

Our Lady Queen of Peace

Catholic High School



Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

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'In Christ We Grow

Striving for excellence through caring, sharing and achieving'.

**'I am the vine; you are the branches. Those who abide in me and I in them bear much fruit'
[John 15: 5]**

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1. Context and Rationale

School Context

Our Lady's is a mixed secondary school with a wide demographic, including all socio-economic profiles. However, the school does have a larger proportion of students in the lowest socio-economic profile. This provides a wide range of issues associated with poverty and poor living conditions. As a satellite town of the city of Liverpool, Skelmersdale is exposed to 'County Lines' drug activity and associated gangs and violence. This has had some impact on the school and community, with an increasing number of incidents of anti-social behaviour, gang related violence and drug taking. Post Covid, there has been an increase in students needing support with issues relating to their mental health and well-being and families experiencing domestic violence. Common safeguarding concerns raised in school have related to low mood and depression, stress and anxiety and self-harm.

The school liaises closely with various organisations from across the Lancashire partnership. This helps determine relevant training and information disseminated to governors, staff and students at strategic points in the year and enables the school to address incidents in the appropriate manner and with appropriate support, as they occur. The School Curriculum for Life Programme incorporates materials and lessons which impact on safeguarding our students and supporting them with the issues that affect them, such as health and wellbeing, and ensuring that they have the appropriate information to help them keep themselves and each other safe. School regularly liaises with parents, informing them of current issues, support available in school and other agencies that can provide support.

The school works alongside the police and participates in Operation Encompass. It also works with the Children, Family and Wellbeing Service and makes referrals to a range of agencies as part of its Early Help offer.

The school has a Senior Safeguarding team comprising of the DSL and two Back Up DSLs (All members of Senior Leadership Team). These are supported by a team of Heads of Year and Assistant Heads of Year who have enhanced training, the Attendance Team and the SENDCo. We also have a school chaplain. Throughout the policy, the term safeguarding team will be used when referring to issues related to safeguarding. The members of the team are all highly trained and the senior DSL trained staff are listed at the beginning of the policy.

All staff receive annual safeguarding training and safeguarding updates throughout the year. This includes how to report any concerns relating to students, using CPOMS, the electronic safeguarding system used by the school. When there is a safeguarding concern staff alert the safeguarding team to the concern, on CPOMS. When there is a serious or immediate concern staff speak directly to a member of the safeguarding team to ensure immediate actions are taken.

Rationale

Our Lady Queen of Peace fully recognises the contribution we can make to protect children from harm and to support and promote the welfare of all children who are pupils at our school. This policy applies to all stakeholders; this includes pupils, staff, parents, governors, volunteers, placement students and visitors.

This policy will give clear direction to all stakeholders about expectations and our legal and moral responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children at our school.

Our Lady Queen of Peace is committed to safeguarding and promoting the physical, mental and emotional welfare of every pupil. We implement a whole-school preventative approach to managing safeguarding concerns, ensuring that the wellbeing of pupils is at the forefront of all action taken. We recognise that **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 comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.

This policy sets out a clear and consistent framework for delivering this promise, in line with safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance. It will be achieved by:

- Ensuring that members of the governing board, the headteacher, staff and all stakeholders understand their responsibilities under safeguarding legislation and statutory guidance, are alert to the signs of child abuse, and know to refer concerns to the DSL. In addition, to ensure that staff are aware that ANYONE can make a referral and understand professional challenge.
- Teaching pupils how to keep safe and recognise behaviour that is unacceptable.
- Identifying and making provision for any pupil that has been subject to, or is at risk of, abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
- Creating a culture of safer recruitment by adopting procedures that help deter, reject or identify people who might pose a risk to children.
- Endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued; where the voice of the child is listened to and is paramount.
- Where it is believed that a child is at risk of or is suffering significant harm, the school will follow the procedures set out by our local Lancashire Safeguarding Children Partnership arrangements. [Reporting & Support - Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership \(safeguardingpartnership.org.uk\)](https://safeguardingpartnership.org.uk)
- The school will have due regard to Lancashire Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership (CSAP) Procedures Manual. https://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/contents.html#ind_cases

2. Definitions

The terms “**children**” and “**child**” refer to anyone under the age of 18.

The purpose of this safeguarding policy is to ensure every pupil at Our Lady Queen of Peace is safe and protected from harm. The Department for Education (DfE) ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ (September 2026), states safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:

- Providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge
- protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online
- preventing the impairment of children’s mental and physical health or development
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as **child-on-child abuse** and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to) bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; upskirting; initiating/hazing type violence and rituals; abuse in intimate personal relationships between children; consensual or non-consensual sharing of nudes or semi-nude images or videos, or causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent.

For the purposes of this policy, “**sexual violence**” refers to the following offences as defined under the Sexual Offences Act 2003:

- **Rape:** A person (A) commits an offence of rape if they intentionally penetrate the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with their penis, B does not consent to the penetration, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Assault by penetration:** A person (A) commits an offence if they intentionally penetrate the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of their body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Sexual assault:** A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if they intentionally touch another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.
- **Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent:** A person (A) commits an offence if they intentionally cause another person (B) to engage in an activity, the activity is sexual, B does not consent to engaging in the activity, and A does not reasonably believe that B consents. This could include forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party.

For the purposes of this policy, “**sexual harassment**” refers to unwanted conduct of a sexual nature that occurs online or offline, inside or outside of school. Sexual harassment is likely to violate a pupil’s dignity, make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated, and create a hostile, offensive, or sexualised environment. If left unchallenged, sexual harassment can create an atmosphere that normalises inappropriate behaviour and may lead to sexual violence. Sexual harassment can include, but is not limited to:

- Sexual comments, such as sexual stories, lewd comments, sexual remarks about clothes and appearance, and sexualised name-calling.
- Sexual “jokes” and taunting.
- Physical behaviour, such as deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes, and displaying images of a sexual nature.
- Online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence. This includes:
 - The consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos.
 - Sharing unwanted explicit content.
 - Upskirting.
 - Sexualised online bullying.
 - Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media.
 - Sexual exploitation, coercion, and threats.

Upskirting refers to the act, as identified in the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, of taking a picture or video under another person’s clothing, without their knowledge or consent, with the intention of viewing that person’s genitals or buttocks, with or without clothing, to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Upskirting is a criminal offence. Anyone, including pupils and staff, of any gender can be a victim of upskirting.

Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos, colloquially known as “**sexting**” and “**youth produced imagery**”, is defined as the sharing between pupils of sexually explicit content, including indecent imagery. This definition does not cover children under the age of 18 sharing adult pornography or exchanging messages that do not contain sexual images.

Indecent imagery is defined as an image which meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Nude or semi-nude sexual posing
- A child touching themselves in a sexual way
- Any sexual activity involving a child

- Someone hurting a child sexually
- Sexual activity that involves animals.

“Deep fakes” and “deep nudes” refer to digitally manipulated and AI-generated nudes and semi-nudes.

Consent is defined as having the freedom and capacity to choose to engage in sexual activity. Consent may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another and can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. A person only consents to a sexual activity if they agree by choice to that activity and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice. Children under the age of 13 can never consent to any sexual activity. The age of consent is 16.

3. Law and Guidance

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation, statutory and non-statutory guidance including, but not limited to:

Legislation

- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- The Education (School Teachers’ Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)
- Education Act 2002
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by the Serious Crime Act 2015)
- Apprenticeships, Children and Learning Act 2009
- Equality Act 2010
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)
- Data Protection Act 2018
- Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019
- Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- Marriage and Civil Partnership (Minimum Age) Act 2022
- Victims and Prisoners Act 2024
- Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025 (Martyn’s Law)
- Crime and Policing Act 2026
- Children’s Wellbeing and Schools Act 2026

Statutory guidance

- HM Government (2020) ‘Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation’
- HM Government (2013) ‘Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of Forced Marriage’
- HM Government (2021) ‘Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism’
- HM Government (2021) ‘Channel Duty Guidance: Protecting people vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism’

- Home Office and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (2023) 'Multi-agency statutory guidance for dealing with forced marriage and Multi-agency practice guidelines: Handling cases of forced marriage'
- DfE (2026) 'Keeping children safe in education'
- DfE (2023) 'Working Together to Safeguard Children'
- Home Office (2022) 'Domestic Abuse guidance'
- DfE (2023) 'The Prevent Duty Guidance'
- DfE (2018) 'Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006'
- DfE (2024) 'Working together to improve school attendance'

Non-statutory guidance

- DfE (2015) 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused'
 - DfE (2024) 'Information sharing'
 - DfE (2024) 'Academy Trust governance'
 - DfE (2017) 'Child sexual exploitation'
 - DfE (2024) 'Recruit teachers from overseas'
 - DfE (2024) 'Behaviour in schools'
 - DfE (2021) 'Teachers' Standards'
 - DfE (2024) 'Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges'
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- Department of Health and Social Care (2024) 'Virginity testing and hymenoplasty: multi-agency guidance'
 - DfE (2024) 'Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people'

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- School Attendance Policy
- Anti-Bullying Policy (including Child-on-Child abuse)
- Online Safety Policy
- Data Protection Policy
- Safer Recruitment and Selection of School Staff Guide
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Allegations of Abuse Against Staff (follow DfE's guidance – Keeping Children Safe in Education)
- Staff Code of Conduct / Staff handbook
- Behaviour / Relationships Policy
- Supporting pupils with medical conditions policy
- Low-level Safeguarding Concerns Policy
- Complaints Policy

4. Roles and responsibilities

All staff have a responsibility to:

- Consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the pupil with a **child-centred approach**
- Contribute to, and maintain a **high safeguarding ethos** within the setting, with safeguarding pupils at the forefront of practice, at all times

- Ensure ALL children have opportunities to communicate and know that they are **listened to and understood**
- Contribute to **providing a curriculum** which will equip all children with the skills to keep themselves safe and develop an attitude which will enable them to enter adulthood successfully and reach their full potential
- Establish effective, supportive, and **positive relationships** with parents, carers, pupils and other professionals
- Maintain an attitude of '**it could happen here**' where safeguarding is concerned
- Be proactive to provide a **safe and secure environment** in which pupils can learn
- Be prepared to **identify** pupils or families who may benefit from **early help**
- Be aware of the **school's individual procedures** that support safeguarding, including all policies, internal reporting procedures, information and engage with training provided
- Be aware of the role and **identity of the DSL** and deputy DSLs and seek them for advice if required
- Undertake **safeguarding training**, including online safety training, during induction and subsequently on a regular basis (at least annually), (which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of the expectations and responsibilities **relating to filtering and monitoring**) including receiving bulletins, emails and briefings. Staff should undertake **Prevent awareness training** at least every two years
- Be aware of the **local early help, family help and vulnerability process** and understand their role in it.
- Be aware of, and understand, the process for making referrals to Children's Social Care, understanding that **anyone can make a referral**.
- Understand how to make a referral to CSC and/or the police immediately, if at any point there is **a risk of immediate serious harm to a child**
- Be aware of and **understand the procedure to follow** in the event that a child confides they are being abused, exploited or neglected, in a timely manner
- Maintain appropriate **levels of confidentiality** when dealing with individual cases
- **Reassure victims** that they are being taken seriously, that they will be supported, and that they will be kept safe.
- Be aware of **safeguarding issues** that can put pupils at risk of harm.
- **Be aware of behaviours linked to safeguarding issues** such as drug-taking, alcohol misuse, deliberately missing education, sharing indecent images, extremist behaviours and other signs that pupils may be at risk of harm
- Be fully aware of the importance of **mental health in relation to safeguarding** and that all staff should also be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- Be aware that **a pupil may not feel ready** or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited or neglected, and/or may not recognise their experiences as harmful.
- Avoid victim-blaming attitudes, and challenge it in a professional way if it occurs.
- Understand the process for reporting **concerns over staff or adult conduct or behaviours**.
- All staff will be aware of the indicators of abuse, neglect and exploitation and will understand that children can be at risk of harm both inside and outside of the school and home, and online. Staff will also be aware that pupils can be affected by seeing, hearing or experiencing the effects of abuse.

Teachers, including the headteacher, have a responsibility to:

- Safeguard pupils' wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties, as outlined in the '**Teachers' Standards**'
- Report, by law, any disclosures of FGM to the police.

The governing body has a duty to:

- Take **strategic leadership responsibility** for the school's safeguarding arrangements
- Ensure that the school **complies with its duties** under the above child protection and safeguarding legislation
- Ensure that all governors receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training. This should equip them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge to test and assure themselves that the safeguarding policies and procedures in place are effective. Their training should be regularly updated."
- Ensure that staff **read, understand and follow** part one and Annex B of KCSIE September 2026.
- Ensure a **named Governor takes leadership responsibility** for safeguarding arrangements and receives appropriate training in the management of safeguarding
- Attend **Prevent training** at least every two years
- Appoint an appropriate member of staff from the SLT to the **role of DSL** and one or more deputy DSLs to provide support. Ensure that they are trained to the same standard as the DSL ensuring that the roles are explicit in their job description(s). Ensure the provision of appropriate support, funding, training, resources, and time to carry out their role effectively.
- Support and monitor a **whole-school approach to safeguarding**; this includes ensuring that safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and **ethos** remains consistently high
- Ensure **systems are in place so that children to confidently report abuse**, knowing that their concerns will be treated seriously, and they can safely express their views and give feedback; these systems will be well-promoted, easily understood, and easily accessible. Ensure that the **voice of the child** is heard and acted upon.
- Ensure **effective and appropriate policies** and procedures are in place
- Make sure that **pupils are taught about safeguarding**, that safeguarding is embedded with the curriculum, including protection against dangers online (including when they are online at home), through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum
- Adhere to statutory responsibilities by conducting **pre-employment checks on staff** who work with children, following safer recruitment protocol.
- Ensure the school has **clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems in pupils**, including clear routes to escalate concerns and clear referral and accountability systems
- Ensure that at least one person on any recruitment panel has undertaken **safer recruitment training**
- Ensure that **all staff receive relevant safeguarding and child protection training** updates, including online safety and expectations and responsibilities relating to filtering and monitoring systems e.g. emails, as required, but at least annually, including a thorough induction
- Confirm that there are transparent procedures in place to handle **allegations against staff**, supply staff, volunteers and contractors, including when the school premises are let out to a third party

- Confirm that there are **procedures in place to make a referral to the DBS** and the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA), where appropriate, if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns or would have been had they not resigned.
- Ensure that appropriate disciplinary procedures are in place, as well as **policies pertaining to the behaviour of pupils and staff**
- Ensure that **procedures are in place to eliminate unlawful discrimination**, harassment and victimisation, including those in relation to child-on-child abuse.
- Appoint a **designated teacher to promote the educational achievement of CLA** and ensure that this person has undergone appropriate training
- Ensure that the **appropriate level of recruitment checks** are completed on Governors
- Create a culture where **staff are confident to challenge** senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns or lack of action taken
- Understand that online safeguarding is an interrelated and running theme through safeguarding practice. Ensure that **children are safe online** by ensuring that **appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place** and regularly review their effectiveness, understanding those children that are potentially at greater risk of harm, along with the proportionality of costs versus safeguarding risks.
- Put in place appropriate safeguarding responses for pupils who become absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions and/or for prolonged periods, to help identify any risk of abuse, neglect or exploitation and prevent the risk of escalation in the future
- Ensure staff in school are aware of, and policies are personalised to reflect, an understanding of specific issues such as **child-on-child abuse** and safeguarding children with disabilities and special educational needs
- Partake and complete the **S175/175 audit tool** on a two yearly cycle (at least) as directed by the Local Authority
- Be aware of their obligations under the **Human Rights Act 1998**, the Equality Act 2010 (including the Public Sector Equality Duty), and the local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements.
- Ensure there is an effective early help procedure and ensure all staff understand the procedure and their role in it.
- Ensure that all practice and procedures operate with the best interests of the child at the centre with a **firm child centred approach**.
- Ensure that the school contributes to multi-agency working in line with the statutory guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023'.

The DSL has a duty to:

- The designated safeguarding lead should take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place, ensuring their effectiveness) whilst creating a culture of safeguarding throughout the setting, continually raising the profile of safeguarding
- Provide **advice, support and expertise to other staff** on child welfare, safeguarding and child protection matters.
- **Take part in strategy discussions**, inter-agency meetings and Child Protection Conferences and/or support other staff to do so.
- **Contribute to the** assessment of children, and/or support other staff to do so

- Ensure that all staff receive appropriate safeguarding training at induction, including online safety and expectations and responsibilities relating to filtering and monitoring. This updated regularly, at least annually
- **Be available** during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns
- Arrange, alongside the school, adequate and **appropriate cover** for any activities outside of school hours or terms.
- Refer cases:
 - To CSC where abuse and neglect are suspected, and support staff who make referrals CSC
 - To the Channel programme where radicalisation concerns arise, and support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme
 - To the DBS where a person is dismissed or has left due to harm, or risk of harm, to a child.
 - To the police where a crime may have been committed, in line with the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) guidance.
- Act as a **point of contact** with the multi-agency partners
- Ensure **effective communication** and information sharing (when appropriate) between Deputy DSL's/ Pastoral Team/ SLT/Governance/ Head teacher/Staff
- Liaise with staff when deciding whether to make a referral by **liaising with relevant agencies** so that children's needs are considered holistically
- Liaise with the **senior mental health lead** and, where available, the Mental Health Support Team, where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health.
- Promote **supportive engagement with parents** in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances
- Work with relevant staff, **taking lead responsibility for promoting educational outcomes** for children, by understanding the lasting impact that adversity and trauma can have on children's behaviour, mental health and wellbeing, knowing the safeguarding and child protection issues that children in need are experiencing, or have experienced, and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on their attendance, engagement and achievement at school. This includes:
 - Ensuring that the school knows which pupils have or had a social worker
 - Understanding the academic progress and attainment of these pupils
 - Maintaining a culture of high aspirations for these pupils
 - Supporting teachers to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help these pupils reach their potential
- Ensure that **child protection files are kept updated** and secure, monitoring the quality and accuracy of logs
- Ensure that a pupil's child protection **file is transferred** as soon as possible, and within five days, when transferring to a new school, and consider any additional information that should be shared to support a child's journey
- Ensure **all stakeholders understand the Child Protection Policy**, Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026 statutory guidance and internal procedures to report any concerns are transparent and understood by all. Ensure this information is given in **induction** and at regular intervals/ training
- Work with the governing board to ensure the school's Child Protection and **Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually**, and the procedures are updated and reviewed regularly
- Undergo **DSL initial training**, and update this training with refresher training at least every two years to remain compliant.
- Ensure opportunities for **further training** and opportunities for upskilling are taken

- Have due regard to the [PACE Code C 2023](#) in regards to the role of an appropriate adult
- Encourage a culture of listening to children promoting **the voice of the child**
- **Recognise the importance of information sharing**, including within school, with other schools and with the safeguarding partners and other agencies by understanding relevant data protection legislation and regulations, especially the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK GDPR
- Undertake **Prevent** awareness training (at least) every two years
- Be provided with appropriate support and **supervision** in order to carry out the role safely and effectively
- Liaise with the Local Authority Personal Advisors for any Care Leavers.
- Have due regard to Appendix C of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026– 'The Role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead'

Our Lady Queen of Peace recognises that Deputy DSL's must be trained to same standard as the DSL.

The designated teacher has a responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of CLA and previously CLA (PLAC), and for children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who were adopted from state care outside England and Wales. In our setting, this is Mr G. Diamond.

5. Training and Induction

Our Lady Queen of Peace recognises the importance of ongoing staff training and development to keep staff aware of emerging issues and keeping the ethos of safeguarding high. Everybody has a role to play in safeguarding our children and we strive to ensure all staff are well informed and know what to do if they have any concerns. Staff members, governors and volunteers will undergo safeguarding and child protection training at induction, which will be updated on a regular basis and/or whenever there is a change in legislation.

The induction training will cover:

- The Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- The Child-On-Child Abuse procedures
- The Staff Code of Conduct
- Part one and Annex B of 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE 2026)
- The Behaviour Policy
- The School Attendance Policy, including the safeguarding response to children who have unexplained absences or go missing from education
- Appropriate child protection and safeguarding training, including online safety training
- Information about the role and identity of the DSL and deputy DSL(s)
- How to record concerns in your setting.

Records will be kept of all inductions

Following induction, Our Lady Queen of Peace recognises the need to ensure continual, effective training to staff and other stakeholders. We will ensure:-

- ALL staff, Governors and volunteers will receive Safeguarding Training (at least) annually
- The DSL/s will provide ALL staff, volunteers and governors with regular safeguarding updates

- ALL staff, volunteers and governors will read and show an understanding of any updates that are provided
- DSLs will attend DSL training every 2 years and update their knowledge, skills and understanding of relevant safeguarding issues on a regular basis
- The DSL, along with Governors and all staff will undertake Prevent awareness training (at least) every two years
- That at least one person on any recruitment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training
- ALL staff, volunteers and governors will undertake any additional specialised training on matters such as Child Sexual Exploitation, Prevent, Child-on-Child abuse, Online Safety, FGM etc as is deemed necessary by the SLT/DSL and that is particularly relevant to the context and needs of the setting
- Any staff member will discuss any specific training requirements or gaps in knowledge or understanding with the DSL/s
- Staff will receive opportunities to contribute towards and inform the safeguarding arrangements in the school
- Detailed records will be held of staff safeguarding training and ensure that no training becomes out of date.

6. Multi-Agency Working

The school contributes to multi-agency working as part of its statutory duty. The school is aware of and will follow the local safeguarding arrangements. Further details on www.safeguardingpartnership.org.uk

The school will be fully engaged, involved, and share information with local safeguarding arrangements. Once the school is named as a relevant agency by local safeguarding partners, it will follow its statutory duty to cooperate with the published arrangements in the same way as other relevant agencies.

The school will work with Children & Family Well – Being Team, CSC, the Police, Health services and other relevant partners and agencies for the benefit of families and children ensuring contribution to multi-agency plans to provide additional support.

Where a need for family help is identified, the school will allow access for CSC from the host LA and, where appropriate, a placing LA, for that LA to conduct (or consider whether to conduct) a section 17 or 47 assessment.

Our Lady Queen of Peace also recognises the particular importance of inter-agency working in identifying and preventing CSE and CCE.

Information Sharing and Information Sharing Duty

The school recognises that timely, accurate and proportionate information sharing is essential for effective safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. The school will have due regard to Keeping Children Safe in Education, Working Together to Safeguard Children and relevant information sharing guidance.

Governing Body, leaders and staff should be aware that the UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 **do not prevent the sharing of information where this is necessary to safeguard and promote the welfare of children**. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and protect children.

Staff will share information with relevant professionals and agencies in accordance with safeguarding responsibilities, local procedures and statutory guidance. Where there are concerns about a child's safety, welfare or wellbeing, staff will act promptly and share information appropriately.

If staff are uncertain about whether information should be shared, they should seek advice from the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or a Deputy DSL. The school recognises that, in many circumstances, consent is not required to share information to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child.

The school will ensure that staff receive appropriate information sharing guidance and training as part of safeguarding induction and ongoing safeguarding updates.

7. Early Help, Family Help and Vulnerability

Early help means providing support as soon as the need emerges, at any point in a child's life. Staff at Our Lady Queen of Peace recognise that any professional can provide early help. Any pupil or family may benefit from early help, but staff will be alert to the potential need specifically for early help for pupils who:

- Are disabled, have certain health conditions, or have specific additional needs
- Have SEND, regardless of whether they have a statutory EHC plan
- Have mental health needs
- Are young carers.
- Show signs of being drawn into anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines
- Are frequently missing or going missing from care or from home
- Are at risk of modern slavery, trafficking, or sexual or criminal exploitation
- Are at risk of being radicalised
- Is misusing drugs or alcohol
- Have family members in custody, or are affected by parental offending
- Are in a family circumstance presenting challenges for them, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health problems, or domestic abuse
- Have returned home to their family from care
- Are at risk of HBA, such as FGM or forced marriage.
- Are privately fostered.
- Are displaying harmful sexual behaviours which may pose a risk to other children and themselves
- Are persistently absent from education, including persistent absences for part of the school day, or not in receipt of full-time education.
- Show any other early signs of abuse, neglect any other identified reason not listed above that requires extra support or intervention to improve outcomes for families and children
- Have experienced multiple suspensions and are at risk of, or have been, permanently excluded from school, alternative provision or a PRU.
- Have experienced bereavement.
- Viewing problematic or inappropriate online content or developing inappropriate relationships online.

The DSL, Attendance Improvement Worker, PSAs will take the lead where early help is appropriate and consent has been gained. This includes liaising with other agencies and setting

up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate. The local early help/family help process will be followed as required to help provide the right, effective support at the right time.

[Early Help Assessment - information for professionals - Lancashire County Council](#)

Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment, in some cases acting as the lead practitioner. Any such cases will be kept under constant review assessing the impact of the support.

We therefore ensure that:

- All staff and volunteers can identify the risk factors that indicate a family or pupil may benefit from Early Help and Family Help and can follow school procedures to share this with the DSL
- DSLs or PSAs will undertake a Family Early Help Assessment, when appropriate, to identify what Early and Family Help is required
- DSLs and PSAs will signpost and refer to appropriate support agencies
- DSLs / PSAs will lead on TAF meetings where it is appropriate for them to do so
- DSLs / PSAs will follow the local safeguarding processes and refer to **Working Well with Children and Families in Lancashire** guidance using the Continuum of Need.

8. Abuse and neglect

Abuse is defined as a form of maltreatment of a child which involves inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing the ill treatment of others – this can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse. Children may be abused in a family, institutional or community setting by those known to them or by others, e.g. via the internet. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by one or multiple adults or other children.

Physical abuse is defined as a form of abuse which may involve actions such as hitting, shaking, throwing, biting, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical abuse can also be caused when a parent fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. Staff are aware of Female Genital Mutilation, a form of Physical abuse.

Emotional abuse is defined as the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. This may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless, unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child the opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them, 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children, such as interactions that are beyond their developmental capability, overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. **It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another.** It may involve serious bullying, including cyberbullying, causing the child to frequently 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, but it may also occur alone.

Sexual abuse is defined as abuse that involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, and regardless of whether the child is aware of what is happening. This may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration, or non-penetrative acts, such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. It may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can be perpetrated by people of any gender and age. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse.

Neglect is defined as the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in serious impairment of a child's health or development. This may involve a parent or carer failing to provide a child with adequate food, clothing or shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); failing to protect a child from physical or emotional harm or danger; failing to ensure adequate supervision (including through the use of inappropriate caregivers); or failing to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

- All staff will be aware of the indicators of abuse and neglect and be vigilant and always raise concerns with the DSL. All staff, especially the DSL and deputy DSL(s), will be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with contextual factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of these environments; this includes being aware that pupils can at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families (extra-familial harms.)
- All staff will be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues, including online abuse, cyberbullying, radicalisation and the sharing of indecent images.
- ALL staff understand that children who perpetrate abuse or display harmful behaviour should be treated as victims first and foremost and supported in the same way a victim of abuse would be supported - Risk Assessments will be undertaken where a child's behaviour poses a risk to others, themselves or the environment.
- ALL staff and volunteers understand that there are specific and emerging ways in which children can be abused and are aware of these specific issues, reporting any concerns, in the appropriate manner to the DSL.

Specific issues include (but are not limited to):

9. Domestic abuse

In line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, **domestic abuse** is defined as abusive behaviour of a person towards another person where both are aged 16 or over and are personally connected. **Abusive behaviour** includes physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, or another form of abuse.

The school will recognise the serious, long lasting emotional impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of domestic abuse. All staff will be aware of the signs of domestic abuse and follow the appropriate safeguarding procedures where concerns arise.

Our Lady Queen of Peace has a commitment to Operation Encompass, the information sharing agreement between police and school settings following police involvement in an incident of domestic abuse, or other potential crimes, and informing all stakeholders of the initiative.

The lead person for Operation Encompass is Mrs S. Evans www.operationencompass.org

10. Homelessness

The DSL and deputy DSL(s) are aware of the contact details and referral routes into the Local Housing Authority so that concerns and support over homelessness can be raised as early as possible. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include:

- Household debt
- Rent arrears
- Domestic abuse
- Anti-social behaviour
- Any mention of a family moving home because “they have to” or frequent moves.

Referrals to the Local Housing Authority do not replace referrals to CSC where a child is being harmed or at risk of harm. For 16- and 17-year-olds, homelessness may not be family-based and referrals to CSC will be made as necessary where concerns are raised.

11. Children absent from school

Staff will be aware a child being absent from school is a potential indicator of abuse or neglect and, as such, these pupils are particularly at risk of being victims of harm, sexual and criminal exploitation, female genital mutilation, honour or faith-based abuse or risk of forced marriage, or radicalisation. It may also indicate mental health problems and risk of substance abuse.

All staff have a responsibility to remain vigilant and monitor pupil attendance. Any concerns regarding persistent, repeated, or unexplained absence must be reported to the DSL without delay. Appropriate action will be taken in accordance with the school's Attendance Policy and safeguarding procedures.

The school's Senior Attendance Champion is Mrs M Henshaw who will monitor daily attendance, identify unexplained absences and emerging patterns of concern, and work with relevant staff to secure regular attendance. Where safeguarding concerns are identified or suspected, these will be shared promptly with the DSL. The DSL will ensure that attendance is considered as part of any safeguarding assessment, that appropriate interventions are implemented, and that attendance concerns are managed in accordance with safeguarding procedures and the school's Attendance Policy.

Where attendance does not improve despite appropriate early help and intervention, the school will work with the Local Authority, Attendance Team and other relevant agencies, following local escalation procedures and Lancashire County Council's Working Well with Children and Families Threshold Guidance, to ensure that children and families receive the right help at the right time.

All staff will receive regular safeguarding and attendance training to help them understand the links between attendance, welfare and safeguarding, recognise the potential indicators of abuse, neglect, exploitation and harm, and understand their responsibilities for reporting concerns in line with the school's safeguarding procedures and the principles outlined in Working Together to Improve School Attendance.

The school recognises that improving attendance is a shared responsibility and will work collaboratively with children, families, the Local Authority and partner agencies to promote good attendance and address barriers to education.

In line with statutory guidance, the school and college will, wherever reasonably possible, **hold more than one emergency contact number for each pupil / student**. This supports effective safeguarding and welfare arrangements and helps ensure that a responsible adult can be contacted promptly where a child is absent or there are concerns about their safety or wellbeing.

Where a pupil's absence is unexplained, the school will take reasonable steps to establish their whereabouts and welfare, including attempting to contact all available emergency contacts. When concerns about a child's safety, welfare or whereabouts remain, the school may

undertake a home visit as part of its safeguarding response. Home visits may be unannounced where this is considered necessary to establish that the child is safe and well.

If the school is unable to establish contact with the child or family, or if there are concerns that a child may be at risk of harm, appropriate action will be taken in accordance with safeguarding procedures. This may include requesting a welfare check from the police and/or making a referral to Children's Social Care where there are concerns about a child's safety or welfare.

School will follow local guidance when children go missing from care, home and education:
Children Missing from Care, Home and Education

12. Children attending an approved educational activity

An approved educational activity is where a pupil is attending another school at which they are registered or taking part in off-site activity such as field trips, educational visits, work experience or unregistered alternative provision.

Pupils can only be recorded as attending an off-site activity if it is approved by the school, of an educational nature and supervised by someone authorised by the school. Ultimately, school are responsible for the safeguarding and welfare of pupils taking part in an off-site educational activity so it would be reasonable to expect that the school would only authorise someone who was answerable to the school to supervise an activity. Such activities include:

- Attending a place other than the school
- Participating in a supervised sporting activity
- Educational visit or trip
- Work experience.

All relevant school policies continue to apply throughout any approved educational activity. Any activity which is approved will be risk assessed (where relevant) and school will ensure that attendance at any activity is monitored and robust communication is agreed with the provider/accompanying adults.

Remote education is not considered an approved educational activity. As set out in the DfE's guidance on '[Providing remote education](#)', pupils who are absent from school and receiving remote education will be recorded as absent using the most appropriate absence code. School will monitor and record a pupil's engagement with remote education, but this is not formally tracked in the attendance register.

13. Child Criminal exploitation (CCE)

Child criminal exploitation is defined as a form of abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in criminal activity, for any of the following reasons:

- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
- For the financial advantage or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator
- Through violence or the threat of violence (this could be online or through technology)

Specific forms of CCE can include:

- Being forced or manipulated into transporting drugs or money through county lines.
- Working in cannabis factories.

- Shoplifting or pickpocketing.
- Committing vehicle crime.
- Committing, or threatening to commit, serious violence to others.

The school will recognise that pupils involved in CCE are victims themselves, regardless of whether they have committed crimes, and even if the criminal activity appears consensual. The school will also recognise that pupils of **any gender** are at risk of CCE.

School staff will be aware of the indicators that a pupil is the victim of CCE, including:

- Associating with other children involved in exploitation
- Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing
- Misusing drugs or alcohol
- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late
- Regularly missing school or education
- Appearing with unexplained gifts, money or new possessions.

Criminal exploitation of children can include **County Lines**. This is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or criminal networks / gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money into one or more areas. Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked or the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the [National Referral Mechanism](#) should be considered in addition to normal safeguarding procedures. School would liaise with a 'First responder Organisation' as details in part 4 of the guidance, to support and request a referral to the NRM.

As well as the general indicators for CCE, school staff will be aware of the specific indicators that a pupil may be involved in county lines, including:

- Going missing and subsequently being found in areas away from their home.
- Having been the victim or perpetrator of serious violence, e.g. knife crime.
- Receiving requests for drugs via a phone line, moving drugs, collecting money
- Being found in accommodation they have no connection
- Owing a 'debt bond' to their exploiters
- Having their bank account used to facilitate drug dealing.

14. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child Sexual Exploitation is defined as a form of sexual abuse where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity, for any of the following reasons:

- In exchange for something the victim needs or wants
- For the financial advantage, increased status or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator
- Through violence or the threat of violence, this could be online or through technology.

The school will recognise that CSE can occur over time or be a one-off occurrence, and may happen without the pupil's immediate knowledge, e.g. through others sharing videos or images of them on social media. The school will recognise that CSE can affect any pupil who has been coerced into engaging in sexual activities, even if the activity appears consensual; this includes pupils aged 16 and above who can legally consent to sexual activity. The school will also recognise that pupils may not realise they are being exploited and they believe they are in a genuine romantic relationship.

School staff will be aware of the key indicators that a pupil is the victim of CSE, including:

- Appearing with unexplained gifts, money or new possessions.
- Associating with other children involved in exploitation.
- Suffering from changes in emotional wellbeing.
- Misusing drugs or alcohol.
- Going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late.
- Regularly missing school or education or not taking part.
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends.
- Suffering from sexually transmitted infections.
- Displaying sexual behaviours beyond expected sexual development.
- Becoming pregnant.

All staff will consider the language and terms used when raising concerns and providing ongoing support to pupils who have experienced abuse through exploitation to ensure victims are not unintentionally blamed or seen as active participants in their own abuse.

Where CSE, or the risk of it, is suspected, staff will discuss the case with the DSL. If after discussion a concern remains, local safeguarding procedures will be triggered.

15. Concealed and Denied pregnancy

A concealed pregnancy is when a woman knows she is pregnant but does not tell anyone; or when she tells a professional but conceals the fact that she is not accessing antenatal care; or when she tells another person or persons and together they conceal the fact from all agencies. A denied pregnancy is when an expectant mother is unaware of or unable to accept the existence of her pregnancy. Physical changes to the body may not be present or be misconstrued; they may be intellectually aware of the pregnancy but continue to think, feel and behave as though they were not pregnant. There may be a number of reasons why a pregnancy is concealed or denied, including, but not limited to; fear of stigma or shame, in cases of rape, sexual or domestic abuse, forced or sham marriage, in cases of rape, sexual or domestic abuse, forced or sham marriage, fear of a child being removed or asylum seekers and illegal immigrants who may be reluctant to come to the attention of authorities. In some cases the woman may be truly unaware that she is pregnant. In some cases an expectant mother may be in denial of her pregnancy.

Where there is a suspicion of a concealed or denied pregnancy, the school will follow the procedures set out by our local Safeguarding Children Partnership arrangements.

[Blackburn with Darwen, Blackpool and Lancashire Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership \(proceduresonline.com\)](https://www.blackburnwithdarwen.gov.uk/childrens-safeguarding-assurance-partnership-proceduresonline.com)

Further training is available for staff regarding concealed or denied pregnancy

[Concealed-and-Denied-Pregnancy-2020-7MB.pdf \(lancshiresafeguarding.org.uk\)](https://www.lancshiresafeguarding.org.uk/Concealed-and-Denied-Pregnancy-2020-7MB.pdf)

16. Modern slavery

Modern slavery encompasses human trafficking and slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can include CCE, CSE, and other forms of exploitation.

All staff will be aware of and alert to the signs that a pupil may be the victim of modern slavery. Staff will also be aware of the support available to victims of modern slavery and how to refer them to the [National Referral Mechanism](https://www.referralmechanism.org.uk). (From The Modern Slavery Act 2015, Section 52) The public authority bears this obligation where it has 'reasonable grounds to believe that a person may be a victim of slavery or human trafficking': School would liaise with a 'First responder Organisation' as details in part 4 of the guidance, to support and request a referral to the NRM.

17. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is defined as all procedures involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

All staff will be alert to the possibility of a pupil being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM. If staff are worried about someone who is at risk of FGM or who has been a victim of FGM, they are required to share this information with CSC and/or the police. The school's procedures relating to managing cases of FGM and protecting pupils will reflect multi-agency working arrangements.

As outlined in Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015), teachers are **legally required** to report to the police any discovery, whether through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence, of FGM on a pupil under the age of 18. Teachers failing to report such cases may face disciplinary action. Teachers will not examine pupils, and so it is rare that they will see any visual evidence, but they must personally report to the police where an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has a good reason not to, they should also consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve CSC as appropriate. **NB:** This does not apply to any suspected or at-risk cases, nor if the individual is over the age of 18. In such cases, local safeguarding procedures will be followed.

All staff will be aware of the indicators that pupils may be at risk of FGM. While some individual indicators they may not indicate risk, the presence of two or more indicators could signal a risk to the pupil. It is important to note that the pupil may not yet be aware of the practice or that it may be conducted on them, so staff will be sensitive when broaching the subject.

Indicators that a pupil may be at heightened risk of undergoing FGM include:

- The socio-economic position of the family and their level of integration into UK society
- The pupil coming from a community known to adopt FGM
- Any girl with a mother or sister who has been subjected to FGM
- Any girl withdrawn from PSHE
- Travel abroad or a long holiday with relatives to a country known to practise FGM.

FGM is included in the definition of **'honour-based' abuse (HBA)** which involves crimes that have been committed to defend the honour of the family and/or community. All forms of HBA are forms of abuse and will be treated and escalated as such. Staff will be alert to the signs of HBA, including concerns that a child is at risk of HBA, or has already suffered from HBA, and will consult with the DSL who will activate local safeguarding procedures if concerns arise.

18. Forced marriage

Forced marriage is defined as a marriage that is 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 the marriage. Threats can be physical, emotional, or psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent, e.g. due to some forms of SEND. Forced marriage is a crime in the UK and a form of HBA.

Staff who have any concerns regarding a pupil who may have undergone, is currently undergoing, or is at risk of forced marriage will speak to the DSL and local safeguarding procedures will be followed – this could include referral to CSC, the police or the Forced Marriage Unit. It will be made clear to staff members that they should not approach the pupil's family or those with influence in the community, without the express consent of the pupil, as this will alert them to the concerns and may place the pupil in further danger.

19. Extremism & Radicalisation

For the purposes of this policy, “extremism” is defined by the government as the promotion or advancement of an ideology based on violence, hatred or intolerance, that aims to:

1. negate or destroy the fundamental rights and freedoms of others; or
2. undermine, overturn or replace the UK’s system of liberal parliamentary democracy and democratic rights; or
3. intentionally create a permissive environment for others to achieve the results in (1) or (2)

For the purposes of this policy, “radicalisation” refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

For the purposes of this policy, “terrorism” refers to an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person or people, serious damage to property, or seriously interferes with or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat of these actions must be designed to influence the government or intimidate the public, and be made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

Protecting pupils from the risk of radicalisation is part of the school’s wider safeguarding duties. The school will actively assess the risk of pupils being radicalised and drawn into extremism and/or terrorism. Staff will be alert to changes in pupils’ behaviour which could indicate that they may need help or protection. Staff will use their professional judgement to identify pupils who may be at risk of radicalisation and act appropriately, which may include contacting the DSL or making a Prevent referral. The school will work with local safeguarding arrangements as appropriate to ensure awareness of local & national incidents that may heighten the activity of extreme groups or cause increased curiosity of children.

The school will ensure that they engage with parents and families, as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation. In doing so, the school will assist and advise family members who raise concerns and provide information for support mechanisms. Any concerns over radicalisation will be discussed with the pupil’s parents, unless the school has reason to believe that the child would be placed at risk as a result.

The DSL and the Prevent Lead will undertake the Lancashire Prevent partnership in depth training, available via the Lancashire Prevent partnership website. www.lancashirepreventpartnership.org.uk. All other staff should complete the online Home Office Prevent training as a minimum.

The DSL and the Prevent Lead are able to provide advice and support to other staff on how to protect pupils against the risk of radicalisation and will ensure that all staff and governors have received appropriate and up-to date training that is refreshed at least every two years.

- The Online Safety Policy will support the safeguarding of children online by ensuring they cannot access terrorist and extremist material when using the internet and that suitable filtering and monitoring software and supervision is in place. Systems are regularly tested using technology such as the testfiltering.com filter checking utility.
- DSLs understand when it is appropriate to make a referral to the Channel Panel and are aware of how to do so. 'Notice. Check. Share.'

The Prevent duty

Under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, all schools are subject to a duty to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”, known as **the Prevent duty**, forming part of the school’s wider safeguarding obligations.

Our Lady Queen of Peace will ensure that ALL Staff, Governors and volunteers are informed and have 'due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism', known as the 'Prevent Duty' and follow guidance from www.lancashirepreventpartnership.org.uk

Prevent referral process -



Prevent%20&%20Channel%20referral%20

Prevent Lead	Mrs S. Evans
Prevent Governor Lead	Mr A. Hren
Prevent Curriculum Lead	Mrs S. Evans

20. Mental Health

All staff should be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, develop into safeguarding concerns. This could include self-harm, suicidal ideation or risk of suicide. They could also be an indicator that a child has suffered, or is at risk of suffering, abuse, neglect, exploitation or other adverse childhood experiences.

Staff should not attempt to diagnose mental health conditions or disorders. However, they should be alert to children whose behaviour, presentation, emotional wellbeing or attendance may suggest they are experiencing mental health difficulties or may be at risk of developing them. Staff should also recognise that experiences such as abuse, neglect, domestic abuse, bullying, bereavement, trauma and other adverse experiences can have a significant impact on a child's mental health, behaviour and educational outcomes.

If staff have a concern about a child's mental health that is also a safeguarding concern, they must follow the school's safeguarding and child protection procedures (see Mental Health Policy and Mental Health Protocol) and report their concerns without delay to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL).

Schools should ensure that staff are aware of the support available to children and families, including pastoral support, early help services, mental health in schools support teams (where available), school nursing services, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), and other relevant local health and wellbeing services.

An open and supportive culture should be promoted within the school, where children feel able to discuss their emotional wellbeing and seek help when needed. Schools should work collaboratively with parents, carers and relevant agencies to identify and provide appropriate support at the earliest opportunity.

Where there are concerns that a child may be at immediate risk of harm to themselves or others, schools should take prompt action to ensure the child's safety, including seeking urgent medical assistance by contacting emergency services, or arrange for them to be taken to Accident and Emergency (A&E), immediately by a parent/carers or other suitable person.

If a child needs urgent help for their mental health, but it is not an emergency, staff can get help from NHS 111 online or by telephone, as appropriate.

21. Private fostering

Where a period of UK homestay lasts 28 days or more for a child aged under 16, or under 18 for a child with SEND, this may amount to private fostering under the Children Act 1989. Where the school becomes aware of a pupil being privately fostered, they will notify CSC as soon as possible to allow the LA/CSC to conduct any necessary checks.

22. Pupils with family members in prison

Pupils with a family member in prison will be offered pastoral support as necessary. They will receive a copy of '[Are you a young person with a family member in prison?](#)' from Action for Prisoners' Families where appropriate and allowed the opportunity to discuss questions and concerns.

23. Behaviour as an Indicator of Concern

Staff should be alert to changes in a child's behaviour, presentation, attendance, engagement, emotional wellbeing, relationships or conduct, including any sudden deterioration. Behaviour should not be viewed in isolation, and staff should consider whether it may be linked to an underlying safeguarding concern.

School and college staff should recognise that changes in behaviour may indicate that a child has experienced, or is experiencing, abuse, neglect, exploitation, trauma, mental health difficulties, or other safeguarding concerns. Behavioural changes may be a sign that a child needs early help, family help, support or protection.

All staff receive safeguarding training that includes understanding behaviour as a potential indicator of need, vulnerability or risk. When responding to behavioural incidents, staff will demonstrate professional curiosity, consider the wider context, and explore whether there may be underlying safeguarding concerns contributing to the child's behaviour.

Where concerns arise, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will consider the child's experiences and circumstances both within and beyond the school or college, including factors relating to their home life, peer relationships, community experiences and online activity, where appropriate. Information will be considered as part of a wider assessment of the child's needs and vulnerability.

Any action taken in response to behaviour will be proportionate, support the child's welfare and safety, and take account of any identified safeguarding needs. Behaviour management approaches, interventions and sanctions will be applied fairly and will not place a child at increased risk of harm, re-traumatisation, exclusion from support, or further vulnerability.

24. Child-on-Child Abuse including Harmful Sexual Behaviour and Abuse

Child on child abuse (including harassment and violence)

Child-on-Child abuse is defined as abuse that occurs between children who are under 18 years of age.

All staff should be aware that children can abuse other children of any age and gender, (often referred to as child-on-child abuse) and that it can happen both inside and outside of school or college, home and online. As part of this, schools should also try to be alert to when children might be at highest risk around the school day (for example immediately after school). All staff will be aware of the indicators of child-on-child abuse, how to identify it, and how to respond to

reports (whether these concerns are thought to have taken place on or off-site). All staff will also recognise that even if no cases have been reported, this is not an indicator that child-on-child abuse is not occurring. All staff will speak to the DSL if they have any concerns about child-on-child abuse.

All staff will understand the importance of challenge inappropriate behaviour between children and young people and will not tolerate abuse as “just banter”, “just having a laugh” or “part of growing up” or “boys being boys” can lead to a culture of unacceptable behaviour, misogyny, and an unsafe environment for children and a culture that normalises abuse leading to children accepting and not coming forward to report it.

All staff should be aware that child-on-child abuse is a safeguarding issue for all children involved. This includes both the child who has experienced harm and the child whose behaviour has caused concern. A safeguarding response will be required for each child involved in an incident.

Child-on-child abuse is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- **bullying**, including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying,
- **abuse in intimate personal relationships** between children (sometimes known as ‘teenage relationship abuse’),
- **physical abuse** such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse),
- **serious physical assault** and **harm**, or the threat of harm with a **weapon**,
- **sexual violence** such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence),
- **sexual harassment** such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse,
- causing someone to engage in **sexual activity** without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party, consensual and non-consensual **making or sharing** of nudes and semi-nudes (this may also include AI generated images)
- **upskirting** which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm, and
- **initiation and hazing-type** violence and rituals, (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group, and may also include an online element)

Harmful Sexual Behaviour (HSB) is an umbrella term used to describe sexual behaviours displayed by children and young people that are developmentally inappropriate, problematic, abusive or violent. HSB can occur online, offline or in a combination of both. All concerns relating to HSB should be considered within a safeguarding and child protection context and responded to in accordance with the school's safeguarding procedures.

All staff will be clear about the school's policies and procedures relating to child-on-child abuse and the important role they play in preventing, identifying and responding to concerns. Staff will be alert to behaviours and indicators that may signal risk, recognising that early identification and timely, appropriate intervention can be crucial in preventing harmful behaviour from escalating and reducing the risk of abuse or violence occurring.

All staff should be aware that children may not always be able, or ready, to report abuse directly. Concerns may come to light through changes in behaviour, presentation, attendance, emotional wellbeing, online activity, disclosures made by peers, or through observations by staff. Any concerns about a child's welfare should be taken seriously and acted upon without delay.

Preventing Child-on-Child Abuse

In addition to the measures outlined above, the school adopts a proactive and preventative whole-school approach to minimising the risk of child-on-child abuse and creating a safe, respectful and inclusive environment for all pupils.

The school will:

- Promote a culture of respect, kindness, equality and inclusion in which inappropriate, harmful, abusive, discriminatory, sexist or misogynistic language and behaviour are consistently challenged.
- Deliver an age-appropriate 'Curriculum for Life' programme, which includes Relationships Education, Relationships and Sex Education (RSE), Health Education, PSHE and online safety education to support pupils to understand healthy relationships, consent, boundaries, respectful behaviour and how to seek support.
- Ensure pupils are regularly reminded of the different ways in which they can report concerns about themselves or others and that concerns will be taken seriously.
- Maintain appropriate supervision arrangements, particularly during unstructured times of the school day and in areas identified through risk assessment and safeguarding monitoring.
- Implement a robust approach to online safety, including effective filtering and monitoring systems, education around safe online behaviours and appropriate responses to harmful online conduct.
- Regularly review safeguarding records, incidents, trends and patterns relating to child-on-child abuse to identify emerging concerns and inform preventative strategies.
- Use lessons learned from safeguarding concerns, pupil voice, local intelligence and national safeguarding developments to strengthen policies, procedures, staff training and curriculum provision.
- Work with parents, carers and relevant partner agencies where appropriate to promote pupil safety and wellbeing and reduce the risk of harm.

All staff should be aware that children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) can face additional safeguarding challenges and may be at increased risk of abuse and harm. Staff will not assume that indicators of possible abuse, neglect or exploitation relate solely to a child's SEND and will always consider whether further exploration, support or intervention is required.

All staff should recognise that some children may be at increased risk of harm, abuse or discrimination based on their protected characteristics, perceived differences or vulnerabilities. This can include children who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or questioning their identity, as well as those who are perceived by others to be so and that for some (but not all) forms of child-on-child abuse it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys' perpetrators, but that all child-on-child abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

The school will foster a culture of respect and inclusion and will challenge discriminatory language, prejudice, harassment and harmful behaviours. Incidents of sexual violence and sexual harassment will not be tolerated or dismissed as 'banter', 'part of growing up' or 'having a laugh' and will be responded to consistently, regardless of the sex, gender or characteristics of those involved.

Through the curriculum and wider school life, pupils will be taught about consent, healthy relationships, boundaries, respect and inclusion in an age and developmentally appropriate manner.

All staff should recognise that the absence of reported incidents does not necessarily mean that child-on-child abuse is not taking place. Staff should remain vigilant and maintain an attitude of "it could happen here".

Pupils will be taught how to recognise, and report concerns and how any reports will be responded to and managed. This includes concerns about their own welfare, concerns about friends or peers, and concerns relating to child-on-child abuse. Pupils will be reassured that they will be listened to, taken seriously, supported and kept safe.

Pupils will be taught that they can report concerns both anonymously through the 'Confide' system and in person to any member of staff. Pupils will be taught which members have staff have additional safeguarding training or responsibilities.

The effectiveness of these arrangements will be regularly reviewed by the DSL and senior leaders through pupil voice, safeguarding monitoring, feedback and lessons learned from safeguarding concerns and incidents, to ensure that pupils feel safe, are able to report concerns and receive an appropriate response.

The school's arrangements for preventing, identifying and responding to child-on-child abuse are set out within this Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. These arrangements should be read alongside the school's Behaviour Policy, Anti-Bullying Policy and Online Safety Policy.

Following a report of child-on-child sexual harassment, assault, violence or harmful sexual behaviour, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputy) will make an immediate risk and needs assessment, considering:

- the wishes of the child who has/may have been harmed
- the child who has/may have caused harm including their vulnerability and potential of being a victim themselves
- the nature and seriousness of the alleged incident
- the ages of the children involved
- the developmental stages of the children involved
- any power imbalance between the children
- whether the incident is a one-off occurrence or part of a sustained pattern of behaviour
- whether there are ongoing risks to the victim, other children, staff or the wider school community
- any contextual safeguarding concerns
- the support needs of all children involved
- whether the behaviour may be indicative of unmet needs, harmful sexual behaviour or other safeguarding concerns requiring further assessment and intervention.

School will refer to Keeping Children Safe in Education Part 5 for detailed guidance on managing such incidents

Child on child abuse, including sexual harassment and sexual violence, **will not be tolerated.**

School will also have regard to relevant Department for Education guidance and their own equality and inclusion policies when supporting children with individual vulnerabilities or protected characteristics.

Where concerns involve harmful sexual behaviour (HSB), advice and support may be sought from AIM-trained safeguarding professionals. Schools has an AIM-trained DSL who may use

AIM resources and approaches within their own setting to support assessment and decision-making. Where appropriate, AIM Checklists and Risk Assessment Management Plans (RAMPs) may be used to help understand the nature of the behaviour, assess risk and protective factors, inform safety planning and identify appropriate support and intervention, taking account of the age, developmental stage, understanding and circumstances of the child(ren) involved.

However, all cases that are assessed using the AIM Assessment and categorised as abusive/violent (including all reports of rape or penetration with an object), will be referred to the police and Children's Social Care.

The school will aim to work openly and collaboratively with children, parents and carers wherever appropriate. School will always aim to be transparent and share information with families, however there may be circumstances where advice is sought on what information can be shared by school. This may mean that families are not immediately informed where a concern has been reported or were doing so may place a child at increased risk or compromise an investigation.

Where required, risk assessments and safety plans will be completed, informed by the views and experiences of the children involved and developed in partnership with parents, carers and relevant agencies where appropriate. These will be shared with relevant staff on a need-to-know basis and reviewed regularly, and at least half-termly, to ensure they remain effective and reflect any changes in risk, need or circumstances.

The DSL will work closely with other agencies where needed and ensure ongoing multi-agency work to support all parties involved.

Advice can be sought from Lucy Faithful Foundation for concerns around any type of sexual abuse, including child on child abuse and harmful sexual behaviour. Shore Space is a useful resource for children worried about sexual behaviour.

In line with the Crime and Policing Act 2026, this policy incorporates measures arising from the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA), including the **new mandatory reporting duty** for child sexual abuse and the introduction of the Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) offence: Crime and Policing Act 2026: overarching factsheet - GOV.UK

25. Serious violence

Through training, all staff will be made aware of the indicators which may signal a pupil is at risk from, or is involved with, serious violent crime. These indicators include, but are not limited to:

- Increased absence from school.
- A change in friendships.
- Relationships with older individuals or groups.
- A significant decline in academic performance.
- Signs of self-harm.
- A significant change in wellbeing.
- Signs of assault.
- Unexplained injuries.
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions.

Staff will be made aware of some of the most significant risk factors that could increase a pupil's vulnerability to becoming involved in serious violence. These risk factors include, but are not limited to:

- Being male.
- Having been frequently absent from school.
- Having been permanently excluded from school.
- Having experienced child maltreatment or trauma.
- Having been involved in offending, such as theft or robbery.

Staff members who suspect a pupil may be vulnerable to, or involved in, serious violent crime will immediately report their concerns to the DSL.

26. Online Safety, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Filtering and Monitoring

Our Lady Queen of Peace Catholic High School recognises that online safety is a safeguarding issue and an integral part of its safeguarding arrangements. The school is committed to creating a safe online environment and will have due regard to Keeping Children Safe in Education, relevant statutory guidance and its Online Safety Policy.

Technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues, and children and young people can be exposed to abuse, exploitation and harm online as well as offline. Staff will be aware of a range of online risks, including child-on-child abuse, cyberbullying, online grooming, exploitation, harmful content, cybercrime, financially motivated sexual extortion (sextortion), harmful online communities and communication (COM) groups, radicalisation, misinformation, disinformation and the misuse of artificial intelligence (AI). Staff will remain vigilant to emerging online trends and concerns and will respond in line with the school's safeguarding procedures and relevant national guidance.

As part of a broad and balanced curriculum, children and young people will be taught about online safety and the safe, responsible and respectful use of technology. This will include understanding and managing risks associated with the four areas of online risk:

Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate, or harmful content, for example: pornography, racism, misogyny, self-harm, suicide, antisemitism, radicalisation, extremism, extreme sexual or physical violence, misinformation, disinformation (including fake news) and conspiracy theories

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

Conduct: online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images, including those generated using AI and online bullying

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

The school will ensure that appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place on **ALL** school and college owned devices, systems and networks, including desktop computers, laptops, tablets, mobile devices and internet-enabled technology. An annual review of filtering and monitoring systems will take place with the IT support Team and the DSL to ensure they remain effective, proportionate and appropriate to the safeguarding needs of children and young people. This will be shared with the Governing Body. Any inappropriate access, behaviour, activity or searches identified through filtering and monitoring systems will be responded to promptly and managed in accordance with the school's safeguarding procedures.

Staff will be aware that filtering and monitoring systems are only one part of the school's approach to online safety. Effective safeguarding also requires ongoing staff vigilance, professional curiosity, education, supervision and appropriate intervention where concerns are identified. Staff must not rely solely on technology to safeguard children.

The school will maintain appropriate communication with parents and carers to reinforce online safety messages and support them in understanding how children access and use online services, digital technologies and devices safely inside and outside of school.

All staff will understand their roles and responsibilities in relation to online safety, including the school's filtering and monitoring arrangements, and will know how to identify, respond to and escalate concerns. Staff will receive information regarding filtering and monitoring as part of induction and through regular safeguarding updates.

The school will ensure that it meets the filtering and monitoring standards published by the DfE.

The school will ensure that staff remain aware of emerging online risks, trends and technologies, including those involving artificial intelligence (AI), online communication platforms and groups, online exploitation, cybercrime and other emerging safeguarding concerns.

School is aware of the DfE guidance on the Generative Use of AI in Education 2025 and where Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools are used within the school or college, leaders will ensure that all staff understand the associated safeguarding, privacy, data protection, online safety and professional conduct considerations. Staff will be supported through appropriate guidance, training and policies to ensure the safe, appropriate and lawful use of AI technologies.

Where the school becomes aware of an online safety incident that has occurred outside of the setting, it will be managed in accordance with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy, Online Safety Policy and Behaviour Policy, where appropriate.

Further information regarding the school's approach to online safety, including filtering and monitoring arrangements, can be found within the Online Safety Policy.

Online safety relating to remote education, virtual lessons and live streaming

Where remote education is used, Our Lady Queen of Peace Catholic High School will ensure appropriate safeguarding arrangements are in place and will follow current Department for Education guidance on safeguarding and remote education. Parents and carers will be supported to understand how children access online learning, the platforms being used and the measures in place to help keep children safe online.

Safeguarding and remote education - GOV.UK and Providing remote education: guidance for schools - GOV.UK

- **Personal electronic devices**

The use of personal electronic devices, including mobile phones, smartwatches and cameras, by staff and pupils is closely monitored by the school, in accordance with the Personal Electronic Devices/Staff Code of Conduct / Behaviour Policy

Where photographs and videos will involve pupils who are CLA, adopted pupils, or pupils for whom there are security concerns, the headteacher will liaise with the DSL to determine the steps involved. The DSL will, in known cases of pupils who are CLA or who have been adopted, liaise with the pupils' social workers, carers or adoptive parents to assess the needs and risks associated with the pupils.

Staff will report any concerns about pupils' or other staff members' use of personal electronic devices to the DSL, following the appropriate procedures. Our Lady Queen of Peace is committed to keeping pupils safe by ensuring that electronic devices such as cameras, phones and tablets are used in an appropriate manner.

School will therefore ensure that:

- informed parental consent is obtained to take and use photographs and/or videos of children, for use in school, to market the school or to share on social media / internet
- staff, visitors, volunteers and students do not use their own mobile phones or devices to take or record any images of children.

- **Upskirting**

Under the Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019, it is an offence to operate equipment for the purpose of upskirting. **“Operating equipment”** includes enabling, or securing, activation by another person without that person's knowledge, e.g. a motion-activated camera.

Upskirting will not be tolerated by the school. Any incidents of upskirting will be reported to the DSL, who will then decide on the next steps to take, which may include police involvement.

27. Nudes and semi-nudes – (including where generated by AI)

School and college staff should be aware to treat the consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual images) as a safeguarding concern. This includes where images have been digitally altered or wholly generated using artificial intelligence, including what are sometimes described as 'deepfakes' or 'deep nudes'.

Staff will receive appropriate training around how to deal with instances of sharing nudes and semi-nudes, including those altered or created by AI, in the school community, including how to respond and report concerns.

Staff should be aware that creating, possessing, and distributing indecent imagery of children, including images altered or generated using AI, is a criminal offence, regardless of whether the imagery is created, possessed, and distributed by the individual depicted; however, staff will work with external agencies so that pupils are not unnecessarily criminalised.

Where a member of staff becomes aware of an incidence of sharing nudes and/or semi-nudes, they will refer this to the DSL as soon as possible. Where a pupil confides in a staff member about the circulation of indecent imagery, including altered or generated using AI, depicting them or someone else, the staff member will:

- Respond empathically and sensitively to the pupil without blaming or shaming anyone involved and reassuring them that they can receive support from the school's DSL.
- Refrain from viewing, copying, printing, sharing, storing or saving the imagery.
- Inform the school's DSL immediately if they accidentally view an indecent image and seek support.
- Explain to the pupil that the incident will need to be reported.
- Report the incident to the school's DSL.

Where required, school may refer to the police and CSC and may need confiscate phones/electronic devices to support any potential investigation. School will consider whether there is any ongoing risk to the child/ren involved and what support they may benefit from.

School will make children aware of the [Report Remove tool](#) and support them to use this.

See also further guidance and support: [Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people - GOV.UK](#)

- **Sextortion**

There has been a large increase in reports of children and young people being forced into paying money or meeting another financial demand after an offender has threatened to release nudes or semi-nudes of them. This is financially motivated sexual extortion, a type of online blackmail often referred to as 'sextortion'. It is a form of child sexual abuse. DSL will ensure that staff are aware that this can happen and the school will follow guidance issued by the [National Crime Agency](#).

28. Context of safeguarding incidents

Safeguarding incidents can occur outside of school and can be associated with outside factors. All staff, particularly the DSL and deputy DSL(s), will always consider the context of safeguarding incidents. Assessment of pupils' behaviour will consider whether there are wider environmental factors that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. The school will provide as much contextual information as possible when making referrals to CSC/CFW or external agencies.

29. Pupils potentially at greater risk of harm

Our Lady Queen of Peace recognises that some groups of pupils can face additional safeguarding challenges, and understands that further barriers may exist when determining abuse and neglect in these groups of pupils. Additional considerations for managing safeguarding concerns and incidents amongst these groups are outlined below:

- **Pupils who need social workers**

Pupils may need social workers due to safeguarding or welfare needs. These needs can leave pupils vulnerable to further harm and educational disadvantage.

As a matter of routine, the DSL within each school will hold and use information from their LA about whether a pupil has a social worker in order to make decisions in the best interests of the pupil's safety, welfare, and educational outcomes.

Where a pupil needs a social worker, this will inform decisions about safeguarding, e.g. responding to unauthorised absence, and promoting welfare and educational outcomes, e.g. considering the provision pastoral or academic support and support with behaviour.

- **Home-educated children**

Parents may choose elective home education (EHE) for their children. In some cases, EHE can mean that children are less visible to the services needed to safeguard and support them.

In line with the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006, Our Lady Queen of Peace will ensure it informs their LA of all deletions from the admissions register when a pupil is taken off roll.

Where a parent has expressed their intention to remove a pupil from a school within the trust for EHE, the school and other key professionals, will coordinate a meeting with the parent, where possible, before the final decision has been made, particularly if the pupil has SEND, is vulnerable, and/or has a social worker.

Where children are removed from roll for Elective Home Education and there are safeguarding concerns, school will ensure that concerns are shared with the LA.

- **CLA**

Children most commonly become looked after because of abuse and/or neglect. Because of this, they can be at potentially greater risk in relation to safeguarding. Previously CLA, also known as care leavers, can also remain vulnerable after leaving care.

The school will ensure that the appropriate staff have the information they need, such as:

- Looked after legal status, i.e. whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents, or on an interim or full care order.
- Contact arrangements with parents or those with parental responsibility.
- Care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the pupil.

- **Pupils with SEND**

When managing safeguarding in relation to pupils with SEND, staff within the trust and its schools will be aware of the following:

- Certain indicators of abuse, such as behaviour, mood and injury, may relate to the pupil's disability without further exploration; however, it should never be assumed that a pupil's indicators relate only to their disability
- Pupils with SEND can be disproportionately impacted by issues such as bullying, without outwardly showing any signs
- Communication barriers may exist, as well as difficulties in overcoming these barriers

When reporting concerns or making referrals for pupils with SEND, the above factors will always be taken into consideration. When managing a safeguarding issue relating to a pupil with SEND, the DSL will liaise with the school's SENCO, as well as the pupil's parents where appropriate, to ensure that the pupil's needs are met effectively.

- **LGBTQ+ pupils**

The fact that a pupil may be LGBTQ+ is not in itself an inherent risk factor for harm; however, staff will be aware that LGBTQ+ pupils can be targeted by other individuals. Staff will also be aware that, in some cases, a pupil who is perceived by others to be LGBTQ+ (whether they are or not) can be just as vulnerable as pupils who identify as LGBTQ+.

Staff will also be aware that the risks to these pupils can be compounded when they do not have a trusted adult with whom they can speak openly with. All staff will endeavour to reduce the additional barriers faced by these pupils and provide a safe space for them to speak out and share any concerns they have.

- **Children from Black, Asian, Minoritised Ethnic and Diverse Communities**

Children and families may experience additional barriers to accessing support or may be disproportionately affected by discrimination, prejudice, stereotyping, bias and inequalities. These experiences can impact how children are perceived, identified and supported by services.

Staff will be aware that safeguarding incidents and behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school environment and can be influenced by a child's individual circumstances, lived experiences, culture, ethnicity, religion, disability, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or socio-economic circumstances.

The school is committed to providing an inclusive and anti-discriminatory environment where all children are valued, respected and safeguarded. There is no place for racism, discrimination, prejudice or harassment of any kind.

Staff will receive appropriate training and support to recognise and challenge discrimination, stereotypes, prejudice and bias, including unconscious bias and adultification. Staff will remain professionally curious and will consider the individual needs, experiences and identity of each child to ensure that children receive support, protection and intervention appropriate to their needs.

The school recognises that children from Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic communities, including Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities, may experience particular barriers or vulnerabilities. Staff will work in partnership with children, families and agencies to ensure that all children are listened to, understood and provided with equitable access to support and safeguarding services.

- **Adverse Childhood Experiences and trauma**

We acknowledge that children who have experienced adverse childhood experiences and trauma may be at increased risk of developing health and social difficulties.

All staff will be made aware of the long lasting impact of experiencing adversity and the lasting effect trauma can have on a child's development.

Where a pupil is known to have experienced trauma, appropriate arrangements will be made to provide support based on the needs of the pupil and in line with all relevant guidance and policies. This may include close multi-agency working with external services.

- **Young Carers**

School/college will be alert to the needs of young carers, recognising that caring responsibilities can impact attendance, attainment, behaviour and wellbeing. Early identification is essential to ensure that young carers receive timely and appropriate support, including support from Early Help, Family Help and relevant partner agencies where required

30. Extracurricular activities and clubs and use of school premises by external organisations

Extra-curricular activities and clubs hosted by external bodies, e.g. charities or companies, will work in collaboration with the school to effectively safeguard pupils and adhere to local safeguarding arrangements.

Staff and volunteers running extracurricular activities and clubs are aware of their safeguarding responsibilities and promote the welfare of pupils. Paid and volunteer staff understand how they should respond to child protection concerns and how to make a referral to CSC or the police, if necessary.

Our Lady Queen of Peace will always consider safeguarding arrangements when an extracurricular activity or club is arranged in view of DSL availability or ensuring that a transfer of control document has been completed for external agencies and the school is satisfied that the agency has appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures in place.

Where the governing board/body hires or rents out school facilities or the school premises to organisations or individuals, e.g. for providers to run community or extracurricular activities, it will ensure that appropriate safeguarding arrangements are in place to keep pupils safe. The school will refer to the DfE's guidance on [keeping children safe in out-of-school settings](#) in these circumstances.

Where the governing board provides the activities under the direct supervision or management of school staff, child protection arrangements will apply. Where activities are provided separately by another body, this may not be the case; therefore, the governing board will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures in place, including inspecting these as needed. The governing board will also ensure that there are arrangements in place to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate. The governing board will ensure safeguarding requirements are included in any transfer of control agreement, i.e. a lease or hire agreement, as a condition of use and occupation of the premises, and specify that failure to comply with this would lead to termination of the agreement.

31. Alternative provision

The school will remain responsible for a pupil's welfare during their time at an alternative provider. When placing a pupil with an alternative provider, the school will obtain or conduct written checks that the provider has conducted all relevant safeguarding checks on staff, have effective policies and ensure clear communication procedures in place in view of attendance. The checks will be regularly updated and stored centrally.

32. Managing referrals

All staff members, in particular the DSL, will be aware of the LA's arrangements in place for managing referrals. The DSL will provide staff members with clarity and support where needed. When making a referral to CSC or other external agencies, information will be shared in line with confidentiality requirements and will only be shared where necessary to do so.

The DSL will work alongside external agencies, maintaining continuous liaison, including multi-agency liaison where appropriate, in order to ensure the wellbeing of the pupils involved. The DSL will work closely with the police to ensure the school does not jeopardise any criminal proceedings, and to obtain help and support as necessary.

Where a pupil has been harmed or is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, the referrer will be notified of the action that will be taken within one working day of a referral being made. Where this information is not forthcoming, the referrer will contact the assigned social worker for more information.

The school will not wait for the start or outcome of an investigation before protecting the victim and other pupils: this applies to criminal investigations as well as those made by CSC. Where CSC decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate, the school will consider referring the incident again if it is believed that the pupil is at risk of harm. Where CSC decide that a statutory investigation is not appropriate and the school agrees with this decision, the school will consider the use of other support mechanisms, such as early help and pastoral support.

At all stages of the reporting and referral process, the pupil will be informed of the decisions made, actions taken and reasons for doing so. Discussions of concerns with parents will only take place where this would not put the pupil or others at potential risk of harm. The school will work closely with parents to ensure that the pupil, as well as their family, understands the arrangements in place, such as in-school interventions, is effectively supported, and knows where they can access additional support.

If the school are dissatisfied, local escalation procedures will be followed. [8.1 Resolving Professional Disagreements \(Escalation and Conflict Resolution\) \(proceduresonline.com\)](#)

33. Concerns about staff and safeguarding practices

If a staff member has concerns about another member of staff (including supply staff, volunteers and persons who use/hire the school premises), it will be raised with the Headteacher. If the concern is with regards to the headteacher, it must be referred to the Chair of Governors, Mr A. Hren

Any concerns regarding the safeguarding practices at the school will be raised with the SLT, and the necessary whistleblowing procedures will be followed, as outlined in the Whistleblowing Policy. If a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with the SLT, they should access other whistleblowing channels such as the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline (0800 028 0285).

34. Allegations of abuse against staff and low-level concerns

There are clear policies in line with those from the CSAP (Children's Safeguarding Assurance Partnership) for dealing with allegations against people who work with children.

All allegations against staff, supply staff, volunteers, contractors and any person who may use or hire the school premises, will be managed in line with the school's Whistleblowing Policy – a copy of which will be provided to, and understood by, all staff at induction. The school will ensure

all allegations against staff, including those who are not employees of the school, are dealt with appropriately and that the school liaises with the relevant parties.

When managing allegations against staff, the school will recognise the distinction between allegations that meet the harms threshold and allegations that do not, also known as “low-level concerns”. Allegations that meet the harms threshold include instances where staff have:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child.
- Committed or possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child.
- Behaved towards a child in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children.
- Behaved, or may have behaved, in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

All staff at Our Lady Queen of Peace are aware of these procedures and aware of the following expectations and protocol:-

- ALL staff and volunteers are aware that they must refer allegations or concerns around staff (including supply staff and volunteers) conduct to the Headteacher
- ALL staff and volunteers are aware of the requirement to, and process of referring allegations or concerns around the Headteacher to the nominated Governor and how to contact them
- The Headteacher and/or Chair of Governors will discuss the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)
- CSAP procedures for dealing with allegations against staff will be followed http://panlancashirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_allegations.html
- ALL staff and volunteers remember that the welfare of the child is paramount and that they have a duty to inform Headteacher if any adult's conduct gives cause for concern
- All staff recognise the importance of sharing and reporting low-level concerns (see below guidance on low-level concerns) surrounding staff or any adult in a position of trust to the Headteacher.
- ALL staff are aware of the school's Whistleblowing Policy which enables staff to raise concerns or allegations in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place
- Staff are fully aware of Guidance for Safer Working Practice 2022 and Staff Code of conduct, Staff Protocols and Staff Handbook and are aware of professional expectations of their own behaviour and conduct.
- Further information, LADO referral information and flowchart of how allegations are managed: [Local Authority Designated Officer \(LADO\) - Lancashire County Council](#) includes the threshold matrix.
- Referrals will be made using the required format below when necessary. https://my.apps.lancashire.gov.uk/w/webpage/request?form=management_of_allegations_notification

Our Lady Queen of Peace recognises that children may make disclosures against someone who is in a position of trust / is working or volunteering with children, not in the school setting. This may be an adult in a place of worship, a sports coach or a club leader. After ensuring that the child is safe, we recognise that we must refer to the LADO and share information.

- **Low Level Concerns**

Our Lady Queen of Peace ensures that all staff are aware of how to recognise and report **low level concerns** around staff behaviour or conduct.

The term ‘low-level’ concern does not mean that it is insignificant. A low-level concern is any concern – no matter how small, and even if no more than causing a sense of unease or a

'nagging doubt' - that an adult working in or on behalf of the school or college may have acted in a way that:

- is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of work and
- does not meet the harm threshold or is otherwise not serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.

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

- being over friendly with children
- having favourites
- taking photographs of children on their mobile phone, contrary to school policy
- engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door, or
- humiliating pupils.

Our Lady Queen of Peace will promote an open and transparent culture in which all concerns about all adults working in or on behalf of the school or college (including supply teachers, volunteers, contractors or those that have hired/let the premises) are dealt with promptly and appropriately. Our Lady Queen of Peace will strive to embed a culture of openness, trust and transparency in which the school's values and expected behaviour set out in the staff code of conduct are lived, monitored and reinforced constantly by all staff.

Our Lady Queen of Peace will ensure that staff are encouraged and feel confident to self-refer, where, for example, they have found themselves in a situation which could be misinterpreted, might appear compromising to others, and/or on reflection they believe they have behaved in such a way that they consider falls below the expected professional standards.

All staff are clear on how to report low level concerns and will be empowered to do so. Staff must report their concerns to the Headteacher. If concerns are surrounding the Head teacher, this must be referred to the Chair of Governors. Guidance from Keeping Children Safe in Education, September 2024, will be followed in view of recording and storage of such concerns.

If in doubt whether the concern is a low-level concern, the Headteacher will consult with LADO for guidance.

The governing body will ensure low level concern procedures and staff behaviour expectations are clearly addressed within the staff code of conduct and procedures are implemented effectively, ensuring that appropriate action is taken in a timely manner to safeguard children and facilitate a whole school or college approach to dealing with any concerns.

35. Safer recruitment

Our Lady Queen of Peace is committed to keeping pupils safe by ensuring that adults who work or volunteer in school are safe to do so. We therefore ensure that:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education, September 2026, Part 3 guidance is adhered to, to ensure that there is a strong reference and commitment to safeguarding during advertisement, selection and recruitment of new staff.

An enhanced DBS check with barred list information will be undertaken for all staff members engaged in regulated activity. A person will be considered to be in 'regulated activity' if, as a result of their work, they:

- Are responsible on a daily basis for teaching, training, instructing or the care or supervision of children.
- Regularly work in the school at times when children are on the premises.
- Regularly come into contact with children under 18 years of age.

(Regular is defined as; at least 3 times in a 30 day period.)

The governing board will conduct the appropriate pre-employment checks for all prospective employees.

School will ensure that:

- The appropriate DBS and suitability checks will be carried out for all governors, volunteers, and contractors. The DfE's DBS Workforce Guides will be consulted when determining whether a position fits the child workforce criteria.
- The original DBS certificate is seen for all appointees to the school, even where the on-line DBS system indicates that the check is clear.
- There are sufficient staff/Governors who have undertaken appropriate Safer Recruitment training in the last 5 years and reached the required standard as verified by the course facilitators, to enable at least one person on every recruitment panel to be appropriately trained and there are at least 2 people on each selection panel
- Written assurances will be obtained from agencies and other employers that provide staff to work in school, to confirm that appropriate pre- employment checks have been undertaken in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education, September 2024
- Individual identity checks will be undertaken on those staff detailed above to ensure they are employees of the named agency/employer
- Conduct an online search as part of our due diligence on shortlisted candidates. This may help identify any incidents or issues that have happened, and are publicly available online and will inform shortlisted candidates of this procedure
- A transfer of control agreement will be used where other agencies/organisations use school premises and are not operating under school's safeguarding policies and procedures
- When an issue is declared, advice will be sought from Ofsted about the need to apply for a waiver. If a waiver is necessary, a risk assessment will be carried out and proportionate measures put in place until a waiver has been issued or matters resolved. If it is not resolved, this must be reported:- disqualification@ofsted.gov.uk
- Advice will be sought from Human Resources, LADO and/or Schools Safeguarding Officers if any staff are unclear about any aspects of Safer Recruitment.

- **Referral to the DBS**

There is a legal requirement for schools and colleges to make a referral to the DBS where they remove an individual from regulated activity (or would have removed an individual had they not left), and they believe the individual has:

- engaged in relevant conduct in relation to children and/or adults, and/or
- satisfied the harm test in relation to children and/or vulnerable adults, and/or
- been cautioned or convicted of a relevant (automatic barring either with or without the right to make representations) offence.

- **Single central record (SCR)**

The school keeps an SCR which records all staff, including agency, third-party supply staff and teacher trainees on salaried routes, who work at the school, even if they work for one day.

All members of the proprietor body are also recorded on the SCR.

The following information is recorded on the SCR:

- An identity check

- A barred list check
- An enhanced DBS check
- A prohibition from teaching check
- A check of professional qualifications, where required
- A check to determine the individual's right to work in the UK
- Additional checks for those who have lived or worked outside of the UK
- Any other information deemed relevant.

If any checks have been conducted for volunteers or Governors, these may also be recorded on the SCR. If risk assessments are conducted to assess whether a volunteer should be subject to an enhanced DBS check, (with/without a barred list check, depending on whether they are in regulated activity), the risk assessment will be recorded.

The details of an individual will be removed from the SCR once they no longer work or volunteer at the school.

36. Review

This policy will be reviewed **at least annually** by the Governing Body, together with the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), to ensure it remains compliant with current legislation, statutory guidance and local safeguarding procedures. The policy will also be reviewed and updated as required to reflect emerging safeguarding issues, changes in guidance, and lessons learned from safeguarding practice, reviews and audits.

Any amendments to this policy will be communicated to all staff, volunteers and relevant stakeholders. All staff are required to read, understand and adhere to the safeguarding procedures contained within this policy and will be made aware of any updates through induction, training and ongoing safeguarding communications.

The next scheduled review date for this policy is: September 2027.

37. Key Contacts, Roles and Training			
Designated Safeguarding Lead	Mrs S. Evans	DSL Training – April 2026	
Deputy DSL (s)	Mr G. Diamond	DSL Training – November 2025	
	Mrs R. Downing	DSL Training – Jun 2026	

Headteacher	Mrs M. Henshaw	Level 2 Training – Sept 2023
Chair of Governors Safeguarding Governor Prevent Lead	Mr A. Hren	Essential Training for governors and trustees – 2/6/2024
LCC School Safeguarding Officers Victoria Wallace, Mechelle Lewis, Sarah Holyhead, Natalie Barton, Leonie Watson	Safeguarding in Education Advice Line - 01772 531196	
LCC MASH Education Officers Matt Chipchase & Adrienne Fox	Martine Blokland 01254 220914 Matt Chipchase 01254 220989 mash.education@lancashire.gov.uk	
LADO – Local Authority Designated Officers	01772 536694 LADO.admin@lancashire.gov.uk	
MASH – Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub	0300 123 6720 0300 123 6722 between 5.00pm - 8.00am	
Lancashire Prevent Team	01254 585260 Prevent.team@blackburn.gov.uk	