

Policy Title:	Safeguarding Policy
Policy Number:	POL/SG/001
Version:	1.0
Issue date	20 Jun 2023
Scheduled review date	10 May 2025
Policy approver:	CEO
Policy owner:	Safeguarding Manager
Policy reviewer:	Safeguarding Manager
Relevant related policies:	Safer Recruitment Policy. Safer working Practice guidelines Staff code of Conduct. Whistle blowing policy.
Other Relevant Policies and documents.	GEMS safeguarding policy. Speak UP Hotline.

Section

1. Status of the document and how to use it. P.3
2. Roles and responsibilities (See Appendix B). P. 3
3. Child Protection Procedures. P. 4
4. Allegations against Adults. P.5
5. Whistleblowing. P. 5
6. Complaints Procedures. P.6
7. Safer Recruitment. P.6
8. Abuse of a Position of Trust. P. 6
9. Safe working practice/staff code of conduct. P.6
10. Staff Training. P. 7
11. Empowering children to keep themselves safe. P. 7
12. Children who may be particularly vulnerable. P. 7
13. Intimate Care. P. 8
14. Attendance/Children missing from education. P.8
15. Behaviour Management 9
16. Online Safety 9
17. Bullying 10
18. Managing Disclosures 10
19. Support for children, families and staff involved in a child protection concern 11
20. Site security 11
21. Extended School and off-site visits 11
22. Safeguarding/Child Protection legislation and guidance 14
23. Record Keeping 14
24. Confidentiality and information sharing 14

Appendices

- APPENDIX A: ARE Government Safeguarding Mandates 15
- APPENDIX B: Roles and Responsibilities 15
- APPENDIX C: Child Protection Procedures 16
- APPENDIX D: EEP/GEMS Safeguarding Training Matrix 25
- APPENDIX E: Intimate Care and Toileting Guidance Statement 25
- APPENDIX F: EEP Safer Working Practice Guidance 25
- APPENDIX G: EEP Safer Recruitment Policy 25
- APPENDIX H: GUARD Reporting Guidance 25

1.STATUS OF THE DOCUMENT AND HOW TO USE IT

This document is part of a group of policies intended to keep children, staff, other adults, and the wider organisation of EEP. This document outlines specific operational arrangements for the items listed in the contents. It should be read in conjunction with the guidance contained in the appendices of this policy and other associated safeguarding policies found in [EEP HR POLICIES](#)

This document has been compiled from a wide range of international and best practice guidance, all of which is intended to ensure the safety of all parties. The document outlines the principles as highlighted in the [ARE laws and regulations](#) whilst taking into consideration GEMS policies and England **Children Act 1989**, the Children Act 2004 and the Children and Social Work Act 2017.

In all situations which require human judgement, a policy or procedure is there as guidance. Wherever a matter of legal responsibility is relevant to the text in this policy, this is clearly highlighted.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES (SEE APPENDIX B)

The Nominated EEP Board Member is responsible for corporate governance and oversight of the effective delivery of the EEP Safeguarding Strategic Plan and Safeguarding policy.

EEP safeguarding Manager ensure that EEP' safeguarding, recruitment and managing allegations procedures take into account the advice and guidance contained in the EEP Safeguarding Policy and any national legislation and guidance.

EEP Safeguarding manager is responsible for the development and strengthening of all activities relating to safeguarding and child protection across EEP.

This includes leading the overall development, implementation and monitoring of the organisational safeguarding strategy, policy and practice, providing real-time advice and guidance to country safeguarding teams on casework and embedding safeguarding throughout all EEP' work. This is supported by the GEMS central safeguarding team. They are also Responsible for ensuring that all aspects of the EEP Safeguarding policy are delivered effectively across the platform.

The **Principal/CEO** is responsible for ensuring that all aspects of the EEP Safeguarding policy are delivered effectively in their school. The Principal/CEO ensures that staff, volunteers and children understand and implement the policy to safeguard children.

The **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)** is a member of the school senior leadership team who takes responsibility for safeguarding and child protection in school (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place). This responsibility may be delegated to an appropriately trained Deputy in the absence of the DSL.

3. CHILD PROTECTION PROCEDURES

I) Dealing with a disclosure or allegation by a child or another person:

Children in school may feel safe and secure enough to make a disclosure of past abuse or an allegation of current abuse or neglect to a member of staff whom they feel they can trust. A disclosure of this kind can arise at any time and may have been anticipated by staff or equally be unexpected. In these situations, school staff should:

- » Demonstrate that they are willing to listen to what the child has to say
- » Be prepared to listen impartially to the child, giving appropriate support, but without introducing their own opinions or judgement
- » Be aware of documenting requirements
- » Remember that they are working as part of a team, and must never make an unconditional promise of confidentiality to a child
- » Record any concerns on Guard/safeguarding platform without undue delay and report to the DSL or the Deputy
- » Be aware that what the child has to say may be uncomfortable or distressing to them, and make clear to them that they may seek support, help or advice for themselves if required.

If a disclosure or allegation is made by any other person (parent, family member, another professional, etc.) regarding a safeguarding or child protection issue, the same principles regarding documenting and evidence will apply. Adults should be offered the opportunity to make a written statement, which should be signed and dated by them, and by any witness(es) to the statement.

This should be uploaded to the specific concern on Guard/Safeguarding platform.

The school's Allegation Manager or Deputy Allegation Manager must be notified immediately of any allegation or disclosure that calls into question the competence or suitability of another professional person (whether or not they are an employee of EEP.) Such information must be treated as being strictly confidential. Verbal notifications of this kind that are made to the Allegation Manager or Deputy Allegation Manager must also be reported electronically through the Guard case management platform. Allegations Manager must notify school HR for all Allegations as per the Employee Disciplinary Policy.

II) Acting on a current child protection issue:

If, after discussion with a DSL there is still cause for concern about a child, then the Safeguarding and Child Protection procedures will be followed. The DSL or a named deputy or another person acting on his or her behalf will take the lead role in any safeguarding or child protection issue. EEP Safeguarding Manager is the initial contact point for any external referral and is responsible for keeping the school informed of the process from EEP perspective. If this has not been done already, a decision will be reached as to whether any immediate action is necessary to secure the child's safety and welfare, and on any subsequent investigation or actions.

EEP schools should hold at least two emergency contact numbers for each child, usually both parents, and if it is deemed appropriate, (i.e. if there is not an allegation against one of those contacts) these people will be contacted in the event of any safeguarding concern or incident at school without undue delay.

If a child protection concern, allegation or incident relates to a member of staff or a person working with children, then the EEP Safeguarding Manager must be notified without delay of any high level and/or substantiated allegations.

Where a child has made a specific statement, it may be necessary to clarify what they have said, and it is important to document this information accurately together with the circumstances in which the statement was given. The relevant person in the school should meticulously document all observations, concerns, discussions, and actions; inclusive of the date and time they were noted, this forms the safeguarding chronology. These records must be uploaded to Guard/Safeguarding platform and may provide important information that may be required for external referrals or subsequent court proceedings. Guard populates a chronology as part of the case management platform.

4. ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ADULTS:

All EEP schools and services will have appointed at least one member of the SLT (Allegations Manager or Deputy) to act as a manager for allegations against staff. All staff should be made aware of their identity and how to share concerns about the behaviour of adults working with children.

Employees who have been subject to an allegation can access support through the school designated Allegations Manager, or if they feel this is a conflict of interest, they can raise their queries with the Principal or the school HR who may seek further advice from the EEP Safeguarding Manager.

5. WHISTLEBLOWING

Whistle blowing is any disclosure of information that is made in the company and/or public interest and, in the reasonable belief of the individual that relates to suspected wrongdoing or dangers at work. This could be happening at the present time, have taken place in the past or is likely to happen in the future. This may include:

- » A criminal offence e.g., manipulation of accounting records and finances, or inappropriate use of school assets or funds.
- » A miscarriage of justice.
- » An act creating risk to health and safety.
- » An act causing damage to the environment.
- » A breach of any other legal obligation.
- » A concern relating to the safeguarding of children or adults.
- » The deliberate concealment of any of the above matters.

EEP expect all senior leaders to have disseminated the company's 'Whistleblowing Policy' to all employees. The school's leadership team through the DSL must have allocated a proportion of induction or orientation to highlighting the key principles of [whistleblowing](#).

6. COMPLAINTS PROCEDURES

Complaints whether directly made to the school or through the GEMS Speak Up Hotline are managed by the Principal/CEO, other members of the Senior Leadership Team. Complaints which escalate into a safeguarding/child protection concern will automatically be managed under the school's safeguarding/child protection procedures.

7. SAFER RECRUITMENT

It is the expectation that all schools and services comply with the requirements of the policy and procedures for safer recruitment in education. EEP will audit the compliance with its safer recruitment policy periodically via review of individual schools Single Central Records.

For specific details relating to safer recruitment in EEP' schools we ask all employees to direct these questions through the school's HR or HR Business Partner. However, the exact detail and expectations of all pre-employment checks can be found in [the Safer Recruitment policy](#). Employees will also be subject to ongoing checks through the government.

8. ABUSE OF A POSITION OF TRUST

EEP employees or volunteers providing care, supervisory and educational support to children are in a 'position of trust.' The position of trust carries with it certain expectations and responsibilities. Breaches of these expectations and responsibilities are likely to lead to disciplinary action and possible dismissal. 'Positions of trust' exist in professions where the professional is in a position of authority or status over a child or vulnerable person, e.g. school staff, volunteers, medical staff, therapists, coaches, drivers, services staff etc.

You are employed in a 'position of trust' in respect of all children connected to EEP. All relationships developed with children will be as agents of the company and as such no personal relationships will be permitted outside the remit of the service. This means that adults should always maintain appropriate professional boundaries and avoid behaviours which might be misinterpreted by others. They should report and document any incident with this potential. See EEP Safer Working Practice Guidance APPENDIX F.

9. SAFE WORKING PRACTICE/STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT

EEP Safer Working Practice Guidance is attached as Appendix F. This provides practical guidance to all adults on which behaviours potentially constitute safe practice and which behaviours should be avoided. The document seeks to ensure that the responsibilities of senior

leaders of educational settings towards children and staff are discharged by raising awareness of illegal, unsafe, unprofessional, and unwise behaviour. It should assist staff to monitor their own standards and practice and reduce the risk of allegations being made against them.

10. STAFF TRAINING

There is an expectation that safeguarding training is in place for staff in all EEP Schools and any associated services including the Head Quarter. Training must include an understanding of safeguarding expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities, including online safety and the school's arrangements for filtering and monitoring.

The minimum expectation for a Designated Safeguarding Lead in EEP school or service is that they have undertaken the GEMS-specific DSL Level 3 training every 2 years and receive regular practice updates throughout the year through the EEP Safeguarding Manager For full details of training required see the GEMS Safeguarding Training Matrix - Appendix D.

11. EMPOWERING CHILDREN TO KEEP THEMSELVES SAFE

EEP ensures that children are taught about elements of safeguarding; including online safety, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a 'broad and balanced curriculum.' Where they exist, this is supported by the school inspection frameworks and legislative frameworks. EEP expects senior leadership teams to ensure a curriculum that is relevant, and is sensitive to social, cultural and moral principles, exists in all schools and for all age ranges. Any area of the curriculum which explores aspects of safeguarding that could be perceived as 'culturally sensitive' should be married with relevant departmental advice from EEP Safeguarding Manager as well as the regulator and relevant content specialists. The Principal/Head of School be informed before content is implemented into the curriculum.

12. CHILDREN WHO MAY BE PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE

All schools in the EEP Platform must be clear that there is sometimes a need to provide additional support to vulnerable children. Children may be vulnerable due to a wide range of factors including but not limited to; communication difficulties, SEND, adversity and trauma. Vulnerable children may be more susceptible to grooming, bullying, online harm or child-on-child abuse. Schools should regularly raise awareness with staff and parent / carers about early identification and how to respond to these issues.

INTIMATE CARE

When providing intimate care schools must follow the [GEMS Intimate Care Policy](#) including the provision of a risk assessment and risk reduction plan. This plan should be created in conjunction with the child's parents and key school staff.

14. ATTENDANCE/CHILDREN MISSING FROM EDUCATION

EEP recognises that regular attendance and punctuality at school is important to the well-being and safety of all children and enables them to access the opportunities made available to them at school. Attendance must be monitored closely, and action taken where concerns are raised; whether learning is online, blended or physically in school. Every school must have an attendance policy that is reviewed regularly, and the school leaders should monitor the impact of the policy in securing good attendance and punctuality.

Children being absent from education for prolonged periods and/or on repeat occasions can act as a vital warning sign to a range of safeguarding issues. It is important the school's response to persistently absent pupils and children missing education supports identifying abuse, and in the case of absent pupils, helps prevent the risk of them becoming a child missing education in the future. Where a child has 5 consecutive school days of unexplained absence and all reasonable steps* have been taken by the school to establish their whereabouts without success, the school will make an immediate referral for advice and guidance to EEP Safeguarding Manager and ensure that this is recorded on the Guard platform.

9

Reasonable steps may include:

- » Telephone calls to all known contacts (local/international)
- » Emails to parents/guardians
- » Contact with other schools where siblings may be registered.
- » Enquiries to friends, neighbours etc. through school contacts.

15. BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT

Every school in the EEP Platform must have a specific Behaviour Policy that is reviewed and ratified by the school SLT annually. Employees must have access to this document through a common ICT drive/LMS and be inducted in its relevance through induction and orientation. Any staff members with pastoral or supervisory support for children who present with challenging behaviour have a responsibility to work with individual SLTs to establish relevant training for themselves and the whole school staff team, seeking further advice and guidance from other SLTs across the Platform. Individual employees have a responsibility to ensure they familiarise themselves with the relevant Behaviour Policy for the school they work in. Failure to adhere to this policy could result in disciplinary action.

16. ONLINE SAFETY

All schools should have an Online Safety Policy which includes appropriate filtering and monitoring on school devices and school networks. The policy should give clear direction on the use of mobile and smart technology in school.

Online communication between staff and children should not happen other than for the purposes of coordinating an aspect of education. All communications should be made on school devices through EEP approved mail servers. All communications should be available on request to the SLT team of the specific school or service. For further information, please see [safer working practices](#). Youth Produced Sexual Imagery (Sexting/sending nudes) See Appendix C – Child Protection Procedures for detailed information

Relevant legislation:

» The Egyptian Anti-Cyber and Information Technology Crimes Law (No. 175 of 2018): It outlines penalties for unauthorized access, data privacy infringements, and other forms of cyber malfeasance.

» Law 151/2020 on the Protection of Personal Data: This law aims to safeguard individuals' personal information, setting a new standard for data protection and significantly impacting cybersecurity in Egypt.

All incidents of youth produced sexual imagery (YPSI) will be dealt with as safeguarding concerns. The primary concern will always be the welfare and protection of the children involved. Children who share sexual imagery of themselves, or their peers are breaking the law. However, EEP believes it is important to avoid criminalising children unnecessarily.

Therefore, the school will work in partnership with parents and external agencies with a view to responding proportionately to the circumstances of any incident.

All incidents of YPSI should be reported to the DSL as with all other safeguarding issues and concerns. Staff will not make their own judgements about whether an issue relating to YPSI is more or less serious enough to warrant a report to the DSL. What may seem like less serious concerns to individual members of staff may be more significant when considered in the light of other information known to the DSL, of which the member of staff may not be aware. If, at any point in the process, there is concern that a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, the DSL will contact EEP Safeguarding Manager for further advice.

17. BULLYING

Every school in the EEP Platform must have an Anti-Bullying policy. This may be part of a wider group of linked policies including behaviour, online safety, complaints etc. This should be regularly reviewed, and EEP children should be involved in its creation, implementation, and review. See also Appendix C: Child Protection Procedures – Child-on-child abuse.

It is the responsibility of:

- » EEP Corporate Governance to ensure schools have effective Anti-Bullying policies in place
- » The Principal/CEO to communicate the Anti-Bullying policy to the school community, to ensure

that disciplinary measures are applied fairly, consistently and reasonably, and that there is an effective route for concerns to be raised without delay

- » All staff, including: PG/SAC, teaching and non-teaching staff, to support, uphold and implement this policy accordingly
- » Parents/carers to support their children and work in partnership with the school.
- » Children to abide by the policy.

18. MANAGING DISCLOSURES

When engaging with children who already have, or may be about to, make a disclosure of abuse, staff should be aware that the child may need to make a formal statement to external agencies and the police soon. The reality is often that they will choose to disclose initially to a member of staff they feel that they can trust, and who will listen to them sympathetically. Therefore, the following points should be kept in mind:

- » Any discussion should be carried out in a way that minimises distress to the child concerned and maximises the likelihood that the information they provide is accurate and complete. The discussion should take place somewhere that they feel safe, they are assured of privacy, and they are not distracted or interrupted.
- » Asking 'leading questions', or 'putting your own words as the child's' must be avoided. Similarly, staff must not pass any opinions, or express their own feelings about what the child is telling them. Staff must make clear that anything they say will have to be passed on to the DSL and possibly other people who work in child protection so that we can keep them safe.
- » Be aware that the child may need more time and more than one opportunity to speak before they feel safe to fully voice all their concerns.
- » The child may wish to retract a statement they have made earlier, or contradict a statement they have already made, or even refuse to speak at all. In these circumstances, it is not appropriate for staff to put any pressure on them, but their reactions and comments should be accurately documented, with times and dates.

It is important that in addition to a factual written statement of the disclosure, any member of staff who has been involved, or who was present at the time, should make a written record of the circumstances in which the disclosure came about, this should be directly entered, or the document uploaded directly onto Guard as part of the case management documentation.

It is important that all staff are aware of their own ability to deal with any safeguarding situation or issue. If a member of staff finds themselves in a situation where a child feels sufficiently comfortable to disclose information of a sensitive nature, the member of staff must consider very carefully how confident they feel about continuing to engage the child in this discussion. If the member of staff/volunteer feels that they need support from a more experienced staff member, they should carefully explain to the child that they need to seek help from someone else. A more experienced member of staff may be able to help, or alternatively the child may wish to speak directly to the DSL.

However, if nobody else is available, and the child wishes to disclose, then the member of staff should continue to listen carefully, so that they do not feel that they are being rejected or ignored. As soon as possible, any disclosure made, or information given by the child must be carefully documented using the child's own words.

19. SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND STAFF INVOLVED IN A CHILD PROTECTION CONCERN

Child abuse can be devastating for the child and can result in distress and anxiety for staff and parents/caregivers who become involved.

EEP expects senior leaders to ensure that everyone involved in a child protection issue follows the procedures laid out in this policy and any other relevant policy. Senior leaders will ensure that all suspicions and disclosures are taken seriously.

The DSL will act as a central point of contact; offering details of helplines, counselling or other avenues of external support where necessary, seeking advice and guidance from the Central Safeguarding Team as appropriate.

20. SITE SECURITY

Visitors to the school, including contractors, must be always supervised and are asked to sign in and are given an identity badge, which confirms they have permission to be on site. All visitors are expected to follow the school's safeguarding and health and safety regulations to ensure children in school are kept safe, including expectations of parents/caregivers to wear the relevant school lanyard. Where possible and practical, contractors will be engaged before or after regular school hours.

21. EXTENDED SCHOOL AND OFF-SITE VISITS

All extended and off-site activities are subject to a risk assessment and must satisfy health and safety and safeguarding requirements. When EEP children attend off-site activities, including day or residential visits and work-related activities, the principal is responsible for ensuring that effective safeguarding and child protection arrangements are in place. Residential trips are managed through an EEP third party provider, Camps International, who are responsible for vetting and managing safety and safeguarding requirements.

Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, EEP Safeguarding policy and school-specific on-site procedures apply, including the mandate to escalate any safeguarding concerns as per policy. If other organisations provide services or activities on the school site, the school will check that those organisations have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment and health & safety procedures. The school must ensure that there are arrangements in place for the provider to report safeguarding concerns.

22. SAFEGUARDING/CHILD PROTECTION LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

Without exception, EEP will adopt the relevant law governing the jurisdiction of the operating locality of the school. Throughout our safeguarding policies, we have broadly accepted the principles and ethos of UK safeguarding legislation, as we believe this to be some of the most robust legislation internationally.

23. RECORD KEEPING

The GEMS Guard/Safeguarding platform Case Management Platform should be used as the system to record, escalate, review actions taken and evaluate outcomes of concerns. All safeguarding concerns must be entered on the Guard platform and staff must be trained in how to raise concerns. Following an initial concern being raised, it is essential that any subsequent discussions with children or others are accurately documented on Guard as soon as possible.

Any written information should be clearly signed and dated then be uploaded onto the Guard platform by attaching a PDF of the original documentation. The original information should always be filed and stored securely with the DSL.

Any records may be required as part of a subsequent investigation, and they could be used as evidence in court if there is a criminal prosecution. Consequently, it is vital that all written records are accurate and factual. Any allegations or statements made by a child or by any other person should be documented verbatim (documenting the exact words used) wherever possible. The person, who made the allegation or statement, and any witness who was present, should countersign any written record.

As soon as a child protection issue or concern has been raised, a timely and accurate record must be made by the DSL of all events, reports, decisions, actions taken and outcomes. This should be entered the Guard platform/safeguarding platform.

On some occasions, it may be deemed necessary to obtain photographic evidence of suspected injuries to a child. School staff (including medical staff) must not photograph children. This evidence will be obtained by the police or external medical professionals or child protection services.

School staff may document details in writing of any visible injuries or illustrate the position and extent of the injuries on the Guard platform using the body map but must not take any photographs of a child in these types of circumstances.

The privacy of children's sensitive information is taken seriously. Therefore, safeguarding/child protection information must be stored confidentially. Any records should be uploaded onto Guard where these can be stored securely linked to individual children.

Only the EEP Safeguarding Manager, the Principal/CEO's and DSLs in individual schools should and will have access to all safeguarding files. These same end users will also make decisions about with whom they are to be shared.

24. CONFIDENTIALITY AND INFORMATION SHARING

Whilst gathering information following a child safeguarding concern, the appropriate information sharing guidance must be followed. When working with confidential, personal information of a very

sensitive nature, staff should be aware at all times of the EEP current guidance on information sharing in the best interest of a child and data protection. See above for how records are kept confidentially. Upon confirmation that a child has transferred to another EEP school, any safeguarding records held on the Guard Case Management Platform can be transferred to the new school DSL. Paper based safeguarding records should be transferred to the DSL of the receiving school. The DSL of the current school should also contact the DSL/ Principal in the receiving school by telephone to provide a full picture of the child(ren).

When children transfer to a school outside of the EEP' network, every effort should be made to contact the DSL/Principal by telephone regarding any vulnerable child and share appropriate information in the best interest of the child. Further advice and guidance can be sought from the EEP Safeguarding Manager.

APPENDIX A: ARE GOVERNMENT SAFEGUARDING MANDATE.

The following information can be used in a school/service's literature/website to inform parents of the expectations of the school staff regarding ARE child protection legislation:

'Under ARE governmental guidance, schools must make arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Parents/carers should know that the law requires all school staff to pass on information, which gives rise to a concern about a child's welfare, including risk from neglect, physical, emotional or sexual abuse. Staff will seek, in general, to discuss any concerns with the parent/carer and discuss the need to make a referral to ARE agencies if that is considered necessary, however, this discussion will only take place where such discussions will not place the child at increased risk of significant harm or cause undue delay.

The school will seek advice from ARE agencies when they have reasonable cause to suspect a child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. Occasionally, concerns are passed on which are later found to be unproven. Parents/carers will appreciate that the school's Designated Safeguarding Lead carries out their responsibilities in accordance with the law and acts in the best interests of all children.

[ARE Laws and Regulations.](#)

APPENDIX B: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Governing Body ensures that schools:

- » Have Safeguarding, recruitment and managing allegations procedures that take into account the procedures and practice of EEP, the country of operation and any national legislation/guidance.
- » Appoint a Designated Safeguarding Lead who is a member of the senior team and who must have undertaken GEMS DSL training at level 3, in addition to GEMS Level 1 Safeguarding Basic Awareness training.
- » Ensure that the DSL role is explicit in the role holder's job description and that safeguarding responsibilities are identified explicitly in the job/role descriptions of every member of staff and volunteer.
- » Have a Safeguarding and Child Protection policy and procedures, including a staff code of conduct, that are consistent with EEP, and statutory requirements, reviewed annually and made available publicly on

the school's website or by other means.

- » Have procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against members of staff and volunteers including allegations made against the Principal/CEO and allegations against other children.
- » Follow safer recruitment procedures that include statutory checks on the suitability of staff to work with children and disqualification by professional association regulations
- » Develop an induction strategy that ensures all staff, including the Principal/CEO, and volunteers receive information about the school's safeguarding arrangements, Safer Working Practice (Code of Conduct) and the role of the DSL, on induction and before they start work at the school.
- » Develop a training strategy that ensures all staff and volunteers receive appropriate and regularly updated safeguarding and child protection training and updates as required (annually) to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively in line with any requirements of EEP. The training strategy will also ensure that the DSL receives refresher training and regular updates as defined under the DSL's duties below:
- » Contribute to inter-agency working when necessary.
- » Teach children about safeguarding and how to keep themselves safe, including when online, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum.

The Principal/CEO:

- » Ensures that the EEP Safeguarding Policy and procedures are understood and implemented by all staff including how to identify, raise, record and escalate concerns effectively.
- » Allocates sufficient time, training, support and resources, including cover arrangements, when necessary, to enable the DSL and Deputies to carry out their roles effectively, including the assessment of children and attendance at any external agency discussions, training and other necessary meetings.
- » Ensures that all staff receive safeguarding training in line with the EEP Safeguarding Policy before they commence working with children.
- » Ensures that all staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that such concerns are handled sensitively and in accordance with EEP Safeguarding Policy and Whistleblowing procedures.
- » Ensures that children are provided with opportunities throughout the curriculum to learn about safeguarding and how to keep themselves safe, including when online, as part of a broad and balanced curriculum.
- » Refers all allegations that a child has been harmed by or that children may be at risk of harm from a member of staff or volunteer to EEP Safeguarding Manager on the day of the allegation and documents it as an allegation on the Guard Case Management platform.
- » Appoints an Allegation Manager and Deputy who is a member of the senior leadership team (if not themselves) to investigate allegations concerning members of staff and volunteers and/ or act as a point of contact for the member of staff/volunteer against whom the allegation is made.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL):

- » Is a senior member of staff from the school's leadership team. The DSL must have the status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post, including committing resources and supporting and directing other staff.
- » Takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection in the school (including online safety and understanding the filtering and monitoring systems and processes in place), the overall responsibility of which cannot be delegated. However, the day-to-day activities of the DSL may be delegated to appropriately trained deputies.
- » Is appropriately trained, receives Level 3 DSL refresher training at two-yearly intervals and further training regularly and updates their knowledge and skills to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.
- » Acts as a source of support and expertise to the school community.
- » Encourages a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings.
- » Is alert to the specific needs of children in need, including those with special educational needs or other vulnerabilities.
- » Has a working knowledge of relevant local law, education inspection process, and interagency support.
- » Keeps detailed records of all safeguarding concerns using the Guard platform, ensuring that such records are stored securely.
- » Refers cases of suspected abuse to the local child protection agency or the Police as appropriate and seeks advice and guidance from EEP Safeguarding Manager, prior to any external referral.
- » Attends and/or contributes to any external child protection meetings and chairs regular school safeguarding meetings.
- » Develops effective links with relevant statutory and voluntary agencies.
- » Ensures that all staff sign to indicate that they have read and understood EEP Safeguarding Policy and Safer Working Practice guidance.
- » Has a working knowledge of relevant national safeguarding guidance.
- » Ensures that the school safeguarding and child protection procedures are regularly reviewed, in collaboration with the whole school community of children, parents, staff, and volunteers.
- » Liaises with, the Principal/CEO and EEP Safeguarding Manager for any Child Protection concerns.
- » Keeps a record of staff attendance at school-based Safeguarding/Child Protection training, which is signed by individual staff members.
- » Makes the EEP and GEMS Safeguarding and Child Protection policy available publicly for staff and parents, e.g., on the central area, school's website or by other means.
- » Ensures parents are aware of the school's role in safeguarding and the referral process on suspected abuse.
- » Ensures that the Principal/CEO is aware of the DSL responsibility under relevant law and EEP expectations and keeps them informed of any relevant safeguarding and child protection issues.

The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s)

» Is/are appropriately trained to the same level as the DSL and, in the absence of the DSL, carries out those functions as necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and protection of children. In the event of the long-term absence of the DSL, the deputy will assume all the functions above, with approval of the Principal and EEP Safeguarding Manager.

19

APPENDIX C: CHILD PROTECTION PROCEDURES

Definitions taken from *Keeping Children Safe in Education*, Department for Education, (2023)

Recognising abuse to ensure that EEP children are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect. This is covered in GEMS Level 1 Basic Awareness training.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, for example by hitting them, or by failing to act to prevent harm, for example by leaving a small child home alone, or leaving knives or matches within reach of an unattended toddler. Abuse may be committed by adult men or women and by other children.

Abuse and neglect

Knowing what to look for is vital to the early identification of abuse and neglect. All staff should be aware of indicators of abuse and neglect so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection. If staff are unsure, they should always speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or Deputy).

All should be aware that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as face to face. In many cases abuse will occur concurrently via online channels and in daily life. Children can also abuse their peers online, this can take the form of abusive, harassing, and misogynistic messages, the non-consensual sharing of indecent images, especially around chat groups, and the sharing of abusive images and pornography to those who do not want to receive such content.

Definitions of abuse and neglect

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

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

Emotional abuse (Including psychological abuse): the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of

another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child 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 children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape) or rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse.

Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue (also known as Child-on-Child abuse) in education and all staff should be aware of it and their school's policies and procedures for dealing with it.

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

Domestic Abuse: Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours, maybe a single incident or a pattern of incidents. That abuse can be, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional. Children can be victims of domestic abuse. They may see, hear, or experience the effects of domestic abuse at home and/or suffer domestic abuse in their own relationships. All of which can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, wellbeing, development, and ability to learn.

Safeguarding issues and risk of harm

All staff should have an awareness of the safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm.

Behaviours linked to drug-taking and/or alcohol misuse, deliberating missing education and consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos can be signs that children are at risk.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse that occur when an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or the increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence. CSE and CCE can affect children, both male and female and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.

Child on Child Abuse

All staff should be aware that children can abuse other children (referred to as child-on-child abuse). All staff should be clear as to the school's policy and procedures regarding child-on-child abuse and the important role they have to play in preventing it and responding where they believe a child may be at risk from it. 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 peers;
- » 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);
- » 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 sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos (also known as sexting or youth produced sexual imagery – See YPSI section below);
- » Up-skirting, 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;
- » Initiation/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).
- » Online child-on-child abuse is any form of child-on-child abuse with a digital element, for example 'sexting', online abuse, coercion and exploitation, peer on peer grooming, threatening language delivered via online means, the distribution of sexualized online content and harassment.

Youth Produced Sexual Imagery "Sexting" (YPSI)

If staff become concerned about a YPSI issue in relation to a device in the possession of a child (e.g. mobile phone, tablet, digital camera), the member of staff will support the child to take the device immediately to the DSL. Staff will not look at or print any indecent images. The DSL will discuss the concerns with appropriate staff and speak to any child involved as appropriate. Parents/carers will be

informed at an early stage and involved in the process after the DSL has discussed the issue with the Principal and EEP Safeguarding Manager.

If, at any point in the process, there is concern that a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm, a referral will be made to the relevant external agency, after speaking to the EEP Safeguarding Manager. The DSL will make a judgement about whether a reported YPSI incident is experimental or aggravated.

Aggravated incidents involve criminal or abusive elements beyond the creation, sending or possession of sexual images created by children. These include possible adult involvement or criminal or abusive behaviour by children such as sexual abuse, extortion, threats, malicious conduct arising from personal conflicts, or creation or sending or showing of images without the knowledge or against the will of a child who is pictured. Review of what response is necessary will facilitate consideration of whether:

- » There are any offences that warrant a police investigation
- » Child protection procedures need to be invoked
- » Parents/carers require support in order to safeguard their children
- » Any of the perpetrators and/or victims require additional support.

Examples of aggravated incidents include:

- » Evidence of adult involvement in acquiring, creating or disseminating indecent images of children (possibly by an adult pretending to be a child known to the victim)
- » Evidence of coercing, intimidating, bullying, threatening and/or extortion of children by one or more other child to create and share indecent images of themselves
- » Pressure applied to a number of children (e.g. all female children in a class or year group) to create and share indecent images of themselves
- » Pressurising a child who does not have the capacity to consent (e.g. due to their age, level of understanding or special educational needs) or with additional vulnerability to create and share indecent images of themselves
- » Dissemination of indecent images of children to a significant number of others with an intention to cause harm or distress (possibly as an act of so-called 'revenge porn', bullying or exploitation)
- » What is known about the imagery suggests the content depicts sexual acts.
- » Sharing of indecent images places a child at immediate risk of harm, for example the child is presenting as suicidal or self-harming.

The DSL will make a judgement about whether or not a situation in which indecent images have been shared with a small number of others in a known friendship group with no previous concerns constitutes an aggravated incident, or whether the school is able to contain the situation in partnership with all parents of the children involved, arrange for the parents to ensure that all indecent images are deleted and that the children involved learn from the incident in order to keep themselves safe in future. Viewing the Imagery – As a rule, adults should not view child produced sexual imagery. Wherever possible, the DSL's responses to incidents will be based on what they have been told about the content of the imagery.

Any decision to view imagery will be based on local laws, safeguarding best practice, and never taken in isolation. Imagery will never be viewed if the act of viewing will cause significant distress or harm to a

child or has the potential to be viewed as a criminal activity in the country in which the school operates. Any decision should be initially discussed with the Principal and EEP Safeguarding Manager and if a decision is made to view imagery, they will be satisfied that viewing:

Is the only way to make a decision about whether to involve other agencies (i.e. it is not possible to establish the facts from the child involved)

Is necessary to report the image to a website, app or suitable reporting agency to have it taken down, or to support the child or parent in making a report Is unavoidable because a child has presented an image directly to a staff member or the imagery has been found on a school device or network.

If it is necessary to view the imagery, then the DSL will:

Never copy, print or share the imagery; this is illegal

Ensure viewing is undertaken by the DSL or Deputy DSL with delegated authority from the Principal

Ensure viewing takes place with another member of staff present in the room, ideally the Principal another DSL or a member of the senior leadership team. The other staff member does not need to view the images. Wherever possible ensure viewing takes place on school premises, ideally in the Principal or DSL's office

Ensure wherever possible that images are viewed by a staff member of the same sex as the child in the imagery

Document the viewing of the imagery on the Guard safeguarding platform, including who was present, why the image was viewed and any subsequent actions and outcomes.

Deletion of Images - if the school has decided that other agencies do not need to be involved, then consideration will be given to deleting imagery from devices and online services to limit any further sharing of the imagery, this will be in consultation with parents. Where the device is not owned by the school, advice should be sought from EEP Safeguarding Manager.

Indicators of abuse

Physical signs define some types of abuse, for example bruising, bleeding or broken bones resulting from physical or sexual abuse, or injuries sustained while a child has been inadequately supervised. The identification of physical signs is complicated, as children may go to great lengths to hide injuries, often because they are ashamed or embarrassed, or their abuser has threatened further violence or trauma if they 'tell'. It is also quite difficult for anyone without medical training to categorise injuries into accidental or deliberate with any degree of certainty. For those reasons it is vital that staff are also aware of the range of behavioural indicators of abuse and report any concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. It is the responsibility of staff to report their concerns. It is not their responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused or neglected may:

- » have bruises, bleeding, burns, fractures or other injuries;
- » show signs of pain or discomfort;

- » Keep arms and legs covered, even in warm weather;
- » Be concerned about changing for PE or swimming;
- » Look unkempt and uncared for;
- » Change their eating habits;
- » Have difficulty in making or sustaining friendships;
- » Appear fearful;
- » Be reckless regarding their own or other's safety;
- » Self-harm;
- » Frequently miss school or arrive late;
- » Show signs of not wanting to go home;
- » Display a change in behaviour – from quiet to aggressive, or happy to withdrawn;
- » Challenge authority;
- » Become disinterested in their schoolwork;
- » Be constantly tired or preoccupied;
- » Be wary of physical contact;
- » Be involved in, or particularly knowledgeable about drugs or alcohol; and/or
- » Display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age and/or stage of development.
- » Acquire gifts such as money or a mobile phone from new 'friends' or adults recently acquainted with the child's family

Individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They should be viewed as part of a jigsaw and each small piece of information will help the DSL to decide how to proceed.

It is very important that staff report all their concerns, however minor or insignificant they may think they are – they do not need 'absolute proof' that the child is at risk. Any concern may be part of a bigger picture for that child which if known, could give context to a situation and help to protect them.

Impact of abuse

The impact of child abuse, neglect and exploitation should not be underestimated. Many children do recover well and go on to lead healthy, happy and productive lives, although most adult survivors agree that the emotional scars remain, however well buried. For some children, full recovery is beyond their reach and the rest of their childhood, and their adulthood may be characterised by anxiety or depression, self-harm, eating disorders, alcohol and substance misuse, unequal and destructive relationships and long-term medical or psychiatric difficulties.

Taking Action

Any child in any family in any school could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of "It could happen here".

GEMS Guard Online/ Safeguarding Platform

All staff have access to the GEMS Guard safeguarding platform and concerns relating to any aspect of a child's welfare, safeguarding and protection must be logged.

Where there is concern about the immediate welfare of a child, the DSL should also contact EEP Safeguarding Manager for advice and guidance immediately. Any potential external agency involvement with statutory, and public bodies, including the Police/Social Services/regulatory bodies, must be notified to EEP Safeguarding Manager.

For any incident categorised as hospitalisation or fatality as a result of abuse as per the Guard safeguarding categories, EEP Safeguarding Manager should be informed by the DSL/Principal within 1 hour of the incident being identified at school level.

Key points for staff to remember when taking action are:

- » In an emergency take the action necessary to help the child
- » Report your concern to the DSL as quickly as possible and report on Guard, staff should never leave site with an undisclosed concern.
- » Do not start your own investigation.
- » Share information on a need-to-know basis only – do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family
- » Seek support for yourself if you are distressed or need to debrief

If a member of staff or volunteer is concerned about a child's welfare

There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a child may be at risk but have no 'real' evidence. The child's behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre, they may write stories or poetry that reveal confusion or distress, or physical but inconclusive signs may have been noticed. In these circumstances, staff will try to give the child the opportunity to talk. The signs they have noticed may be due to a variety of factors, for example a parent has moved

out, a pet has died, a grandparent is very ill, or an accident has occurred. It is fine for staff to ask the child if they are OK or if they can help in any way.

Staff should report these concerns to the DSL and log on Guard as per any other concern about a child's welfare, it might be part of a wider picture.

Concerns which do not meet the threshold for safeguarding intervention will be managed through the school's pastoral and welfare process.

If a child discloses to a member of staff or volunteer

It takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose that they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual. Their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell. They may have lost all trust in adults. Or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault. Sometimes they may not be aware that what is happening is abusive.

If a child talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, the staff member will need to let the child know that they must pass the information on – staff are not allowed to keep secrets.

Children may reconsider their disclosure at this point and should not be forced to disclose.

During their conversations with children, staff will:

- » Allow them to speak freely
- » Remain calm and not overreact – the child may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting their listener
- » Give reassuring nods or words of comfort – ‘I’m so sorry this has happened’, ‘I want to help’, ‘This isn’t your fault’, ‘You are doing the right thing in talking to me’
- » Not be afraid of silences – staff must remember how hard this must be for the child and should not attempt to force a child to disclose
- » Under no circumstances ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the child’s mother think about all this (however, it is reasonable to ask questions to clarify understanding and to support a meaningful referral if that is required, e.g. when did this happen, where did this happen?)
- » Not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who has been abused
- » Avoid reprimanding the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying things such as ‘I do wish you had told me about this when it started’ or ‘I can’t believe what I’m hearing’ may be the staff member’s way of being supportive but may be interpreted by the child to mean that they have done something wrong
- » Tell the child what will happen next
- » Let them know that someone (either you or another named person, e.g. the DSL) will come to see them before the end of the day
- » Enter the concern on the Guard platform as soon as possible including full details of the conversation(s).
- » Report verbally to the DSL
- » Seek support if they feel distressed or need to debrief

Notifying parents

The school will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a child with their parents. This must be handled sensitively, and the DSL will contact the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion, or disclosure. However, if the school believes that notifying parents could expose the child to significant risk of harm advice will be sought first from EEP Safeguarding Manager.

Making a referral to an external agency

The child (subject to their age and understanding) and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child or create undue delay. Advice and guidance may be sought from the EEP Safeguarding Manager. The DSL will make a referral to the relevant agencies, and the police, if it is believed that a child is suffering or is at risk of suffering harm.

EEP Safeguarding Manager.

Decisions related to safeguarding and child protection are made in the best interest of the child. Therefore, decisions regarding strategy and actions will not be made in isolation by individuals but in collaboration with the EEP Safeguarding Manager.²⁸

APPENDIX D: GEMS EDUCATION SAFEGUARDING TRAINING MATRIX

Staff with DSL responsibility:

Every 2 years

Mandatory for Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy DSL – GEMS Level 3 - Designated Safeguarding Lead training.

Key school staff:

Every 2 years

Schools may also elect to train key school staff such as pastoral team members, counsellors or heads of year in GEMS Level 2 - Enhanced Understanding of Safeguarding Training.

Annually – All staff

- » Face to Face Level 1 Basic Awareness safeguarding training for all staff .
- » Training register completed and maintained to ensure total attendance.
- » Signed acknowledgement that attendees have understood and will comply with EEP Safeguarding Policy, Code of Conduct, Health & Safety, Acceptable Use.
- » Online Level 1 Safeguarding Basic Awareness course with successful completion of the assessment through GEMSU Learning Management System.
- » EEP safer recruitment online training for staff involved in recruitment and interviewing.

Termly

- » Safeguarding training (subject-specific according to school context) face to face where possible by the DSL

Induction

- » Any new starters during the year receive face to face and online training (GEMSU) on or before their first working day.

Site Users including Outside providers/Services/Therapists/ESM Cover Teachers

- » All new starters including those who start outside of the usual induction window at the start of a term receive face to face Level 1 Safeguarding training and additionally, (if an EEP employee,) GEMSU online training in Level 1 Basic Awareness, on or before their first working day (irrespective of when they start during the year.)

Annually

- » School provides safeguarding training with a register signed before outside providers including therapists begin work onsite.
- » All SSC staff undertake online Safeguarding training with assessment through GEMSU Learning Management System.
- » All Services to provide face to face Level 1 Basic Awareness safeguarding training for all staff.
- » Training register completed to ensure total attendance..

Termly

- » Safeguarding updates face to face by the DSL for all staff.
- » Where contractors are on site without safeguarding training e.g. emergency works etc. MSO Department or Security Team must always supervise.
- » Commitment by all that any necessary work will be arranged whilst children are not on site.

if possible.

» Undertaking by all, that new staff from agencies on site is highlighted to the MSO and the Designated Safeguarding Lead for on-site training prior to starting.

Volunteers

- » Face to face safeguarding training annually with register and policy documents signed.
- » As with all working/volunteering in schools – good conduct certificates must be provided in line with Safer Recruitment policy.
- » Confidentiality agreement and code of conduct/expectation document signed before volunteer commences.

Monitoring of training

- » Safeguarding should be a standing agenda item in SLT, HSE and pastoral meetings including regular updates on the impact of training and compliance with policy.

APPENDIX E: INTIMATE CARE AND TOILETING GUIDANCE STATEMENT

This guidance statement is designed to promote best practice and to safeguard children and practitioners. It applies to everyone involved in the intimate care routines of children. The guidance should be read in conjunction with the settings' policies as below:

- » Child protection and safeguarding guidance
- » Staff code of conduct and guidance on safer working practices
- » Health and safety guidance and procedures
- » Special educational needs guidance
- » Whistle-blowing guidance
- » Safer recruitment practices guidance

It is the expectation of EEP that any child who requires support with intimate care is provided with a risk reduction plan (a plan to reduce instances of the requirement for intimate care.) This should be created in conjunction with the child's parents and the setting.

APPENDIX F: GEMS SAFER WORKING PRACTICE GUIDANCE

[**GEMSNET Policies & Documents - Safer Working Practice Guidance**](#)

APPENDIX G: GEMS SAFER RECRUITMENT POLICY

[**GEMSNET Policies & Documents - Safer Recruitment Policy**](#)

APPENDIX H: GUARD - HOW TO RECORD A CONCERN

[**Guard - How to Record a Concern**](#)