

Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy 2023

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To take effect from 1 September 2023

The Voyage Education Trust (the Trust) believes that a child or young person should never experience abuse of any kind. We have a responsibility to promote the welfare of all children and young people and to keep them safe. We are committed to practise in a way that protects them.

1. Purpose of this policy

The purpose of this document is to provide an umbrella summary of the aspects of safeguarding and child protection that are common across the Trust.

Each Academy within the Trust has a Site-Specific Arrangements document which is published on their individual website. A list of Academies and their websites are included in Appendix 1 of this document.

This policy should be read alongside the following documents:

- Individual Academy: Site Specific Arrangements for Safeguarding and Child Protection 2023
- The Voyage Education Partnership Managing Allegations Against Adults Working within the Trust Policy 2023
- DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education – 2023
- Working Together to Safeguard Children – July 2018
- The Children Act 1989 and 2004
- The Children and Social Work Act 2017
- The Education Act 2002

2. The Law and National Framework

The requirements of the Trust and each Academy to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children and young people are embedded in legislation, government and Local Authority guidance. The Policy, therefore, of the Trust has to be, and is, in line with this wider framework.

2.1 Legal

Appendix 2 outlines the key legal framework and the important difference between prevention and protection which now underpin the work of safeguarding.

2.2 Government

The government guidance 'Working Together to Safeguard Children – July 2018' and 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023' are the essential national safeguarding documents and give practical guidance on implementing legal requirements. Each Academy should have at least one copy of each which should be accessible to staff.

All adults working within the Trust must be issued with their own copy of Part 1 and Annex A of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023'. Time must be given for staff to read the document and they must confirm by return that they have both read and understood the document.

2.3 Local

Local Safeguarding Partnerships (LSPs) are made up of senior managers from each main organisation to oversee at a local level the working together arrangements for safeguarding. Each Trust arrangement will have a unique offer that relates to the community they serve.

This body produces local procedures which have to be in line with 'Working Together to Safeguard Children – July 2018' and which influence each organisation's own procedures.

Each Academy should have a copy of, and show due regard to, their local partnership arrangements. It is also an expectation of the Trust that DSLs will attend update events and training as required by their local partnership arrangements.

2.4 Organisational

Each Academy has in place its own published safeguarding arrangements which mirror and compliment all of the above.

This Site-Specific Arrangements document must be published on individual Academy websites.

2.5 Definitions

It is important to see safeguarding as the “umbrella” term for everything that is done to support children and young people, to keep them safe and promote their welfare. ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children – July 2018’ defines safeguarding as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of a child’s mental and physical health and development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Child protection however is defined as:

- part of safeguarding and promoting welfare; and
- the activity to protect specific children who are suffering, or who are likely to suffer, significant harm.

It can be seen therefore that protection is only one part of safeguarding and indeed the spirit of the legislation is about promotion of children’s needs and the prevention of harm. This supports the need for all staff to be able to respond early when they have a concern rather than wait until something is more defined and certain.

The most critical message from the legislation is that “the child’s welfare is paramount”

3. Roles and Responsibilities

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone’s responsibility.

Below is a brief description of those core responsibilities.

3.1 All Staff

All staff will:

- make sure they have undertaken the appropriate training for their role;
- take responsibility to report any concerns, no matter what their role;
- ensure they have a copy of part 1 and Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023 and that they have read and understand it;

- ensure they have read and understand "Voyage Safeguarding: Policy and Procedure for allegations and concerns raised in relation to staff, supply staff, contractors and volunteers"
- ensure they have read and understand the Academy Site Specific Arrangements for Safeguarding and Child Protection
- be aware of the need to minimise their own vulnerability in not being alone with children or in situations that could render them vulnerable to poor practice and/or allegations against them; and
- always be aware of the needs of young people and be vigilant for any possible signs of abuse.

3.2 The Designated Safeguarding Lead

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is the member of the Academy's Senior Leadership Team who is responsible for the strategic leadership of safeguarding, including online safety.

The DSL has the status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post, which include:

The DSL will:

- ensure the child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately by staff, reviewed annually and publicly available
- advise and support staff on child protection and safeguarding matters
- encourage a culture of listening to children
- manage safeguarding referrals to children's social care, the police, or other agencies
- liaise with the headteacher regarding ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations and be aware of the requirement for children to have an appropriate adult in relevant circumstances.
- take part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings
- liaise with the "case manager" and the designated officer(s) at the local authority where allegations are made against staff
- make staff aware of training courses and the latest local safeguarding arrangements available through the local safeguarding partner arrangements
- transfer the child protection file to a child's new school
- undergo training and receiving regular updates to maintain the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role, including Prevent awareness training.
- promote educational outcomes by knowing the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issue that children in need are experiencing or have experienced and identifying the impact that these issues might be having on children's attendance, engagement and achievement in school
- support teaching staff to provide additional academic support or reasonable adjustments to help children who have or have had a social worker reach their potential, recognising that even when statutory social care intervention has ended, there is still a lasting impact on children's educational outcomes
- ensure that all such records are kept confidentially and securely and are separate from pupil records;
- ensure that an indication of further record-keeping is marked on the pupil record;

- ensure those particularly complex cases are referred without delay, and especially where it involves a child or young person subject to a child protection plan;
- follow the LSP's (Local Safeguarding Partnership) escalation policy where cases are not progressing in an acceptable manner; and
- gather, collate and analyse as appropriate all relevant data and information for purposes of quality assurance.

3.3 Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s)

Each Academy within the Trust will appoint at least one Deputy Designated who will formally provide cover and additional capacity for the DSL. Each Deputy DSL will be trained to the same level as the DSL.

In the event of the long-term absence of the DSL, the Headteacher will identify a Deputy DSL to undertake the duties of the DSL listed above.

3.4 The Academy Headteacher

The Headteacher in each Academy is responsible for ensuring the Designated Safeguarding Lead is effective in their role of providing and accessing high quality services to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people accessing provision from their Academy including:

- offer day to day support and guidance to the DSL as necessary;
- oversee the promotion of safeguarding throughout the Academy, ensuring all staff are appropriately trained and aware of their responsibilities;
- ensure cover is provided where necessary in the absence of the DSL;
- offer supervision to the DSL in relation to their role and decisions made;
- ensure that a senior member of staff is designated as the person in charge of Looked After Children and receives appropriate training;
- encourage pupils and parents to inform the Academy of any concerns;
- ensure all recruitment procedures follow safeguarding best practice based on advice from the HR Team;
- contribute as appropriate to quality assurance processes; and
- ensure sufficient allocation of time given to DSLs to undertake the role.

3.5 The Academy Senior Leadership Team

The Academy Senior Leadership Team will support the Headteacher to discharge the duties to safeguard children and young people.

The Academy Senior Leadership Team will:

- promote the importance of safeguarding throughout the Academy;
- oversee the effectiveness of safeguarding systems, especially procedures, and review and report any changes that are required;
- support the work of the DSL to ensure an effective process for dealing with concerns; and
- ensure that the Academy fulfils its statutory duty to co-operate with other agencies and that the chain of accountability is clear from front line to senior level.

3.6 The Trust

The Trust Safeguarding Lead will provide strategic leadership within Voyage Education Partnership for all aspects of safeguarding children and young people.

The Trust Safeguarding Lead will:

- ensure that all policies and procedures are reviewed and updated in line with national and local requirements and appropriate changes disseminated to all Academies;
- ensure that there are systems in place to support the effective management of safeguarding, especially the role of DSLs, training for all staff and supervision as appropriate;
- ensure that there is available to Academy Headteachers someone who can offer appropriate external advice and support with safeguarding concerns especially when they are complex and/or relate to allegations against staff;
- ensure Quality Assurance processes are in place and oversee the information they produce to measure the progress and effectiveness of existing safeguarding frameworks; and
- produce information, including data analysis that reflects contextual safeguarding of the Trust to the Chief Education Officer who in turn assures the Trust Board in relation to Safeguarding in order to ensure that the Board can demonstrate that it is discharging its safeguarding obligations appropriately.

3.7 The Executive Team

The Chief Executive, as Accounting Officer, through line management of the Executive Team, will provide appropriate challenge and support to ensure the Trust and the Academies are taking all opportunities to safeguard and protect the children and young people that access their services.

4. Governance of Safeguarding

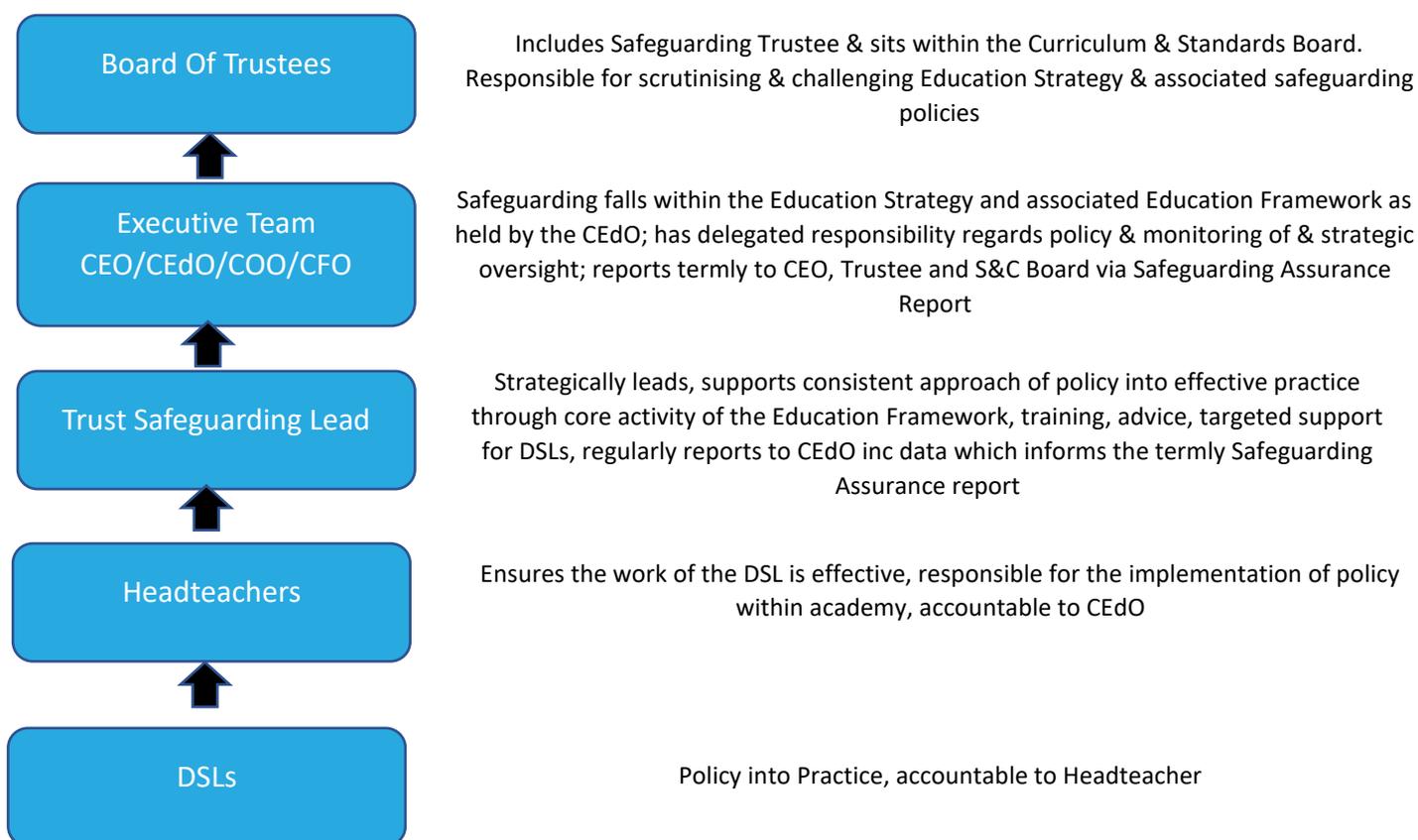
Safeguarding assurance and development is delegated to the Trust Safeguarding Lead, under the strategic leadership of the Executive Team, who will work with Headteachers and DSLs to ensure that all statutory duties are fulfilled.

The Trust Executive provides reports to the Trustee with responsibility for safeguarding along with other members of the Standards and Curriculum Sub-Committee of the Trust Board.

The role of the Safeguarding Trustee, with the support of the Standards and Curriculum Sub-Committee of the Trust Board, is to provide appropriate strategic challenge and support to the Executive Team and Trust Safeguarding Lead to ensure that they are satisfied that the Trust is fulfilling its safeguarding duties identified in the statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education 2023.

All Trustees receive appropriate safeguarding and Child Protection (inc Online) training. This training equips them with the knowledge to provide strategic challenge and support the delivery of a whole Trust approach to safeguarding. This training is updated at least annually.

Flowchart to demonstrate Policy responsibility and accountability within Safeguarding



5. Quality Assurance

Robust safeguarding practices and procedures are key to supporting and safeguarding the children and young people that access services from the Trust. Effective quality assurance measures are essential in ensuring the practices and procedures are fit for purpose.

Three assurance categories are in place to monitor safeguarding within the Trust (Red, Amber and Green) and Academies are placed in the category based on the current rating of their practices.

It is important to note that the current grading of each Academy is reviewed constantly and may be subject to change without prior notice.

6. Escalation

Staff need to be aware of those times when concerns may look as though they are not progressing to an outcome or some form of action. This may be indicated by:

- difficulty in getting hold of a DSL;
- staff not being satisfied about the decision of the DSL or Headteacher;
- staff aware that a colleague has not passed on a concern;
- external agencies not accepting a referral from an Academy when it is felt one is needed;
- staff not aware of what has happened to their concern because of a lack of feedback.

It is important that staff do not close down a concern because they feel “stuck” or “they can’t do anymore”. It is important to escalate concerns to DSLs, Headteachers, other senior staff or if necessary, to the Trust Safeguarding Lead.

If there are concerns about the work of an external agency please refer to the escalation policy published by the Local Safeguarding Partnership.

The important principle is not to allow a concern to be “closed down” without it having received the necessary attention, assessment and resolution.

If the options above have been explored fully and the concern still isn’t being handled effectively and therefore placing the child or young person at risk, it is important that you continue to escalate your concerns by contacting the Safeguarding Trustee via The Clerk to the Trust Board or by contacting the NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line on 0800 028 0285.

7. Managing Allegations against Adults Working within the Trust

The Trust takes very seriously allegations against adults working within the Trust, and acknowledges that if concerns are not addressed as early as possible, they can create unsafe working environments and leave staff and children increasingly vulnerable. In this instance when the policy refers to adults working within the Trust, this includes those who are paid and unpaid working in establishments which provide education to children and young people.

The Trust has a *Policy and Procedure for allegations and concerns raised in relation to staff, supply staff, contractors and volunteers*. This policy should be followed in all cases where concerns are identified in relation to an adult working within the Trust's conduct which affects/could affect pupil(s) welfare or may result in a potential safeguarding issue. Concerns about adults working within the Trust in the context of pupil welfare and safeguarding may arise in a number of ways:

- poor attitude or practice that potentially impacts on the general well-being of children that need addressing;
- aspects of poor practice witnessed by others;
- staff speaking against the ethos of the Academy;
- non-compliance with Trust's policies and procedures relating to safeguarding.

More specifically, allegations may be made against an adult working within the Trust by a child or colleague in relation to abuse. All of the above will be seen as reportable matters and discussions must take place without delay with the Headteacher.

Allegations which may meet the harm threshold

Certain allegations are designated as may meet the harm threshold in relation to adults working in education. These have to be reported by the Headteacher to the Designated Officer (LADO) who is the statutory lead for dealing with and advising about such issues, specifically where a member of staff has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child;
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm if they work regularly or closely with children; or
- behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children. (This includes behaviour which may have occurred outside of a school or college, that might make an individual unsuitable to work with children, this is known as transferable risk)

Internal decisions in such cases should not be finalised without the advice of the Designated Officer. The reasons why staff may not wish to report their colleagues have to be understood.

Where appropriate, an assessment of transferable risk to children with whom the person works should be undertaken.

It would not be unusual for people to know and believe that practice is not acceptable but feel unable to respond because of the fear:

- they might have the concerns wrong;
- for their own job and prospects if they report another colleague;
- of isolation by other staff;
- about what might happen to the member of staff in the long term.

It is particularly difficult if staff members are also close friends and/or partners in a relationship.

It must be recognised that the child’s welfare remains paramount at all times, and it can be very easy to lose sight of the impact on others of being on the receiving end of unacceptable and sometimes illegal behaviour.

Concerns which do not meet the harm threshold

The term ‘low-level’ concern does not mean that it is insignificant, it means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the threshold. 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 causes concern.

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;
- engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door;
- using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language.

Issues about attitude and poor practice may be dealt with internally and as part of the member of staff’s development and competency. However, if such concerns are persistent and any plan with that member of staff has not affected change, advice should be sought and appropriate people included in the decision-making process.

Headteachers may receive an allegation relating to an incident that happened when an individual or organisation was using their school premises for the purposes of running activities for children (for example community groups, sports associations, or service providers that run extra-curricular activities). As with any safeguarding allegation, the Academy should follow their safeguarding policies and procedures, including informing the LADO, where appropriate.

Appendix 1 – List of Academies

Academy Site	Web Address
Carlton Road Academy	www.carltonroadacademy.net
Fishtoft Academy	www.fishtoftacademy.net
Gosberton Academy	www.gosbertonacademy.net
Haven High Academy	www.havenhighacademy.net
Park Academy	www.parkacademyboston.net
Pioneers Academy	www.bostonpioneersacademy.net
Staniland Academy	www.stanilandacademy.net
Wygate Park Academy	www.wygateparkacademy.net

Appendix 2 – Legal Powers and Duties

The Children Act 1989 and 2004 outline the powers and duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The key sections are described below.

Children Act 2004

Section 10 requires each Local Authority to make arrangements to promote co-operation between the authority, each of the authority's relevant partners and such other persons or bodies working with children in the Local Authority's area as the authority considers appropriate. The arrangements are to be made with a view to improving the wellbeing of children in the authority's area, which includes protection from harm or neglect alongside other outcomes.

Section 11 places duties on a range of organisations and individuals to ensure their functions, and any services that they contract out to others, are discharged with regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

This is a particularly important section for the Trust and all the Academies in understanding its need to co-operate with Children's Services Social Care in fulfilling this duty to safeguard and protect.

The Children and Social Work Act 2017

The Children Act 2004, as amended by the Children and Social Work Act 2017, strengthens this already important relationship by placing new duties on key agencies in a local area. Specifically the police, clinical commissioning groups and the local authority are under a duty to make arrangements to work together, and with other partners locally, to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children in their area.

Education Act 2002

Section 175 places a duty on Local Authorities in relation to their education functions, the governing bodies of maintained schools and the governing bodies of further education institutions (which include sixth-form colleges) to exercise their functions with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of

children who are either pupils at a school or who are pupils under 18 years of age attending further education institutions.

The same duty applies to independent schools (which include Academies/free schools) by virtue of regulations made under section 157 of this Act.

Children Act 1989

The Children Act 1989 places a duty on Local Authorities to promote and safeguard the welfare of children in need in their area.

Section 17(1) of the Children Act 1989 states that it shall be the general duty of every

Local Authority:

- a) to safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are in need; and
- b) so far as is consistent with that duty, to promote the upbringing of such children by their families, by providing a range and level of services appropriate to those children's needs.

Section 17(10) states that a child shall be taken to be in need if:

- a) the child is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of services by a Local Authority under Part III of the Children Act 1989;
- b) the child's health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision of such services; or
- c) the child is disabled.

Under section 17, Local Authorities have responsibility for determining what services should be provided to a child in need. This does not necessarily require Local Authorities themselves to be the provider of such services.

Section 47(1) of the Children Act 1989 states that:

Where a Local Authority:

- a) are informed that a child who lives, or is found, in their area (i) is the subject of an emergency protection order, or (ii) is in police protection; and

- b) have reasonable cause to suspect that a child who lives, or is found, in their area is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm: the Authority shall make, or cause to be made, such enquires as they consider necessary to enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare.

Section 53 of the Children Act 2004 amends both section 17 and section 47 of the Children Act 1989, to require in each case that before determining what services to provide or what action to take, the Local Authority shall, so far as is reasonably practicable and consistent with the child's welfare:

- a) ascertain the child's wishes and feelings regarding the provision of those services or the action to be taken; and
- b) give due consideration (with regard to the child's age and understanding) to such wishes and feelings of the child as they have been able to ascertain.

Police Protection Powers

Under section 46 of the Children Act 1989, where a police officer has reasonable cause to believe that a child could otherwise be likely to suffer significant harm, the officer may:

- remove the child to suitable accommodation; or
 - take reasonable steps to ensure that the child's removal from any hospital, or other place in which the child is then being accommodated is prevented.
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- No child may be kept in police protection for more than 72 hours.