will also report on safeguarding arrangements and have published frameworks which inform how they inspect the independent schools that are not inspected by Ofsted at: School Inspection Service and Independent Schools Inspectorate.

STAFF OBLIGATIONS

Disqualification from providing childcare or registration, including 'by association'

All staff in our school are required to notify the school immediately if they are any reasons why they should not be working with children. This includes any staff who are disqualified from childcare or registration including 'by association' i.e. they live in the same household (or someone is employed in their household) as someone who has unspent cautions or convictions for a relevant offence.

The 'by association' requirement also applies if you live in the same household as or someone is employed in your household who has been disqualified from working with children under the Childcare Act 2006.

The Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009 apply to those providing early years childcare or later years childcare, including before school and after school clubs, to children who have not attained the age of 8 AND to those who are directly concerned in the management of that childcare.

The school takes its responsibility to safeguard children very seriously and any staff member who is aware of anything that may affect his/her suitability to work with children must notify the school immediately. This will include notification of any convictions, cautions, court orders, reprimands or warnings he/she may receive. He/she must also notify the school immediately if he/she is living in a household where anyone lives or works who has been disqualified from working with children or from registration for the provision of childcare.

Staff who are disqualified from childcare or registration, including 'by association', may apply to Ofsted for a waiver of disqualification. Such staff may not be employed in the areas from which they are disqualified, or involved in the management of those settings, unless and until such waiver is confirmed. Please speak to the head/bursar for more details.

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.

Preventing radicalisation (The Prevent Duty)

From 1 July 2015, specified authorities, including all schools (and, since 18 September 2015, all colleges), are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have “due regard Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales are specifically concerned with schools (but also cover childcare). The guidance is set out in terms of four general themes: Risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training, and IT policies to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This duty is known as the Prevent Duty. It applies to a wide range of public-facing bodies. Bodies to which the duty applies must have regard to statutory guidance issued under section 29 of the CTSA 2015.

- Schools are expected to assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology. This means being able to demonstrate both a general understanding of the risks affecting children and young people in the area and a specific understanding of how to identify individual children who may be at risk of radicalisation and what to do to support them. Schools should have clear procedures in place for protecting children at risk of radicalisation. These procedures may be set out in existing safeguarding policies. It is not necessary for schools to have distinct policies on implementing the Prevent duty.
- The Prevent duty builds on existing local partnership arrangements. For example, governing bodies of all schools should ensure that their safeguarding arrangements consider the policies and procedures of the Local Safeguarding Children Board. Effective engagement with parents / the family should also be considered as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation. It is important to assist and advise families who raise concerns and be able to point them to the right support mechanisms. Schools should also discuss any concerns in relation to possible radicalisation with a child’s parents in line with the individual school’s safeguarding policies and procedures unless they have specific reason to believe that to do so would put the child at risk.
- The Prevent guidance refers to the importance of Prevent awareness training to equip staff to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism and to challenge extremist ideas. Individual schools are best placed to assess the training needs of staff in the light of their

assessment of the risk to pupils at the school of being drawn into terrorism. At Hopelands our designated safeguarding lead has undertaken Prevent awareness training and is able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation. The majority of staff have also undertaken the Home Office Prevent online training.

- Schools should ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in schools in accordance with guidelines issues in The Use of Social Media for Online Radicalisation (July 2015).

The department has also published advice for schools on the Prevent Duty. The advice is intended to complement the Prevent guidance and signposts other sources of advice and support.

The Government has launched educate against hate, a website designed to equip school and college leaders, teachers and parents with the information, tools and resources they need to recognise and address extremism and radicalisation in young people. The website provides information on training resources for teachers, staff and school and college leaders, such as Prevent e-learning, via the Prevent Training catalogue.

We recognise that it is a key role of the school to support children and that school may provide stability in the lives of children who may be at risk of harm. We also recognise that our pupils can be vulnerable and exploited by others. Staff will be alert to the signs of vulnerability and/or susceptibilities to any extremist indoctrination.

Staff acknowledge the need for a culture of vigilance to be present in the school to support safeguarding. This includes awareness and sensitivity to changes in attitude of pupils which may indicate they are at risk of radicalisation. All staff are encouraged to notice, check and share any concerns they have about radicalisation.

Staff will consider the level of risk to identify the most appropriate referral, which could include reference to Channel or Children's Social Care. Contact details for support and advice on the Prevent Duty can be found below.

In Gloucestershire, The Prevent Board is chaired by Alison Williams, Director of Children's Services and Guidance. If a referral is made, staff should contact Gloucestershire police officers Adam Large or Matthew Norris (see contact details below) or call 999 in an emergency.

Preventing extremism in schools and children's services

If you are concerned about extremism in a school or organisation that works with children, or if you think a child might be at risk of extremism, contact the Home Office helpline. Open Monday to Friday from 9am to 6pm (excluding bank holidays).

Email: counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk

Telephone 020 7340 7264

For advice: specialbranch@gloucestershire.pnn.police.uk

childrenshelpdesk@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Call the police (999 or 112) to report a Hate Crime or Hate Incidents.

Criminal Exploitation of Children

Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns."

To identify county lines exploitation, schools should look out for "missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs".

County lines exploitation can affect any child or young person under the age of 18 years, as well as vulnerable adults.

It can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual and can involve "enticement-based methods of compliance" as well as "violence or threats of violence".

Children missing from education

The school will monitor all pupil absences from school and promptly address concerns about irregular attendance with the parent/carer. For further details, please see the Missing Child Policy and Procedures when a Child is not collected on time.

If a child has been missing from the school for 10 days without reason the school will contact Brian Bartlett from the local home education service on 01452 426960.

Parents should ensure that the school has at least two emergency contacts for their child.

‘Honour based’ violence

So-called ‘honour-based’ violence (HBV) 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. All forms of so called HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the designated safeguarding lead. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBV, or already having suffered HBV.

Indicators

There are a range of potential indicators that a child may be at risk of HBV. Guidance on the warning signs that FGM or forced marriage may be about to take place, or may have already taken place,

Actions

If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBV, they should activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care.

Forced marriage

Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered 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 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 to coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage.

Honour Based Violence

Honour based violence is a violent crime or incident which may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community.

It is often linked to family or community members who believe someone has brought shame to their family or community by doing something that is not in keeping with their unwritten rule of conduct. For example, honour-based violence might be committed against people who:

- become involved with a boyfriend or girlfriend from a different culture or religion
- want to get out of an arranged marriage
- want to get out of a forced marriage
- wear clothes or take part in activities that might not be considered traditional
- within a culture
- convert to a different faith from the family

Women and girls are the most common victims of honour-based violence however it can also affect men and boys. Crimes of 'honour' do not always include violence. Crimes committed in the name of 'honour' might include:

- domestic abuse

- threats of violence
- sexual or psychological abuse
- forced marriage
- being held against your will or taken somewhere you don't want to go
- assault

If staff believe that a pupil is at risk from honour-based violence the DSL will follow the usual safeguarding referral process, however, if a crime has been committed or the pupil is at immediate risk the police will be contacted in the first place. It is important that if honour-based violence is known or suspected that communities and family members are NOT spoken to prior to referral to the police or social care as this could increase risk to the child.

Female Genital Mutilation ("FGM")

From Oct 2015, all teachers (along with social workers and healthcare professionals) have a statutory duty to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils, but the same definition of what is meant by "to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out" is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information](#).

For the purposes of the mandatory reporting duty, a teacher is someone who undertakes teaching work as follows (including through distance learning or computer aided techniques):

- planning and preparing lessons and courses for pupils;
- delivering lessons to pupils;
- assessing the development, progress and attainment of pupils; and
- reporting on the development, progress and attainment of pupils.

These activities are not teaching work if the person carrying out the activity does so (other than for the purposes of induction) subject to the direction and supervision of a qualified teacher or other person nominated by the head teacher to provide such direction. The mandatory reporting duty will not therefore apply to supervised teaching assistants.

If staff have concerns that FGM has taken place, as well as personally reporting this to the police, they should also activate local safeguarding procedures using existing and national and

local protocols. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any case of FGM with the DSL and involve children's social care as appropriate.

The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence).

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH ALLEGATIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD

Early help is all about supporting children, young people and families with problems they're experiencing at the earliest possible stage to prevent them from reaching crisis point and the need for statutory intervention. It's about local partners e.g. schools, children's centres, health services, youth support services, housing, voluntary and community organisations etc working in a joined-up and coordinated way to provide families with the support they need, when they need it. A link is included in our useful links section.

<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/children-young-people-and-families/early-help-for-children-young-people-and-families/>

The school treats the safeguarding of the pupils in its care as the highest priority and recognises the important role it must play in the recognition and referral of children who may be at risk. All our school staff are made aware of their duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in the school's care. Staff members are alerted to the potential vulnerabilities of looked after children.

Every member of staff, including part-timers, temporary, visiting, contract and volunteer staff working in school is required to report instances of actual or suspected child abuse or neglect to the DSL. This includes alleged abuse by one or more pupils against another pupil. Reference will be made to an external agency if there is risk of significant harm.

If staff members are unsure they should always speak to the DSL. In exceptional circumstances such as in an emergency or a genuine concern that appropriate action has not been taken, staff members can speak directly to children's social care.

The DSL will report safeguarding concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Governor. Where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer significant harm, a referral to Children's Social Care will be made immediately. For children in need of additional support from one or more agencies, the school will refer the case to the local authority which operates the GSCB. Hopelands Preparatory School's points of contact are outlined in the Appendices to this policy.

PROCEDURES FOR DEALING WITH ALL DISCLOSURES/ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE

Allegations of abuse may be made against a member of staff, a volunteer, a governor, a pupil, parent or other person connected to the school.

Allegations of abuse against teachers and other staff will be dealt with according to the statutory guidance set out in part four of KCSIE.

If a member of staff is made aware of any allegation of abuse, or if knowledge of possible abuse comes to his/her attention it is his/her duty to listen to the child, to provide re-assurance and to record the child's statements, but not to probe or put words into the child's mouth.

On hearing an allegation of abuse or complaint about abuse directly from a child, a member of staff should limit questioning to the minimum necessary for clarification. Leading questions should be avoided. No inappropriate guarantees of confidentiality should be given; rather the child should be told that the matter will be referred in confidence to the appropriate people in positions of responsibility.

The member of staff should make and submit an accurate written record and inform the Head/DSL **immediately** so that appropriate agencies can be informed within 24 hours and the matter resolved without delay. The DSL will contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO also known as DO) for advice or direction and will inform Ofsted if appropriate. In relation to EYFS, the school will inform Ofsted as soon as is reasonably practicable, in any event within 14 days of any allegations of serious harm or abuse by any person living, working or looking after children at the premises (whether that allegation relates to harm or abuse committed on the premises or elsewhere) or any other abuse which is alleged to have taken place on the premises, and of the action taken in respect of these allegations.

Should the allegation of abuse concern the DSL/Head the member of staff should inform the Designated Safeguarding Governor and the deputy to the DSL who will act in the place of the DSL. The Head should not be informed about this allegation. Should the allegation be against the governor the DSL will immediately inform the Chairman of Governors. It will be the Chair's responsibility to contact the LADO.

The Head/DSL or the Chair of Governors will refer all allegations or suspicions of abuse or cases where there is reasonable cause to suspect a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer significant harm, to the local authority designated officer (LADO) within 24 hours.

Borderline cases will be discussed with the LADO without identifying individuals in the first instance and following discussions the LADO will judge whether an allegation or concern meet the relevant threshold. The LADO and the Head/DSL (or the Chair of Governors) will decide

in the circumstances what further steps should be taken. This could involve informing parents and calling the police.

If the allegation concerns a member of staff, a volunteer or another pupil he/she would normally be informed as soon as possible after the result of any initial investigation authorised or conducted by the LADO is known. Advice will always be sought from the LADO first, however. The school will normally appoint a member of staff to keep the person informed of the likely course of action and the progress of the case.

The outcome of investigation of an allegation will record whether it is substantiated (sufficient evidence either to prove or disprove it), unsubstantiated (insufficient evidence either to prove or disprove it), false (sufficient evidence to disprove it) or malicious (sufficient evidence to disprove it and that there has been a deliberate act to deceive). If it is established that the allegation is malicious, no details of the allegation will be retained on 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 DfE advice.

If the LADO or any of the statutory child protection authorities decide to take the case further, any staff member concerned may be suspended if this is felt appropriate. The reasons and justification for suspension will be recorded and the staff member informed of them. In the case of staff, the matter will be dealt with in accordance with the Disciplinary Procedure. In the case of pupil-on-pupil abuse which the school has reported to the LADO and which the LADO or statutory child protection authority decides to investigate further, the matter will be dealt with under the School's Behaviour Policy after discussion with the LADO.

During the investigation the school in consultation with the LADO will decide what information should be given to parents, staff and other pupils and how press enquiries are to be dealt with. In reaching their decision due consideration will be given to the provisions in the Education Act 2011 and in Keeping Children Safe in Education relating to reporting restrictions identifying teachers who are the subject of allegations from pupils.

Any pupils who are involved will receive appropriate care.

Allegations of abuse made against other children (Peer on Peer Abuse)

Please also refer to the school's Peer on Peer Abuse Policy. Staff should recognise that children can abuse their peers. The Governing body ensures our child protection policy includes procedures to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse and sets out how allegations of peer on peer abuse will be investigated and dealt with. The policy reflects the different forms peer on peer abuse can take, makes clear that abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated

or passed off as “banter”, gender-based issues, sexual assaults or “part of growing up”. It makes clear as to how victims of peer on peer abuse will be supported.

Peer on peer abuse can manifest itself in many ways. Governors ensure sexting and the school’s approach to it is reflected in the child protection policy. The department provides searching screening and confiscation advice for schools. The UK Council for Child Internet Safety (UKCCIS) Education Group has recently published sexting advice for schools and colleges

Governors ensure that the child protection policy reflects the different gender issues that can be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse. This could, for example, include girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence.

External reporting

We follow Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) guidance and procedures regarding referrals and barring decisions and the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006 and the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (Prescribed Criteria and Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2009. Separate to involvement of the LADO, schools have a legal duty to refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences, and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) at the school, or would have been removed had they not left.

Hopelands Preparatory School will make such a referral as soon as possible after the resignation or dismissal of any individual (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or a student) whose services are no longer used because he or she is considered unsuitable to work with children. This includes dismissal, non-renewal of a fixed term contract, no longer using supply teacher engaged directly or supplied by an agency, terminating the placement of a trainee or volunteer, no longer using staff employed by a contractor and resignation and voluntary withdrawal from any of the above.

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 will consider making a referral to the National College for Teaching and Leadership (NCTL) 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). The school will make a serious incident report to the Charity Commission whenever the Commission's guidelines deem it appropriate to do so.

Where the school ceases to use the services of a teacher because of serious misconduct, or would have dismissed them had they not resigned, it will consider whether to refer the case to

the Secretary of State, as required by sections 141D and 141E of the Education Act 2002. The Secretary of State may investigate the case, and if s/he finds there is a case to answer, must then decide whether to make a prohibition order in respect of the person.

PARENTS

In general, we believe that parents should be informed about any safeguarding concerns regarding their children. It is important that we are honest and open in our dealings with parents. However, concerns of this nature must be referred to the DSL or the Head who will decide on the appropriate response. In a very few cases, it may not be right to inform them of our concerns immediately as that action could prejudice any investigation or place the child at further risk. In such cases, advice will be sought from the LADO.

PROMOTING AWARENESS

The School's curriculum and pastoral systems are designed to foster the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of all our pupils. All teaching staff play a vital role in this process, helping to ensure that all pupils relate well to one another and feel safe and comfortable within the school. We expect all the teaching and medical staff to lead by example and to play a full part in promoting an awareness that is appropriate to their age amongst all our pupils on issues relating to health, safety and well-being. All staff, including all non-teaching staff, have an important role in insisting that pupils always adhere to the standards of behaviour set out in our behaviour policy and in enforcing our anti-bullying policy.

Time is allocated in PSHE to discussions of what constitutes appropriate behaviour and on why bullying and lack of respect for others is never right. Assemblies, drama and RE lessons are used to promote tolerance and mutual respect and understanding.

All pupils know that there are adults to whom they can turn to if they are worried. If the school has concerns about a child there is always a recognised requirement for sensitive communication and designated staff members are aware of the need to avoid asking leading questions. Our support to pupils includes the following:

- All pupils may have access to a telephone helpline enabling them to call for support in private.
- We provide regular lessons to pupils on e-safety and ensure that all pupils understand and adhere to the school's guidelines in this area. For more details on cyber-bullying please refer to the school's anti-bullying policy and social media policy.

POSITION OF TRUST

Because of their knowledge, position and/or the authority invested in their role, all adults working with children and young people in education settings are in positions of trust in relation to the young people in their care. A relationship between a member of staff and a pupil cannot be a relationship between equals. There is potential for exploitation and harm of vulnerable young people and all members of staff have a responsibility to ensure that an unequal balance of power is not used for personal advantage or gratification.

Wherever possible, staff should avoid behaviour which might be misinterpreted by others, and report and record any incident with this potential. Staff should refer the school's Staff Handbook which also includes its Social Media Policy.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THIS POLICY

The school monitors and evaluates its safeguarding policy and procedures through the following activities:

- Governing body visits to the school;
- Senior leadership team discussion sessions with children and staff
- Pupil questionnaires using the annual online GHLL pupil survey
- Frequent scrutiny of attendance data
- Regular analysis of a range of risk assessments
- Regular analysis of appropriate provision for the fulfilment of other safeguarding responsibilities relevant to the school [e.g. sufficient account must be taken of the nature, age range and other significant features of the school, such as historical issues, in the provisions made for safeguarding].
- Frequent scrutiny of governing body meeting minutes
- Logs of bullying and/or racist behaviour incidents are reviewed regularly by the senior leadership team and the governing body
- Regular review of parental concerns and parental questionnaires
- Regular review of the use of pupil-specific leisure rooms and clubs at lunchtime and after school

Internal Contact Information

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Sheila Bradburn

E-mail:

sbradburn@hopelands.org.uk

Tel: 01453 822164

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)

Sonja Jones

E-mail: sjones@hopelands.org.uk

Tel: 01453 822164

Designated Safeguarding Governor (DSG)

Richard James

E-mail: rjames@hopelands.org.uk

Tel: 01453 822164

External Agency Contact Information

The school's points of contact for children who are the focus of concern are as follows:

Glos. Safeguarding Children Board (GSCB)

E-mail:

gscb@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Safeguarding Children Service:

01452 426565 (Formally CPU)

Emergency Duty Team:

01452 614194

Stroud (Social Services) Dept.:

01453 760500 (Office Hours)

Glos. Children & Family Helpdesk:
(Social Services Dept.)

01452 426565 (Office Hours)

01452 427359 (Fax No.)

E-mail:

childrenshelpdesk@gloucestershire.gov.uk

Local Authority Designated Officer for Allegations (LADO):

Jane Bee

Jane.Bee@gloucestershire.gov.uk

01452 426994 / 01452 426221 / 01452 583638

Extremism

Department for Education dedicated helpline for staff and governors.

020 7340 7264

counter-extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk

Gloucestershire Police:

0845 090 1234

Police CPU - Cheltenham: Safeguarding Children Service:

01242 261112

01452 452144

Safeguarding Children Manager:

01452 426003

Cheltenham Police Dept.:

01242 521321 (Out of Office Hours – they will connect you to a Duty Area CPO)

Radicalisation Officers:

Adam Large

adam.large@gloucestershire.pnn.police.uk

Matthew Norris

matthew.norris@gloucestershire.pnn.police.uk

Glos. Safeguarding Children Board

Shire Hall, GL1 2TP

Chair - Jo Grills

01452 425301

E-Mail: jo.grills@gloucestershire.gov.uk

GSCB: www.gscb.org.uk

SW Safeguarding CP Group: www.swcpp.org.uk

08456 404046 (Monday to Friday from 8am to 6pm)

Whistleblowing@ofsted.gov.uk

OFSTED Safeguarding Children

OFSTED EYFS (Registering Authority for the Early Years Register)

Piccadilly Gate, Store Street, Manchester M1 2WD

0300 1231231

E-mail: enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk

Disclosure & Barring Service (DBS):

PO Box 181, Darlington, DL1 9FA

0870 90 90 811

Tel for referrals: 01325 953 795

customerservices@db.s.gsi.gov.uk

Children's Rights Director

Office of the Children's Rights Director, Ofsted,

Dr. Roger Morgan

Aviation House, 125 Kingsway, London WC2B 6SE

0800 528 0731

www.rights4me.org

Children's Commissioner for England

This policy was adopted at a meeting of

Hopelands Preparatory School

Held on

August 2018

Date to be reviewed

June 2019

Signed on behalf of the senior management team



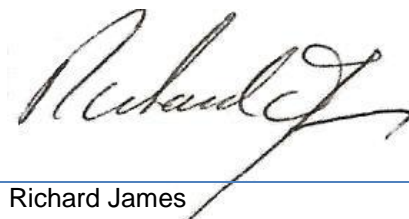
Name of signatory

Sheila Bradburn

Role of signatory

Head

Signed on behalf of the Governing Body



Name of signatory

Richard James

Role of signatory

Chair of Governors