

The Bosco Centre	
Policy:	SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY
Applies to:	College
Reviewed:	October 2022
Next Review:	October 2023

POLICY STATEMENT

In response to the needs of the young people in London, we commit ourselves to providing a safe and caring environment where all those with whom we work are encouraged to develop their full potential as individuals and effective citizens. We believe that it is our responsibility to prevent the physical, sexual and emotional abuse and neglect of children and young people in our care. To this end we commit ourselves to work with the procedures of Southwark Council's Safeguarding Policy and that of the Bishops of England and Wales.

We are committed to the maintenance of standards and procedures designed to minimise the possibility of abuse by any full/part time worker, paid or voluntary or any other person involved in formal or informal education under Bosco's supervision. We want the children / young people we have contact with to know this, so that they trust us and are empowered to tell us if they are suffering harm.

We want parents and carers who use or attend our organisation to be supported in caring for their children in a way that promotes their child's health and well-being and keeps them safe.

Our Child Protection Policy and Procedures apply to all staff, volunteers and users of the College, youth club and Nursery and anyone carrying out any work for us or using our premises. It also applies to all young people regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality or religion and seeks to ensure that these characteristics do not create barriers to learning or wellbeing.

If we discover or suspect that a child is suffering harm, we will notify social services or the police in order that they can be protected if necessary.

We will review our Child Protection Policy and Procedures annually or as and when necessary, in order to make sure that they are relevant, effective and compliant with all current legislation.

The policy is applicable to all on and off-site activities undertaken by Nursery children, College students, Youth Club members, whilst they are the responsibility of the Bosco Centre.

We will ensure that all staff read at least Part one of DfE guidance "[Keeping children safe in education](#)" and that mechanisms are in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in Part one.

POLICY AIMS

This policy describes our approach to ensuring that all young people who attend Bosco are safe and secure in our environment and in the wider world (safeguarding). It also describes our approach to child protection when we think that a young person is suffering or likely to suffer harm.

The DfE define Safeguarding and child protection as follows:

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- *protecting children from maltreatment*
- *preventing impairment of children health or development*
- *ensuring children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.*

Child protection is a part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. It refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

Effective child protection is essential as part of wider work to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. However, all agencies and individuals should aim to proactively safeguard and promote the welfare of children so that the need for action to protect children from harm is reduced

The purpose of this policy is to:

- Identify the names of responsible persons in the Bosco and explain the purpose of their role
- Describe what should be done if anyone in the Centre has a concern about the safety and welfare of a child / young person who attends the Nursery, College or Youth Clubs.
- Identify the particular attention that should be paid to those children/ young people who fall into a category that might be deemed “vulnerable”
- Set out expectations in respect of training
- Ensure that those responsible for recruitment are aware of how to apply safeguarding principles in employing staff
- Set out expectations of how to ensure children / young people are safeguarded when there is potential to come into contact with non-school staff, e.g. volunteers, contractors etc.
- Outline how complaints against staff will be handled
- Set out expectations regarding record keeping
- Clarify how children will be kept safe through the everyday life of the school
- Outline how the implementation of this policy will be monitored.

This policy is consistent with all other policies adopted by the Trustees and should be read in conjunction with the following policies relevant to the safety and welfare of all of the young people who attend the various Bosco provisions. In particular:

- Management of Behaviour
- Attendance
- Anti-bullying and E-safety
- SEND
- Equal Opportunities
- Admissions
- Health and Safety, including educational visits
- Nursery safeguarding

WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE WORRIED A YOUNG PERSON IS BEING ABUSED

Responsibilities and Immediate Action

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of our young people at the Bosco Centre is the responsibility of all who work here, employees and volunteers. All adults (including visiting staff, volunteers and students on placement) are required to report instances of actual or suspected child abuse or neglect to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or if not available one of the deputies listed below:

Joint Designated Safeguarding Lead	Donna Sangster	Director of Quality and Early Years
Joint Designated Safeguarding Lead	Romaine Shilling	Director of Operations
Deputy Safeguarding Lead (Youth Clubs)	Robert Rosier	Youth Club Manager
Safeguarding Lead (Nursery)	Leigh Tucker	Nursery Manager

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is also the first point of contact for external agencies that are pursuing Child Protection investigations and co-ordinates the centre's representation at CP conferences and Core Group meetings (including the submission of written reports for conferences).

When an individual concern/incident is brought to the notice of the Designated Safeguarding Lead, they will be responsible for deciding upon whether or not this should be reported to other agencies as a safeguarding issue.

Where there is any doubt as to the seriousness of this concern, or disagreement between the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the member of staff reporting the concern, advice will be sought from the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads, the LA's Strategic Lead Officer for safeguarding in education services or the Early Help Service (EHS) Duty Manager.

If a child / young person is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately. Anyone can make a referral. Where

referrals are not made by the designated safeguarding lead, the designated safeguarding lead will be informed, as soon as possible, that a referral has been made.

In all cases an internal risk assessment will be completed by a senior member of staff and this will be monitored and updated throughout the time that the young person is at Bosco.

Referrals

Safeguarding referrals should be made to Southwark Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub ([MASH](#)) via a Common Assessment Framework (CAF) form and copied to the LA's Schools Safeguarding Coordinator. Prior to any written CAF being sent as a referral to social care, there should be a verbal consultation with the MASH social worker or manager, by calling the duty desk on **020 7525 1921**, to ensure that making a referral is an appropriate action. The parent/carer will normally be contacted to obtain their consent before a referral is made. However, if the concern involves, for example alleged or suspected child sexual abuse, Honour Based Violence, fabricated or induced illness or the Designated Safeguarding Lead has reason to believe that informing the parent at this stage might compromise the safety of the young person or a staff member, nothing should be said to the parent/carer ahead of the referral, but a rationale for the decision to progress without consent should be provided with the referral.

In circumstances where young person has an unexplained or suspicious injury that requires urgent medical attention, the CP referral process should not delay the administration of first aid or emergency medical assistance.

If a child /young person is thought to be at immediate risk because of parental violence, intoxication, substance abuse, mental illness or threats to remove the child / young person during the school day, for example, urgent Police intervention will be requested.

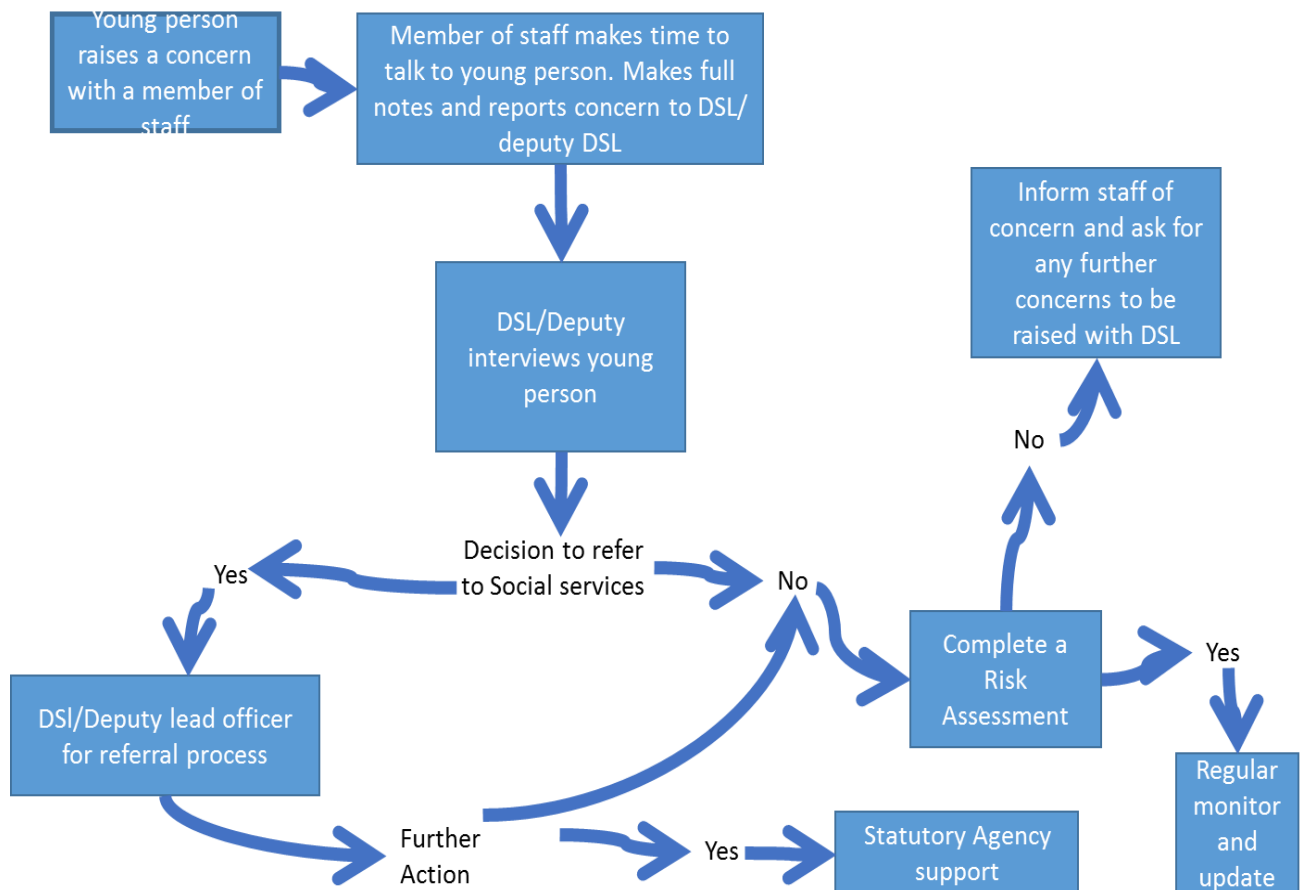
Where a young person sustains a physical injury or is distressed as a result of reported chastisement, or alleges that they have been chastised by the use of an implement or substance, this will immediately be reported for investigation.

The Bosco Centre recognises the need to be alert to the risks posed by strangers or others (including the parents or carers of other pupils) who may wish to harm children/ young people in school / college or pupils/ students travelling to and from school/ college and will take all reasonable steps to lessen such risks.

Referrals below the child protection threshold

In some instances a referral to social services may be deemed to be below child protection thresholds. In these instances, the young person will still be monitored through our internal risk assessment process whilst they remain at Bosco. (See Appendix 2: Example of a completed risk assessment)

Flow chart of process



TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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

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

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

corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child/ young person, although it may occur alone.

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

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

In addition to these types of abuse and neglect, members of staff will also be alert to following specific safeguarding issues:

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE is a type of sexual abuse in which children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. Children or young people may be tricked into believing they are in a loving, consensual relationship. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol. They may also be groomed online. Some indicators of children being sexually exploited are: going missing for periods of time or regularly coming home late; regularly missing school or education or not taking part in education; appearing with unexplained gifts or new possessions; associating with other young people involved in exploitation; having older boyfriends or girlfriends; suffering from sexually transmitted infections; mood swings or changes in emotional wellbeing; drug and alcohol misuse and displaying inappropriate sexualised behaviour. A child under the age of 13 is not legally capable of consenting to sex (it is statutory rape) or any other type of sexual touching. Sexual activity with a child under 16 is also an offence. It is an offence for a person to have a sexual relationship with a 16 or 17 year old if that person holds a position of trust or authority in relation to the young person. Non consensual sex is rape whatever the age of the victim. If the victim is incapacitated through drink or drugs, or the victim or his or her family has been subject to violence or the threat of it, they cannot be considered to have given true consent and therefore offences may have been committed. Child sexual exploitation is therefore potentially a child protection issue for all children under the age of 18.

Where it comes to our notice that a child under the age of 13 is, or may be, sexually active, whether or not they are a pupil of this school, this will result in an immediate referral to Children's Services. In the case of a young person between the ages of 13 and 16, an

individual risk assessment will be conducted in accordance with the [London Child Protection Procedures](#). This will determine how and when information will be shared with parents and the investigating agencies.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a procedure where the female genital organs are injured or changed and there is no medical reason for this. It is frequently a very traumatic and violent act for the victim and can cause harm in many ways. The practice can cause severe pain and there may be immediate and/or long-term health consequences, including mental health problems, difficulties in childbirth, causing danger to the child and mother; and/or death.

FGM is a deeply embedded social norm, practised by families for a variety of complex reasons. It is often thought to be essential for a girl to become a proper woman, and to be marriageable. The practice is not required by any religion.

FGM is an unacceptable practice for which there is no justification. It is child abuse and a form of violence against women and girls.

FGM is prevalent in 30 countries. These are concentrated in countries around the Atlantic coast to the Horn of Africa, in areas of the Middle East like Iraq and Yemen, it has also been documented in communities in Colombia, Iran, Israel, Oman, The United Arab Emirates, The Occupied Palestinian Territories, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. It has also been identified in parts of Europe, North America and Australia.

FGM is illegal in the UK. It is estimated that approximately 60,000 girls aged 0-14 were born in England and Wales to mothers who had undergone FGM and approximately 103,000 women aged 15-49 and approximately 24,000 women aged 50 and over who have migrated to England and Wales are living with the consequences of FGM. In addition, approximately 10,000 girls aged under 15 who have migrated to England and Wales are likely to have undergone FGM.

In Bosco, we note a new duty that was introduced on 31 October 2015 that requires teachers, which includes qualified teachers or persons who are employed or engaged to carry out teaching work in schools and other institutions, to report 'known' cases of FGM in girls aged under 18 to the police. The duty applies to any teacher who is employed or engaged to carry out 'teaching work', whether or not they have qualified teacher status, in maintained schools, academies, free schools,, non-maintained special schools, sixth form colleges, 16-19 academies, relevant youth accommodation or children's homes in England. The duty does not apply in relation to suspected cases – it is limited to 'known' cases' (i.e. those which are visually identified or disclosed to a professional by the victim). The duty does not apply in cases where the woman is over 18 at the time of the disclosure/discovery of FGM (even if she was under 18 when the FGM was carried out). Further information on this duty can be found in the document "[Mandatory Reporting of Female Genital Mutilation – procedural information](#)".

Bosco teachers will personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they will still discuss any such case with the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) with a view to involving children's social care as appropriate

Preventing Radicalisation

The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on specified authorities, including local authorities and childcare, education and other children's services providers, in the exercise of their functions, to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism ("the Prevent duty"). In the Bosco Centre/ College we are aware that our children / young people can be exposed to extremist influences or prejudiced views, in particular those via the internet and other social media. We can help to protect them from extremist and violent views in the same ways that they help to safeguard children from drugs, gang violence or alcohol.

Examples of the ways in which people can be vulnerable to radicalisation and the indicators that might suggest that an individual might be vulnerable:

- Example indicators that an individual is engaged with an extremist group, cause or ideology include: spending increasing time in the company of other suspected extremists; changing their style of dress or personal appearance to accord with the group; their day-to-day behaviour becoming increasingly centred around an extremist ideology, group or cause; loss of interest in other friends and activities not associated with the extremist ideology, group or cause; possession of material or symbols associated with an extremist cause (e.g. the swastika for far right groups); attempts to recruit others to the group/cause/ideology; or communications with others that suggest identification with a group/cause/ideology.
- Example indicators that an individual has an intention to use violence or other illegal means include: clearly identifying another group as threatening what they stand for and blaming that group for all social or political ills; using insulting or derogatory names or labels for another group; speaking about the imminence of harm from the other group and the importance of action now; expressing attitudes that justify offending on behalf of the group, cause or ideology; condoning or supporting violence or harm towards others; or plotting or conspiring with others.
- Example indicators that an individual is capable of contributing directly or indirectly to an act of terrorism include: having a history of violence; being criminally versatile and using criminal networks to support extremist goals; having occupational skills that can enable acts of terrorism (such as civil engineering, pharmacology or construction); or having technical expertise that can be deployed (e.g. IT skills, knowledge of chemicals, military training or survival skills).

The examples above are not exhaustive and vulnerability may manifest itself in other ways. There is no single route to terrorism nor is there a simple profile of those who become involved. For this reason, any attempt to derive a 'profile' can be misleading. It must not be assumed that these characteristics and experiences will necessarily lead to individuals becoming terrorists, or that these indicators are the only source of information required to make an appropriate assessment about vulnerability.

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism that uses existing collaboration between local authorities, the police, statutory partners (such as the education sector, social services, children's and youth services and offender management services) and the local community.

We will refer children at risk of harm as a result of involvement or potential involvement in extremist activity to Southwark Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub ([MASH](#)). The MASH will share the referral details of new referrals with the Prevent lead police officer and LA Prevent coordinator at the point the referral is received. The referral will then be processed through the MASH multi agency information sharing system and parallel to this the Prevent police officer will be carrying out initial screening checks. The Prevent police officer will make a referral to the Channel Practitioner if there are sufficient concerns.

Cyber and Social Media Risks

Cyber bullying is any form of bullying which takes place online or through smartphones and tablets via social networking sites and other web sites.

There is also a growing trend for young people to send sexually explicit texts to each other that often includes personal intimate images. Further information can be found at the following link:

[Sexting in schools](#)

Types of cyberbullying

The Bullying UK website <http://www.bullying.co.uk/cyberbullying/what-is-cyberbullying/> contains a useful description of the various types of cyberbullying and is a very good point of reference.

Cyber bullying can involve harassment, denigration, cyber stalking, exclusion and spreading of rumours.

More serious offences can include threatening behaviour, blackmail and grooming

CEOP is [The Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre](#) and they investigate cases of sexual abuse and grooming on the internet. You can report incidents by clicking the [red button](#) on the top right hand corner of the CEOP website, but any incidents should also be referred to the Designated Safeguarding Officer as per our standard procedure. Young people should be encouraged to save any evidence of cyberbullying as soon as possible.

Honour based violence

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

It is often linked to family members or acquaintances who mistakenly believe someone has brought shame to their family or community by doing something that is not in keeping with the traditional beliefs of their culture. For example, honour based violence might be committed against people who:

- become involved with a boyfriend or girlfriend from a different culture or religion
- want to get out of an arranged marriage

- want to get out of a forced marriage
- wear clothes or take part in activities that might not be considered traditional within a particular culture

For more information see the Met Police site:

http://safe.met.police.uk/crimes_of_honour/get_the_facts.html

Forced Marriage

Forced marriage is when a young person faces physical pressure to marry (eg threats, physical violence or sexual violence) or emotional and psychological pressure (eg if you're made to feel like you're bringing shame on your family). Forced marriage is illegal in England and Wales. This includes:

- taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced marriage takes place)
- marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they're pressured to or not)

For more information see:

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

Private Fostering

Private fostering is when a child under the age of 16 (under 18 if disabled) is cared for by someone who is not their parent or a 'close relative'. This is a private arrangement made between a parent and a carer, for 28 days or more. Close relatives are defined as step-parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, uncles or aunts (whether of full blood, half blood or by marriage). Great grandparents, great aunts, great uncles and cousins are not regarded as close relatives.

The law requires that Southwark Council should be notified if anyone is looking after someone else's child for 28 days or more. The purpose of the council's involvement is to support the child and private foster family (and wherever possible the biological parent/s) with any issues arising. These may be practical issues such as benefits, housing, immigration or emotional issues such as keeping contact with biological family, maintaining cultural identity.

If we become aware of a child in a private fostering arrangement within Southwark, we will notify the council's Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub ([MASH](#)) by emailing MASH@southwark.gov.uk or calling **020 7525 1921**. Advice about whether there is a need to notify the council, can be obtained by calling **07539 346808** or sending an email to privatefosteringadvice@southwark.gov.uk.

Vulnerable Young People

Particular vigilance will be exercised in respect of students / pupils who are subject to Child Protection Plan and any incidents or concerns involving these children will be reported immediately to the allocated Social Worker (and confirmed in writing; copied to the LA's Schools Safeguarding Coordinator). If the pupil / student in question is a Looked-After child, this will also be brought to the notice of the Designated Person with responsibility for children in public care.

We acknowledge that children/ students with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. We are aware that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children/ students. This can include assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's / young person disability without further exploration; children / young people with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs; and communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

If a pupil discloses that they have witnessed domestic abuse or it is suspected that they may be living in a household which is affected by family violence, this will be referred to the Designated Safeguarding Lead as a safeguarding issue.

The School also acknowledges the additional need for support and protection of children / students who are vulnerable by virtue of homelessness, refugee/asylum seeker status, the effects of substance abuse within the family, those who are young carers, mid-year admissions, pupils/students who are excluded from school and those whose English is an additional language, particularly for very young children, using the translation service if necessary.

Bullying

Bosco has a strong commitment to an anti-bullying policy and will consider all coercive acts and peer on peer abuse within a Child Protection context. We recognise that some pupils/ students will sometimes negatively affect the learning and wellbeing of other pupils and their behaviour will be dealt with under the school's behaviour policy. As a school, we will minimise the risk of allegations against other students/pupils by providing a developmentally appropriate PSHE syllabus which develops pupils' understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe, having systems in place for any pupil/ students to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, believed and valued, delivering targeted work on assertiveness and keeping safe to those pupils / students identified as being at risk, developing robust risk assessments and providing targeted work for pupils /young people identified as being a potential risk to other pupils/ students. Occasionally allegation may be of a peer on peer abuse nature, which may include physical abuse (violence, particularly pre-planned, forcing other children/ young people to use drugs or alcohol), emotional abuse (blackmail or extortion, threats and intimidation), sexual abuse (indecent exposure, indecent touching or serious sexual assaults, forcing other children/ young people to watch pornography or take part in sexting) and sexual exploitation (encouraging other children to engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour, having an older boyfriend/girlfriend, associating with unknown adults or other sexually exploited children, staying out overnight, photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts). Any possible peer on peer abuse case will be shared with the

designated safeguarding lead with a view to referring to appropriate agencies following the referral procedures described above.

We will always ascertain the views and feelings of all children/young people. We acknowledge that children /young people who are affected by abuse or neglect may demonstrate their needs and distress through their words, actions, behaviour, demeanour, school work or other children/ young people.

Peer on Peer Abuse

Children are capable of abusing their peers. This can take different forms, such as bullying (including cyberbullying), physical abuse (such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; violence, particularly pre-planned, forcing other children to use drugs or alcohol, initiation/hazing type violence and rituals), emotional abuse (blackmail or extortion, threats and intimidation) sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual harassment; such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, sexting, sexual abuse (indecent exposure, indecent touching or serious sexual assaults, forcing other children to watch pornography or take part in sexting) and sexual exploitation (encouraging other children to engage in inappropriate sexual behaviour, having an older boyfriend/girlfriend, associating with unknown adults or other sexually exploited children, staying out overnight, photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts) and upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. Upskirting is now a criminal offence. Although it is more likely that girls will be victims and boys perpetrators, all peer on peer abuse is unacceptable and will be taken seriously. We do not tolerate these or pass them off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up".

Serious violence

All staff will be made aware of indicators, which may signal that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs. We are also aware that fear and a need for self-protection is a key motivation for children to carry a weapon – it affords a child a feeling of power. Neighbourhoods with high levels of deprivation and social exclusion generally have the highest rates of gun and knife crime. Children are more likely to carry knives and other weapons than guns. All staff will be aware of the associated risks and will share any concerns about or knowledge of such children immediately with the DSL. Further advice on these is available in the Home Office documents [Preventing youth violence and gang involvement](#) and [Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines](#).

Child criminal exploitation: county lines

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

missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs. Like other forms of abuse and exploitation, county lines exploitation can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years; can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual; can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence; can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults; and is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

VAWG is defined as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. VAWG is the umbrella term which brings together multiple forms of serious violence such as crimes committed in the name of “honour”; domestic abuse; female genital mutilation (FGM); forced marriage; sexual violence, abuse, exploitation and rape; stalking; harassment; trafficking for sexual exploitation; prostitution. If members of staff have a concern about or knowledge of any VAWG incidents, they will share it immediately with the DSL with a view to referring to appropriate agencies. We also note [Southwark's VAWG Strategy](#).

TRAINING

Whole-school in-service training on safeguarding issues will be organised on at least a two yearly basis. (*See Appendix 1: Safeguarding Training log*) In addition, all staff members will receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively. All newly recruited staff (teaching and non-teaching) and Trustees will be apprised of this policy and will be required to attend relevant LA or Safeguarding Partnership training. In addition, all new staff and temporary staff will be required to attend an induction session with the Designated Safeguarding Lead or their deputy on their first day in the school.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (and their Deputies) will attend the LA's dedicated induction course and then refresher training at least every two years. The designated safeguarding lead will also undertake Prevent awareness training. In addition to this formal training, their knowledge and skills will be refreshed (for example, via e-bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads or simply taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at regular intervals, as required, but at least annually, to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role. Designated staff will be encouraged to attend appropriate network meetings and to participate in the multi-agency training programme organised by the Southwark Safeguarding Children Partnership (SSCB).

RECRUITMENT

The Bosco Centre School is committed to the principles of safer recruitment and, as part of that, adopts recruitment procedures that help deter, reject and/or identify people who

might abuse children. Safe recruitment processes are followed and all staff recruited to the school will be subject to appropriate identity, qualification and health checks. References will be verified and appropriate criminal record checks [Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks], barred list checks and prohibition checks will be undertaken. The level of DBS check required, and whether a prohibition check is required, will depend on the role and duties of an applicant to work in the school, as outlined in Part three of the DfE guidance "[Keeping children safe in education](#)". We will also have regard to DfE's statutory guidance for schools about the employment of staff disqualified from childcare "[Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006](#)", which also contains information about 'disqualification by association'.

Relevant members of staff and Trustees who are involved in recruitment will undertake safer recruitment training. The Bosco Centre College, will ensure that at least one person on any appointment panel has undertaken safer recruitment training in line with staffing regulations.

Staff joining the College on a permanent or temporary basis will be given a copy of this policy.

VOLUNTEERS

Any parent or other person/organisation engaged by the Bosco Centre College to work in a voluntary capacity with pupils will be subject to all reasonable vetting procedures and Criminal Records Checks.

Under no circumstances a volunteer in respect of whom no checks have been obtained will be left unsupervised or allowed to work in regulated activity.

Volunteers who on an unsupervised basis teach or look after children regularly, or provide personal care on a one-off basis in our College/ school are deemed to be in regulated activity. We will obtain an enhanced DBS certificate (which will include barred list information) for all volunteers who are new to working in regulated activity. Existing volunteers in regulated activity do not have to be re-checked if they have already had a DBS check (which includes barred list information). However, we may conduct a repeat DBS check (which will include barred list information) on any such volunteer should we have any concerns.

The law has removed supervised volunteers from regulated activity. There is no legal requirement to obtain DBS certificate for volunteers who are not in regulated activity and who are supervised regularly and on ongoing day to day basis by a person who is in regulated activity, but an enhanced DBS check without a barred list check may be requested following a risk assessment.

Further information on checks on volunteers can be found in Part three of the DfE guidance "[Keeping children safe in education](#)".

Volunteers will be subject to the same code of conduct as paid employees of the school.

STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT

All staff (paid and voluntary) are expected to adhere to a code of conduct in respect of their contact with pupils and their families. The Teachers' Standards 2012 state that all teachers, including headteachers, should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties. Children/ young people will be

treated with respect and dignity and no punishment, detention, restraint, sanctions or rewards are allowed outside of those detailed in the school's Behaviour Management Policy.

Physical Restraint

Whilst it would be unrealistic and undesirable to preclude all physical contact between adults and children/ young people, staff are expected to exercise caution and avoid placing themselves in a position where their actions might be open to criticism or misinterpretation. Where incidents occur which might otherwise be misconstrued, or in the exceptional circumstances where it becomes necessary to physically restrain a pupil for their own protection or others' safety, this will be appropriately recorded and reported to the Principal and parents. Any physical restraint used will comply with DfE guidance "[Use of reasonable force in schools](#)".

Medical Care

Except in cases of emergency, first aid will only be administered by qualified First Aiders. If it is necessary for a child to remove clothing for first aid treatment, there will, wherever possible, be another adult present. If a child needs help with toileting, nappy changing or washing after soiling themselves, another adult should be present or within earshot. All first aid treatment and non-routine changing or personal care will be recorded and shared with parents/carers at the earliest opportunity. (see Nursery policies and Procedures)

Children / young people requiring regular medication or therapies for long-term medical conditions will be made the subject of a Medical Plan that has been agreed with the parents and health authority.

Lone Working and contact with young people outside of the college

For their own safety and protection, staff should exercise caution in situations where they are alone with pupils/ students other than in formal teaching situations; for example during musical instrument tuition, the door to the room in which the 1:1 coaching, counselling or meeting is taking place should be left open. Where this is not practicable because of the need for confidentiality, another member of staff will be asked to maintain a presence nearby and a record will be kept of the circumstances of the meeting. All rooms that are used for the teaching or counselling of pupils will have clear and unobstructed glass panels in the doors.

School staff should also be alert to the possible risks that might arise from social contact with pupils outside of the school. Home visits to pupils or private tuition of pupils should only take place with the knowledge and approval of the Principal. Visits/telephone calls by pupils to the homes of staff members should only occur in exceptional circumstances and with the prior knowledge and approval of the Principal. Any unplanned contact of this nature or suspected infatuations or "crushes" will be reported to the Principal. Staff supervising off-site activities or school journeys will be provided with a school mobile phone as a point of contact for parents and carers.

Digital Media

Staff will only use the school's digital technology resources and systems for professional purposes or for uses deemed 'reasonable' by the Principal and Trustee Body. Staff will only use the approved school email, or other school approved communication systems with pupils or parents/carers and only communicate with them on appropriate school business and will not disclose their personal telephone numbers and email addresses to pupils or parents/carers. Staff will not use personal cameras (digital or otherwise) or camera phones for taking and transferring images of pupils or staff without permission and will not store images at home.

Whistle-Blowing

Staff should be aware of the school's whistle-blowing procedures and share immediately any disclosure or concern that relates to a member of staff with the Principal or one of the Designated Safeguarding Leads if the Principal is not available and nothing should be said to the colleague involved. It should be shared with the Chair of Trustees if it relates to the Principal.

CONTRACTORS

Building contractors who are engaged by or on behalf of the Bosco centre College to undertake works on site, will be made aware of this policy and the reasons for this. Long-term contractors who work regularly in the school during term time will be asked to provide their consent for DBS checks to be undertaken. These checks will be undertaken when individual risk assessments by the Leadership Team deem this to be appropriate. During major works, when large numbers of workers and sub-contractors may be on site during term time, Health and Safety risk assessments will include the potential for contractors or their employees to have direct access to pupils in non-teaching sessions. All contractors and sub-contractors will be issued with copies of the school's code of conduct for staff.

Individuals and organisations that are contracted by the College to work with or provide services to pupils, will be expected to adhere to this policy and their compliance will be monitored. Any such contractors will be subject to the appropriate level of DBS check, if any such check is required (for example because the contractor is carrying out teaching or providing some type of care for or supervision of children regularly). Contractors for whom an appropriate DBS check has not been undertaken will be supervised if they will have contact with children. Under no circumstances we will allow a contractor in respect of whom no checks have been obtained to work unsupervised, or engage in regulated activity. We will determine the appropriate level of supervision depending on the circumstances.

We will always check the identity of contractors and their staff on arrival at the school.

COMPLAINTS/ALLEGATIONS MADE AGAINST STAFF

The Bosco Centre College takes seriously all complaints made against members of staff. Procedures are in place for pupils, parents and staff to share any concern that they may have about the actions of any member of staff or volunteer. All such complaints will be brought immediately to the attention of the Principal or one of the Designated Safeguarding Leads if the Principal is not available, and nothing should be said to the colleague involved. In cases where the Principal is the subject of the allegation or concern, they will be reported to the Chair of Trustees, in order that they may activate the appropriate procedures. These procedures are used in respect of all cases in which it is alleged that a teacher or member of

staff (including volunteers) in a school or college that provides education for children under 18 years of age has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm to children.

The Local Authority’s Designated Officer(s) (DO) should be informed of all allegations that come to the College’s attention and appear to meet the criteria. Contact can also be made with LA’s Schools Safeguarding Coordinator who will liaise with the DO. Many cases may well either not meet the criteria set out above, or may do so without warranting consideration of either a police investigation or enquiries by local authority children’s social care services. In these cases, local arrangements will be followed to resolve cases without delay.

Some rare allegations will be so serious they will require immediate intervention by children’s social care services and/or police. In such cases, referral to the DO will lead to a Strategy Meeting or Discussion being held in accordance with the DfE guidance and London SCB procedures. This process will agree upon the appropriate course of action and the time-scale for investigations.

The school has a legal duty to refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity, or would have been removed had they not left. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person. Referrals will be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the individual.

The full procedures about dealing with allegations of abuse made against teachers and other staff can be found in Part Four of the DfE guidance “[Keeping children safe in education](#)”.

The chair of the Trustees	Primrose Campbell	020 7232 0440
The LADO	Eva Simcock	020 7525 0689
There is also a duty system and one of the CP Coordinators in Quality Assurance Unit is on duty each day to deal with DO issues when DO is unavailable.	Duty telephone number for enquiries/referrals	020 7525 3297
LA Strategic Lead Officer for safeguarding in education services	Nina Dohel	020 7525 3252
LA Deputy in education services	EHS Duty Manager	020 7525 3893

LA Schools Safeguarding Coordinator	Apo ÇAĞIRICI	020 7525 2715
EHS Duty Officer		020 7525 2714

Further information is available at [‘Safeguarding information for professionals and the community in Southwark’](#) on Southwark Council’s website.

RECORDING INCIDENTS AND CONCERNS

Brief and accurate written notes will be kept of all incidents and child protection or child in need concerns relating to individual pupils students. These notes are significant especially if the incident or the concern does not lead to a referral to other agencies. This information may be shared directly with other agencies as appropriate. All contact with parents and external agencies will be logged and these will be kept as CP records. The school will take into account the views and wishes of the child who is the subject of the concern but staff will be alert to the dangers of colluding with dangerous “secrets”.

All incident will be discussed by the senior management team and where appropriate a risk assessment will be completed, monitored and updated throughout the young person’s journey through Bosco.

Child protection records are not open to pupils or parents. All CP records are kept securely by the Designated Safeguarding Lead and separately from educational records. They may only be accessed by the Designated Safeguarding Lead, their Deputies and the senior managers of the school.

The content of Child Protection Conference or Review reports prepared by the school will follow the headings recommended by Children’s Services and will, wherever possible, be shared with the parents/carer in advance of the meeting.

Child Protection records will be sent to receiving schools separately and under a confidential cover when pupils leave the school, ensuring secure transit and a confirmation of receipt will be obtained.

SAFETY IN THE CENTRE

No internal doors to classrooms will be locked whilst pupils are present in these areas.

Entry to the Bosco Centre premises are controlled by gates /door that are secured electronically. Reception has constant supervision and entry to the building is controlled by the person on duty. Every entrance to the building and surrounding premises is covered by video surveillance. Authorised visitors to the school will be logged into and out of the premises and will be asked to wear their identity badges or be issued with school visitor badges. Unidentified visitors will be challenged by staff or reported to the principal or office staff. Carelessness in closing any controlled entrance will be challenged.

The presence of intruders and suspicious strangers seen loitering near the school or approaching pupils/students, will be reported to the Police by calling 101 or 999, depending on the circumstances and the urgency of the case, so that if police stop these individuals they can be spoken to about what they were doing and dealt with accordingly. Brief

information about the incident will be sent to LA's Schools Safeguarding Coordinator with a view to alerting other local schools in liaison with the police and through appropriate systems.

Parents, carers or relatives may only take still or video photographic images of pupils in school or on school-organised activities with the prior consent of the school and then only in designated areas. Images taken must be for private use only. Recording and/or photographing other than for private use would require the consent of the other parents whose children may be captured on film. Without this consent the Data Protection legislation would be breached. If parents do not wish their children to be photographed or filmed and express this view in writing, their rights will be respected.

CURRICULUM

Bosco Centre College acknowledges the important role that the curriculum can play in the prevention of abuse and in the preparation of our pupils for the responsibilities of adult life and citizenship. It is expected that all teachers will consider the opportunities that exist in their area of responsibility for promoting the welfare and safety of pupils. As appropriate, the curriculum will be used to build resilience, help pupils to keep safe and to know how to ask for help if their safety is threatened. As part of developing a healthy, safer lifestyle, pupils will be taught, for example:

- to recognise and manage risks in different situations and then decide how to behave responsibly;
- to judge what kinds of physical contact are acceptable and unacceptable;
- to recognise when pressure from others (including people they know) threatens their personal safety and well-being; including knowing when and where to get help;
- to use assertiveness techniques to resist unhelpful pressure;
- emotional literacy.

All computer equipment and internet access within the School will be subject to appropriate "parental controls" and Internet safety rules in line with our Online Safety Policy.

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH PARENTS

All parents applying for places at this school / college will be informed of our safeguarding responsibilities and the existence of this policy. In situations where pupils / students sustain injury or are otherwise affected by an accident or incident whilst they are the responsibility of the college / school, parents will be notified of this as soon as possible.

It is our policy to work in partnership with parents or carers to secure the best outcomes for our pupils/students. We will therefore communicate as clearly as possible about the aims of this school.

- We will use clear statements in our brochures and correspondence.
- We will liaise with agencies in the statutory, voluntary and community sectors and locality teams that are active in supporting families.
- We will be alert to the needs of parents/carers who do not have English as their first language and will utilise the translation services if possible.
- We will distribute the LA's leaflet for parents, "*Protecting Children in Education Settings*".

- We will make available a copy of this policy to any parent who requests it. The policy will also be available through the school's web site.
- We will keep parents informed as and when appropriate.

THE ROLE OF THE TRUSTEE BODY

The Trustee Body will ensure that they comply with their duties under legislation and that the policies, procedures and training in the Bosco Centre College are effective and comply with the law at all times.

The Trustee Body will ensure that the school contributes to inter-agency working in line with statutory guidance "[Working Together to Safeguard Children](#)" and that the Centre's safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practice of the local authority as part of the inter-agency safeguarding procedures set up by the SSCP.

The Trustee Body has formally adopted this policy and will review its contents annually or sooner if any legislative or regulatory changes are notified to it by the designated governor or the Principal.

The Trustee Body has nominated Primrose Campbell as a lead to take leadership responsibility for the school's safeguarding arrangements.

Concerns about and allegations of abuse made against the Principal will be referred to the Chair of Trustees who will liaise with the LA's designated officer (DO) and partner agencies and will attend any strategy meetings called in respect of such an allegation against the Principal.

As a good practice, the Principal will provide termly/annual report to the Governing Body outlining details of any safeguarding issues that have arisen during the term/year and the outcome of any cases identified. These reports will respect all issues of confidentiality and will not therefore identify any person(s) by name.

Also as a good practice, the nominated governor will meet on a regular basis with the Designated Safeguarding Lead to monitor the school's safeguarding arrangements and both the volume and progress of cases where a concern has been raised to ensure that the Bosco Centre is meeting its duties in respect of safeguarding.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Trustee Body will monitor the safeguarding arrangements in the Bosco Centre College, to ensure that these arrangements are having a positive impact on the safety and welfare of children. This will be evaluated on the basis of evidence of:

- the extent to which a positive culture and ethos is created where safeguarding is an important part of everyday life in the school, backed up by training at every level
- the content, application and effectiveness of safeguarding policies and procedures, and safer recruitment and vetting processes
- the quality of safeguarding practice, including evidence that staff are aware of the signs that children students may be at risk of harm either within the setting or in the family or wider community outside the setting
- the timeliness of response to any safeguarding concerns that are raised
- the quality of work to support multi-agency plans around the child.

COMPLAINTS

All complaints arising from the operation of this policy will be considered under the Bosco Centre College's complaint procedure, with reference to the LA's Strategic Lead Officer for safeguarding in education services as necessary.

A copy of the full Safeguarding Policy can be obtained on request from the office

	Chair of Trustees		Date
	Principal		Date