

Stride 2020

Safeguarding and Child Protection policy (reviewed June 2026).

Key Contacts for Safeguarding and Child Protection at Stride.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Contact email	cnhassen@stride2020.com Catherine Hassen Director and DSL : This email will monitor safeguarding enquiries and concerns.
Telephone	07590500958

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (DDSL)

Contact email	Susanne T Schroder cnhassen@stride2020.com .
Telephone	07590500958

Safeguarding Officers

Contact details	07590500958
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Pastoral Staff

Contact details	07590500958
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Designated Looked After Children Lead

Contact email	cnhassen@stride2020.com
Telephone	07590500958

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Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

Key Contacts for Safeguarding and Child Protection at Stride

Others within Stride with any responsibilities for Child Protection / Safeguarding

Contact details	There are no other designated people as Stride is a relatively small provider. Stride has one DSL (Catherine) and one DDSL (Susanne).
Local Authority Safeguarding contact numbers and email	
During Office Hours Telephone 0151 666 4442 Contact Email Pamela Cope or pamelacope@wirral.gov.uk or safeguardingunit@wirral.gov.uk If a child has been harmed the Integrated Front Door must also be informed ifd@wirral.gov.uk 0151 606 2008 or 0151 677 6557 Cheshire West and Chester LADO process: As there is no direct telephone number for the LADO as a duty LADO rota is in operation, to make a referral – a referral form is completed and submitted to the secure LADO mailbox: safeguardinglado@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk which in such an event, would be submitted by Catherine Hassen – Director of Stride.	

If you are concerned about extremism in school, or if you think a child might be at risk of extremism, contact the helpline on **020 7340 7264** or counter.extremism@education.gov.uk

1. Purpose of Policy

Stride Alternative Provision fully recognises its responsibilities for safeguarding children. Our students' welfare and safety is at the heart of our organisation's ethos and in everything we do.

In this policy, a 'child' means all children and young people below 18 years of age.

In accordance with relevant law and guidance, as set out below in the second section, this policy details our procedures for safeguarding and child protection.

It is applicable to the whole community. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility, whether they work or volunteer within Stride. Everyone has a role to play in child protection and safeguarding.

All staff and volunteers will ensure that their approach and actions are child centred. This means that they'll consider, always, what is in the best interests of the child. Due to the day-to-day contact with students, staff and volunteers are well placed to observe signs of harm, abuse, neglect, peer on peer sexual violence and sexual harassment, victimisation and/or exploitation.

Stride Alternative Provision ensures that arrangements are in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of students by:

- Creating and maintaining an environment where all students feel secure, are encouraged to communicate, and are listened to.
- Making sure that all students know which adults they can approach if they have any worries.
- Teaching students to keep themselves safe from all forms of abuse including child sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, extremism, radicalisation, and peer on peer abuse including sexual violence and sexual harassment.
- Appointing senior members of staff to the roles of Designated and Deputy Safeguarding Leads.
- Providing effective, relevant and ongoing training and development for all staff. We do this through a variety of external providers, including local authority, prevent leads, and local County Lines Officers, to ensure best practice. E.g. online training or in house training.
- Swiftly and effectively addressing any concerns and ensuring robust, timely referrals are made to other agencies. Ensuring effective links with relevant agencies in all matters regarding safeguarding and child protection.
- Reviewing and supporting students who are subject to child protection plans and contributing to the implementation of the plan.
- Keeping meticulous, written records of concerns about students, even where there is no need to refer the matter immediately (this includes recording dates, times, people responsible, and actions), and ensuring all records are kept securely and shared appropriately.
- Ensuring the suitability of all staff through safe recruitment practice and maintaining an accurate and up to date Single Central Register.
- Making sure that all staff and volunteers understand their responsibilities regarding safeguarding and child protection.
- Ensuring that parents and carers also understand the responsibility placed on the organisation and its staff for safeguarding and child protection.
- Maintaining awareness of those students who are persistently absent or missing from school, notifying the local authority in line with 'Children Missing in Education' protocols.
- Maintaining clear procedure in line with the latest guidance for reporting allegations against staff members.

Furthermore, Stride anxiety programme recognises that:

- Some students are at increased risk of abuse.
- Some students face additional barriers with respect to recognising or disclosing abuse.

Stride Alternative Provision is committed to recognising diversity and ensures anti-discriminatory practices. We ensure that all students have the same protection.

We give special consideration to students who:

- Have special educational needs (SEN) or disabilities.
- Are young carers.
- May experience discrimination due to their race, ethnicity, religion, gender identification, or sexuality.
- Are at risk of FGM, sexual exploitation, forced marriage, or radicalisation.
- Are asylum seekers.
- Have English as an additional language.
- Are known to be living in difficult situations e.g. where there are issues at home, such as: substance abuse/misuse or domestic violence or where a family member has mental health needs.
- Are at risk due to either their own or a family member's mental health needs.
- Are within the care system and are looked after or previously looked after.

2 Safeguarding Children

2.1

Stride Alternative Provision recognises that safeguarding covers a broad range of areas and it aims to achieve the following:

- Protecting children from maltreatment.
- Preventing impairment of children's health and/or development.
- Ensuring children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
- Undertaking that role to enable children to have optimum life chances, so they can enter adulthood successfully.

2.2

As part of meeting a child's needs, Stride Alternative Provision:

- Recognises the importance of information sharing between professionals and other agencies as vital in identifying and tackling all forms of child abuse, including the prevention of child sexual exploitation, trafficking, female genital mutilation, forced marriage, and radicalisation.
- Will ensure any fears about sharing information will not be allowed to stand in the way of protecting the safety and welfare of any child.
- Will identify students who may be suffering from significant harm and make child protection referrals.
- Identify students who need extra help and make appropriate referrals, including to early help service, to prevent concerns escalating.

2.3

Stride Alternative Provision also understands the importance of contextual safeguarding, i.e. that incidents or behaviours can be associated with factors outside of Stride and can occur between children outside of the Stride setting. All staff should be considering the context within which such incidents and behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding and simply means that assessments should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

3. Legislation and guidance

This policy for Stride Alternative Provision is derived from a variety of legislative provisions and statutory guidance. In particular, it is based on good practice found in:

- **Keeping Children Safe in Education (2026).**
- **Working Together to Safeguard Children (2026).**

Stride's safeguarding policy and procedures comply with all of this guidance and is updated with local arrangements agreed and published by the three local safeguarding partners.

The following legislation is also incorporated into this policy:

- **The Children Act 1989** (and **2004 amendment**), which gives a broad framework for the care and protection of children and includes provisions for Local Authority inquiries, care proceedings, and emergency provisions. As Stride regularly collaborate with Social Workers and various outside agencies, our DSL and DDSL are fully aware of **Working Together to Safeguard Children 2026** and **KCSIE 2026**.
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 S 5B(11), as inserted by section 74 of the **Serious Crime Act 2015** as well as the **Protection of Freedoms Act 2012** places a statutory duty on teachers to report to the police where they discover/find that female genital mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Responsibilities for safeguarding and supporting girls affected by FGM are found in **Statutory guidance on FGM**.
- 'Regulated activity' in relation to children is found in Schedule 4 of the **Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006**.
- Stride's "PREVENT" duties under the **Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015** with respect to protecting people from the risk of radicalisation and extremism can be found in: **Statutory guidance on the Prevent duty 2024**.

Other statutory provisions relevant to child protection and safeguarding include:

- The Education Act 2002 (section 175/157).
- The Education (pupil information) (England) Regulations 2005.
- Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales – September 2015.
- The Sexual Offences Act, 2003, Home Office. ● Teaching on-line safety in schools, DFE, 2023.

3.1 Related policies

Safeguarding covers more than the contribution made to child protection in relation to individual young people. It also encompasses issues such as staff conduct, health and safety, bullying, online safety, arrangements for meeting medical needs, providing first aid and/or intimate care, drugs and substance misuse, positive behaviour management, and the use of physical intervention and restraint.

This document must therefore be read, used, and applied alongside any relevant other policies and procedures referred to below:

- The Single Central Record of identity, qualification, and vetting checks for all staff and volunteers.
- The staff recruitment and selection processes, in line with the Children's Workforce Development Council procedures.
- Local Authority policies on dealing with allegations against members of staff.
- The guidelines for visitors.
- The Safer Working Practices guidelines for staff and volunteers.
- The E-safety and Information Technology Acceptable Use Policy.
- The guidelines for using a computer and personal technology in school (students).

- Stride's 'Ladder of Consequences' in relation to the acceptable use of ICT equipment by students.
- The Behaviour and Anti-bullying policy.
- The Confidentiality Policy.
- The Health and Safety policy.
- The Trips and Visits Policy.
- The Whistle Blowing policy.

4. Responsibilities

Stride recognises that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their parents or carers has a role to play in safeguarding children. All staff working (including visiting staff) in Stride are required to:

- Observe and comply with the staff code of conduct.
- Attend all relevant training and development provided by Stride and be aware of all their responsibilities in line with Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026.
- Know how to deal with a disclosure. If a student discloses to a member of staff that they are being abused, the staff member should follow the guidance set out in appendix 1.
- Report instances of actual or suspected child abuse or neglect to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or in their absence, the Deputy, in line with the Child Protection Procedures and legal duty for reporting FGM as set out in this policy.
- Understand the school's management policy and procedure and knows what to do in the event of an allegation made against someone working with children.
- Be alert to the signs of harm and abuse, including issues that can manifest themselves due to peer-on-peer abuse. This is most likely to include but not limited to: bullying (including cyber bullying), gender-based violence/sexual assaults and sexting. Staff should follow the Child Protection Procedures with regards to peer-on-peer abuse as outlined in this policy. Further information can be found in appendix 2.
- Know the Designated and Deputy Safeguarding Lead's name and contact details including telephone numbers and email.
- Be aware of the early help process. This includes identifying emerging problems, liaising with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment and, in some cases, acting as the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will:

- Be responsible for the implementation of this and all related policies and procedures, ensuring that the outcomes are monitored.
- Ensure that all staff are vigilant to harm and abuse, can identify those students for whom there are child protection concerns, and can make appropriate referrals, including to early help services.
- Be alert to the signs of harm and abuse, including issues that can manifest themselves due to peer-on-peer abuse. This is most likely to include but not limited to: bullying (including cyber bullying), gender-based violence/sexual assaults and sexting. Staff should follow the Child Protection Procedures with regards to peer-on-peer abuse as outlined in this policy.
- Communicate clearly to all relevant people so that everyone understands Stride's safeguarding policy and procedures.
- Appoint a DSL and Deputy DSL considering the range of responsibilities the DSL undertakes, e.g. the DSL needs to have the flexibility to act immediately on a referral that requires an urgent response and time to attend lengthy meetings or case conferences.

- Ensure that contact and role details of the DSL and Deputy DSL are clearly displayed on the Stride website (along with this policy).
- Ensure safe recruitment practice is followed when recruiting for posts, and ensure appropriate action is taken when an allegation is made against a member of staff.
- Ensure all appropriate checks are made in relation to all staff, volunteers, and visitors, including Section 128 checks.
- Ensure that Stride offers a safe environment via a robust health and safety policy and procedure to meet the statutory responsibilities for the safety of students and staff at Stride. -
- Ensure the relevant staffing ratios are met, where applicable.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for:

- Ensuring that all cases of suspected or actual problems associated with child protection are referred to the appropriate agencies in line with procedures set out in this policy, keeping all relevant staff appraised.
- Ensuring the Stride's safeguarding policy and practice is relevant and consistent with the most recent statutory guidance outlined in appendix 3 and 4.
- Being aware of the latest national and local guidance and requirements and keeping all staff informed as appropriate.
- Attending accredited, enhanced training each year, as required to fulfil the role.
- Ensuring that appropriate training for staff is organised and renewed through ongoing professional development.
- Ensuring families are fully aware of the Stride's policies and procedures and kept informed and involved.
- Ensuring that effective communication and liaison take place between Stride and the Local Authority, and any other relevant agencies, where there is a Safeguarding concern in relation to a student.
- Ensuring that all staff understand child abuse, neglect, and exploitation and their main indicators, including for looked after children and additional vulnerabilities of children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).
- Maintaining details of any looked after child's social worker and the name of the Virtual School Head (in the authority that looks after the child) ...Sarah Dacey (Wirral)
- Dealing with allegations of abuse in accordance with local and statutory procedures.
- Supporting the staff member in liaising with other agencies and setting up an interagency assessment as appropriate if early help is appropriate.
- Ensuring that adequate reporting and recording systems are in place.

Ensuring relevant records are passed on appropriately when students transfer to other provisions or are being educated by alternative provision or off-site education.

- Being aware of children who are or who may be living in a private fostering arrangement. The Local Authority Private Fostering Officer is known to Stride and ensures liaison to support the welfare and safety of the child.
- Undertake the Wirral Children Safeguarding Partnership WSCP annual safeguarding audit.
- Refer suspected cases, as appropriate, to the relevant body (local authority children's social care, Channel programme, Disclosure and Barring Service, and/or police), and support staff who make such referrals directly.
- The Designated and Deputy Safeguarding Lead will meet regularly to discuss safeguarding issues including outcomes and implementation of actions relating to case conferences and core groups and all current case work. Other key staff will be invited as appropriate. Safeguarding matters arising will be discussed routinely at each staff meeting.
- Working with the relevant Virtual School Head to discuss how funding can be best used to support the progress of looked after children at Stride and meet the needs identified in the student's personal education plan.

5 Child Protection Procedures

5.1

Staff at Stride will follow the necessary child protection procedures if an incident occurs. They will be made aware that:

- Where a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, a referral should be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.
- Anyone can make a referral.
- Staff should not assume that somebody else will take action/share information that might be critical in keeping children safe.
- Where referrals are not made by the Designated Safeguarding Lead, the Designated Safeguarding Lead should be informed, as soon as possible, that a referral has been made.
- The reporting of concerns relating to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is mandatory.
- The DSL or deputy DSL will always be available to discuss safeguarding concerns.

When a member of staff at Stride suspects that any student may have been subject to abuse, or a student has suggested that abuse has taken place either to themselves or another student, the allegation must be reported immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or the Deputy DSL if the DSL is off site.

The DSL or Deputy DSL will:

- Ensure the allegation is acted on within the day.
- Ensure that the relevant people and agencies are informed of all allegations.
- Deal with the allegation in accordance with the agreed procedures.
- Be best placed to carry out a risk assessment of the issue and determine the escalation and timescales for dealing with the allegation.

It is best practice to ensure that all colleagues who are involved in the allegation are informed of the outcome, so there is closure or continual vigilance as necessary.

Allegations of Abuse - appendix 1 provides guidance and detail about:

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- Each child abuse category.
- Potential signs of abuse

Specific procedures about how to deal with a disclosure.

5.2 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The **FGM Mandatory Reporting Duty** is a legal duty provided for in the FGM Act 2003 (as amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015). The legislation requires Stride's staff to make a report to the police where, in the course of their professional duties, **they either:**

- Are informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her; or they
- Observe physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 and they have no reason to believe that the act was necessary for the girl's physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth.

5.3 Allegations against Members of Staff

All allegations of abuse made against a member of staff or volunteer in relation to a student must be brought to the attention of Stride's Director and where appropriate the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately.

If the allegation against a teacher or member of staff (including volunteers) meets any of the following criteria, the programme leader (or other lead person) must report it to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) the same day:

- They have behaved in a way that has harmed a child or may have harmed a child.
- They possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child.
- They've behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he/she is unsuitable to work with children.

The Local Authority's Designated Officer (LADO) must be informed of all allegations that come to the school's attention that meet the criteria, so that he/she can consult the police and social care colleagues as appropriate. The Local Authority Designated Officer should also be informed of any allegations that are made directly to the police or to children's social care. All alleged physical injuries must be investigated by the appropriate external agencies

5.4 Whistleblowing

Where a staff member at Stride feels unable to raise an issue with their employer or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them.

General guidance on whistleblowing can be found via: <https://www.gov.uk/whistleblowing>

The **NSPCC's "what you can do to report abuse" dedicated helpline** is available as an alternative route for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally or have concerns about the way a concern is being handled by their school. Staff can call 0800 028 0285, which is available from 8:00am to 8:00pm, Monday to Friday, and email help@nspcc.org.uk.

5.5 Training for staff

Stride ensures all staff complete safeguarding and child protection training as part of their induction. The programme also has a commitment to updating training for all staff each year and for appropriate staff to attend Local Authority and Inter-Agency Safeguarding Board Meetings. To achieve this:

- Time will be given to enable this commitment to be met.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy DSL will receive relevant training every year.
- All staff and volunteers new to Stride will be given appropriate safeguarding training as part of their induction programme to Stride. Updates will feature regularly in all staff and SLT meetings, as appropriate.

- - All school staff and Governing Body members will undertake the training at least every two years as organised by the DSL.
 - Newly recruited staff will complete the online training as part of their induction and will receive school-specific training, including being made aware of local risk factors for extremism.
 - The DSL will attend Local Authority and other training courses as necessary and other appropriate inter-agency training every year.
- The DSL will attend Prevent training (WRAP) as provided by the Home Office and Local Authority.

5.6 Suitability of staff and safe recruitment practices

Stride recognises that safer recruitment practises are an essential part of creating a safe environment for children and young people. Consequently, we will ensure that staff and volunteers working at Stride are suitable to do so and therefore do not pose any kind of risk to our students.

Appropriate members of staff are required to complete Safer Recruitment Training to ensure that one panel member on every selection panel is trained in 'Safer Recruitment.'

6. Prevent duty - Safeguarding students who are vulnerable to extremism.

6.1 Stride's prevention strategy

Stride follows the statutory guidance on their responsibility to fulfil our Prevent Duty. We are aware that there have been occasions, both locally and nationally, in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children to hold extreme views including those justifying political, religious, sexist, or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.

The Prevent strategy aims to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

It is rare for children to become involved in terrorist activity. However, some students from an early age can be exposed to terrorist and extremist influences or prejudiced views. Consequently, Stride takes the view that early intervention is always preferable and includes this in its procedures as it does for all safeguarding concerns.

In line with both the fundamental British Values and the School Values, the following key principles underpin the community in which the Stride is based:

- Inclusion.
- Tolerance.
- Freedom of speech.
- The expression of beliefs and ideology.

Both students and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility. Free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued.

Free speech is subject to treating others with respect, understanding differences, equality, and an awareness of human rights, community safety, and community cohesion. The Prevent statutory guidance requires school to have clear protocols for ensuring that any visiting speakers are appropriately supervised and suitable.

Stride is committed to working with the local authority and other local partners, families, and communities to play a key role in ensuring young people and our communities are safe from the threat of terrorism. The DSL will keep up to date with all local policies and procedures relating to Prevent.



Staff must consider the level of risk to identify the most appropriate referral, which could include reference to Channel or Children's Social Care.

6.2 Visiting speakers

Visiting speakers will be expected to understand that, where appropriate, their session should actively promote the British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and at no point undermine these. In some cases, Stride may request a copy of the visiting speaker's presentation and/or footage in advance of the session being provided.

Visiting speakers, whilst on the Stride's site, will be supervised by a Stride employee. On attending Stride, visiting speakers will be required to show an original current identification document that includes a photograph, such as a passport or photo card driving licence. Stride shall also keep a formal register of visiting speakers retained in line with its Data Protection Policy.

6.3 Reducing risks of extremism

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will assess the level of risk within Stride and put actions in place to reduce that risk.

Visiting speakers, whilst on the Stride site, will be supervised by a Stride employee. On attending Stride, visiting speakers will be required to show an original current identification document that includes a photograph, such as a passport or photo card driving licence. The school shall also keep a formal register of visiting speakers retained in line with its Data Protection Policy.

Actions will include consideration of:

- Stride's RE curriculum.
- PSHE curriculum.
- SEND policy.

Risk assessments will include:

- The use of Stride premises by external agencies.
- Integration of students by gender and SEND.
- Anti-bullying policy.
- Other issues specific to the Stride's profile and community.

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to a terrorist/radical ideology. As with managing other safeguarding risks, all school staff will be vigilant to changes in students' behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection.

It is commonly recognised that children at risk of radicalisation may display changes in behaviour, show different signs or seek to hide their views. Staff are advised to use their professional judgement in identifying students who might be at risk of radicalisation and always act proportionately and seek support if they are concerned.

Stride recognises that the Prevent duty does not ask teachers to carry out unnecessary intrusions into family life, but as with any other safeguarding risk, they must act when they observe behaviour of concern.

6.4 Potential signs of radicalisation and extremism

There is no limit to the signs that you might notice – every student is different. However, some of the indicators staff should look out for include:

Vulnerability: identity crisis, personal crisis, migration, unmet aspirations, and history of criminality.

Access to extremist influences: friendship groups, internet activity, activities abroad i.e. military camps, and vocalised support of illegal or extremist/militant groups.

Experiences and influences: social rejection, personal impact from civil unrest and widespread media coverage of international events, change in appearance and behaviour, family conflict over religious reviews, and verbal or written evidence of support for terrorist activities.

Travel: pattern of regular extended travel, evidence of falsifying identity documents, and unexplained absences.

Social factors: disadvantaged background, lack of empathy and/or affinity with others, severe learning difficulties or mental health, being a child of a foreign national or refugee, experience of trauma or sectarian conflict, and extremist views of a significant other.

It is always worth remembering that numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism, but most children or young people do not become involved in extremist action. For this reason, the appropriate interventions in any particular case may not have any specific connection to the threat of radicalisation. For example, they may address mental health, relationship, or drug/alcohol issues.

6.5 Response

Stride will appoint a Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC) to be the lead within Stride for Safeguarding in relation to protecting individuals from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism. This will normally be the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

6.6 SPOC Responsibilities

Raising Awareness

The Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC) role is to raise awareness in relation to all aspects of Prevent and the counterterror agenda generally. They also promote the necessity to safeguard vulnerable children and adults from being exploited and recruited into violent extremism. It is expected that the SPOC will ensure that staff are aware of the role and its responsibilities.

SPOCs are also expected to provide advice and guidance to staff within Stride. The Channel coordinators have a range of training packages available to help raise awareness. The aim of training the trainers is to streamline the safeguarding agenda and give everyone the necessary knowledge.

Receiving Referrals

It is expected that if a staff member within Stride identifies an individual vulnerable to radicalisation, they will contact the SPOC and/or DSL first to discuss the case internally. They should be asked to record their concerns and raise it, as they would with any other safeguarding concern, with the Local Authority. If deemed suitable, the staff member will be asked to complete the Referral and

Assessment Form (RAF). This should then be emailed to the Channel coordinator at: channel.project@gmp.police.uk

The Channel Officer will then carry out an extensive risk assessment that aims to identify known risks and additional vulnerabilities. At no point will the person be recorded on a criminal records system as a result of being involved in this process. The coordinator will then complete a case summary and return it to both the SPOC and the staff member. The SPOC should then arrange a multi-agency safeguarding meeting with the necessary professionals to support the vulnerable individual. Channel can assist this process by using our list of SPOCs from other agencies to help ensure the right people are brought to the multi-agency meeting.

In addition to the above, links with the local Channel lead can be made by the DSL and where necessary, individual cases will be referred to the local Channel panel for screening and assessment.

More information on Channel Programme is available via the following link:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>

6.7 Training

Stride will ensure that the DSL and SPOC (if different) will complete a local Workshop to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) and that this training will be cascaded to staff as part of the annual CPD training programme. This will be the responsibility of the DSL/SPOC.

7. Safeguarding students who are vulnerable to exploitation, child sexual exploitation, honour-based violence (forced marriage and female genital mutilation), and at risk from or involved with violent crime and peer-on-peer abuse

All staff at Stride will be provided with an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm. Behaviours linked to issues such as drug taking, alcohol abuse, deliberately missing education, and sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery) put children in danger.

7.1 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs when an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity:

- a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or

b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator.

The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur using technology.

The following list of indicators is not exhaustive or definitive, but it does highlight common signs which can assist professionals in identifying children or young people who may be victims of sexual exploitation.

Signs include:

- Underage sexual activity.
- Inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour.
- Sexually risky behaviour, 'swapping' sex.
- Repeat sexually transmitted infections.
- In girls, repeat pregnancy, abortions, and miscarriage.
- Receiving unexplained gifts or gifts from unknown sources.
- Having multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile.
- Having unaffordable new things (clothes, a mobile phone, etc.) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs, etc.).
- Changes in the way they dress.
- Going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends.
- Seen at known places of concern (e.g. brothels).
- Moving around the country, appearing in new towns or cities, not knowing where they are.
- Getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults.
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends.
- Contact with known perpetrators.
- Involved in abusive relationships, intimidated, and fearful of certain people or situations.
- Hanging out with groups of older people, or anti-social groups, or with other vulnerable peers.
- Associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation.
- Recruiting other young people to exploitative situations.
- Truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether.
- Unexplained changes in behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual, etc.).
- Mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress.
- Self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders.
- Drug or alcohol misuse.
- Getting involved in crime.
- Police involvement, police records.
- Involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership.
- Injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault.

7.2 Honour-based violence: Forced Marriage (FM)

This is an entirely separate issue from arranged marriage. It is a human rights abuse and falls within the Crown Prosecution Service definition of domestic violence.

Young men and women can be at risk in affected ethnic groups. Evidence shows that the issue of forced marriage affects certain sectors of communities, typically girls in the age range of 14 – 16 years old originating from Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh (approx. 60% of the cases) together with a percentage of cases of children originating from the Middle East and African countries.

A signal of FM is the removal of the students from school and lengthy absence which is often unexplained. Other indicators may be detected by changes in adolescent behaviours. Whistleblowing may come from younger siblings.

Any member of staff at Stride with any concerns should report this immediately to the DSL, who should raise the concern with the Local Police Safeguarding Unit by email or phone. Never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party. Whilst the onus of the investigation for criminal offences will remain with the Police, the DSL should co-operate and liaise with the relevant agencies in line with current child protection responsibilities.

7.3 Honour-based violence: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

There is a specific legal duty on teachers regarding FGM. If, during their work, a member of staff discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18 years, then they must report it to the police. All staff at will recognise this responsibility.

The 'One Chance' rule.

As with Forced Marriage, there is the 'One Chance' rule regarding FGM. This refers to staff potentially only having one chance to speak to a potential victim and thus may only have one chance to save a life. It is essential that the school acts without delay.

What is FGM?

Female genital mutilation involves procedures that intentionally alter/injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

Why is it carried out?

It is often based on a belief that FGM:

- Brings status/respect to the girl – social acceptance for marriage.
- Preserves a girl's virginity.
- Is part of being a woman/rite of passage.
- Upholds family honour.
- Cleanses and purifies the girl.
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community.
- Fulfils a religious requirement.
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition.
- Helps girls be clean/hygienic.
- Is cosmetically desirable.
- Is mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier.

FGM IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE. There is no justification for this procedure.

All staff at Stride will be made aware of FGM practices and the need to look for signs, symptoms, and other indicators of FGM.

All teachers have a mandatory responsibility to report FGM if they discover it (through disclosure not physical examination) to the police and informing the DSL immediately who will support (the Deputy DSL will take on this responsibility if the DSL is not available).

Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening include:

- The child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony.
- The child and their family taking a long trip abroad.
- The child's family being from one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leon, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemen, Afghani, Kurdistan, Indonesia, and Pakistan).
- Knowledge that the child's sibling has undergone FGM.
- The child talking about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage.

Signs that may indicate a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities.
- Behaviour changes on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued.
- Bladder or menstrual problems.
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable.
- Complaining about pain between the legs.
- Mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about.
- Secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group.
- Reluctance to take part in physical activity.
- Repeated urinal tract infection.
- Disclosure.

Further guidance and information are available from:

NSPCC FGM Helpline

Contact days and times: **24 hours**

Tel: **0800 028 3550**

Email: **fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk**

7.4 Serious Violent Crime

All staff at Stride will be made aware of the indicators that may signal children are at risk from, or are involved with, serious violent crime.

Signs may include:

- Increased absence.
- Change in friendships.
- New relationships with older individuals or groups.
- A significant decline in performance.
- Signs of self-harm.
- Significant change in wellbeing.
- Signs of assault.

- Unexplained injuries.
- Unexplained gifts or new possessions.

These could indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs.

Staff should make themselves aware of issues surrounding **County Lines**.

How do you know if County Lines drug dealing is happening in your area?

Some signs to look out for include:

- An increase in visitors and cars to a house or flat.
- New faces appearing at the house or flat.
- New and regularly changing residents (e.g. different accents compared to local accent).
- Change in resident's mood and/or demeanour (e.g. secretive/ withdrawn/ aggressive/ emotional).
- Substance misuse and/or drug paraphernalia.
- Changes in the way young people you might know dress.
- Unexplained, sometimes unaffordable new things (e.g. clothes, jewellery, cars etc.).
- Residents or young people you know going missing, potentially for long periods of time.
- Young people seen in different cars/taxis driven by unknown adults.
- Young people seeming unfamiliar with your community or where they are.
- Truancy, exclusion, and disengagement from school.
- An increase in anti-social behaviour in the community.
- Unexplained injuries.

All staff should be aware of the associated risks and understand the measures in place to manage these.

7.5 Peer-on-peer abuse

All staff at Stride will be made aware that children can abuse other children (referred to as peer on peer). This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- Bullying (including cyberbullying).
- Physical abuse such as hitting, biting, kicking, shaking, hair-pulling, or causing physical harm.
- Sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration, and sexual assault.
- Sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes, and on-line sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
- Up skirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm.
- Sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery).
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

7.6 Sexting

Your responsibilities when responding to an incident

If you are made aware of an incident involving sexting (also known as 'youth produced sexual imagery'), you must report it to the DSL immediately.

You must not:

- View, download, or share the imagery yourself, or ask a pupil to share or download it. If you have already viewed the imagery by accident, you must report this to the DSL.
- Delete the imagery or ask the pupil to delete it.
- Ask the pupil(s) who are involved in the incident to disclose information regarding the imagery (this is the DSL's responsibility).
- Share information about the incident with other members of staff, the pupil(s) it involves, or their, or other, parents and/ or carers.
- Say or do anything to blame or shame any young people involved.

You should explain that you need to report the incident and reassure the pupil(s) that they will receive support and help from the DSL.

This policy on sexting should also be shared with pupils so they are aware of the processes the Stride organisation will follow in the event of an incident.

8. Procedure for students identified as being 'at risk' or vulnerable to exploitation, child sexual exploitation; honour-based violence (forced marriage and female genital mutilation), children who are at risk from or involved with violent crime and peer-on-peer abuse

Where risk factors are present but there is no evidence of a particular risk, the DSL/SPOC at Stride will advise staff on preventative work that can be done within the school to engage the student into mainstream activities and social groups.

The DSL may well be the person who talks to the student's family where appropriate, sharing Stride's concern about the student's vulnerability and how the family and school can work together to reduce the risk.

In this situation, depending on the level of concern and agreement with the parent and the student (as far as possible):

- The DSL/SPOC can decide to notify the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) of the decision so that a strategic overview can be maintained, and any themes or common factors can be recognised; and
- Stride Alternative Provision will review the situation after taking appropriate action to address the concerns.

The DSL/SPOC will also offer and seek advice about undertaking an early help assessment and/or making a referral to Social Services or involving the local Safeguarding Children's Board. If the concerns about the student are significant and meet the additional needs/complex need criteria, he/she will be referred to the MASH. This includes concerns about a student who is affected by the behaviour of a parent or other adult in their household.

9 Children Missing in Education

All students, regardless of their circumstances or background, are entitled to full-time education that is suitable to their age, ability, aptitude, and any special educational needs and disabilities.

Stride Alternative Provision operates a strong attendance tracking system that is overseen by a member of the leadership team. The tracking and use of effective attendance management strategies enables Stride to ensure each day that every child is accounted for.

Stride Alternative Provision takes a range of actions where appropriate to tackle Persistent Absentees and completes official reports on children who are persistently absent from Stride.

As a matter of course, student absence is followed up on straight away – this is a priority at Stride. Unless circumstances indicate that a student is at risk and immediate action is necessary, the Local Authority will be informed of every student who has a continuous period of unexplained absence of three days or more.

Each school's attendance office is informed first thing in the morning on a Stride Day by Stride Alternative Provision of their student's attendance – (or for Wirral referrals using the Wirral Portal). The Local Authority is informed of all students who are removed from the school roll when they:

- Have been taken out of school by their parents and are being educated outside the school system e.g. Elective home education.
- Have ceased to attend school and no longer live within reasonable distance of the school at which they are registered.
- Have been certified by the school medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend school before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and neither he/she nor his/her parent has indicated the intention to continue to attend the school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age.
- Are in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order and the proprietor does not reasonably believe they will be returning to the school at the end of that period.
- Have been permanently excluded.

The local authority will be informed as soon as the grounds for deletion are met, in line with the local authority guidelines, but no later than at the point of deleting the student's name from the roll.

No student will be removed from a school roll until all safeguarding checks have been completed or the whereabouts of a student have been established.

10. Online Safety

Stride's Online, E-Safety and Acceptable use of Technology Policies can be requested from Stride Alternative Provision. All staff are aware of the contents.

The E-safety Policy and related policies must be read alongside this document and in conjunction with the DFE guidance: [Teaching online safety in schools, 2023](#).

Children must be safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. As such, Stride ensures appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place.

Online safety is included in our curriculum provision and ensures children are taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities. This may include covering relevant issues through a variety of lessons and learning opportunities including personal, social, health and economic education tutorials and/or through sex and relationship education (PSHE).

Although appropriate blocking is essential, it does not restrict our students learning or lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what our students can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding. This policy sets out specific measures that ensure students in the schoolwork safely, including protection from terrorist or extremist material, peer abuse, and bullying via online platforms, including sexting.

If there are any breaches of Stride's digital social media policy (See ICT Policy), then Stride will follow the documented process contained within our ICT policy and act accordingly.

11. Opportunities to teach safeguarding: Statutory PSHE

Stride will ensure that children are taught about safeguarding. This may include covering relevant topics through learning in general but is covered particularly in Relationships Education and Relationships and Sex Education. This will be delivered through PSHE lessons.

12 Looked after children

All staff in Stride are aware of issues around safeguarding looked after children. The leadership team will ensure that staff have the skills, knowledge, and understanding necessary to keep looked after children safe.

Staff will be aware of the legal status of a looked after child's care arrangements. They will ensure that appropriate staff have the information they need in relation to a student's looked after legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an interim or full care order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility. They should also have information about the student's care arrangements and the levels of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after him/her. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will have details of the student's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority that looks after the student.

13 Liaison with the virtual Head

Virtual school heads receive pupil premium plus additional funding based on the latest published numbers of children looked after in the authority.

14. Children with special educational needs and disabilities

Stride Alternative Provision understands the importance of everyone being aware about the additional vulnerabilities of children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) in respect of safeguarding and child protection.

Children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) can face additional safeguarding challenges. Furthermore, students with special educational needs and disabilities can be more susceptible to peer on peer group isolation than other children and can be disproportionately impacted by bullying – without outwardly showing any signs.

Stride therefore supports staff through training and development to recognise and understand that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. For example, staff if indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood, and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration.

15. Children who harm other children (Peer on peer abuse)

Stride recognises that children can abuse their peers. Examples of this may include when children are violent or cause danger towards other children.

It can also be when children sexually abuse or sexually harass other children – please refer to APPENDIX 2.

Where a student's behaviour causes significant harm to other students, staff should follow the child protection procedures for Stride. The DSL will refer the child in line with the local area safeguarding protocol for these children.

16. Confidentiality and Record Keeping

Staff at Stride have a professional responsibility to share relevant information about the protection of children with the DSL and potentially external investigating agencies, where possible, under the guidance of the DSL.

If a student confides in a member of staff and requests that the information is kept secret, it is important that the member of staff tells the student sensitively that he/she has a responsibility to refer the matter to the DSL.

Accurate, signed, and dated written notes must be kept of all incidents or Child Protection concerns relating to individual students. If a teacher or any other staff have a child protection concern, they should inform the DSL or Deputy DSL as soon as possible. These will be kept on the student's Child Protection file.

Child Protection records must be retained securely. Arrangement for Child Protection documentations must comply with the schools Data Protection Policy together with data protection law and regulation applicable at the time. The DSL will ensure that all Child Protection records are held separately from other student records. Child Protection files and documents will be stored securely, by encryption and/or password protecting electronic files or ensuring that paper records are in a locked cabinet with restricted access. Information from child protection files will only be shared with relevant staff when it is necessary to do so and in a manner that is consistent with data protection law.

If Stride receives a request for direct access to, or copies of, school documentation held on a Child Protection file, the Stride Director and DSL will be informed and a decision taken on the appropriate way forward in accordance with the Data Protection Policy. It may be that the schools Data Protection Officer will be consulted or further legal advice sought.

In the event of a student who is being dealt with under Stride's child protection procedures transferring to another school, Stride will:

- Find out the name of the receiving school/provision (and, where appropriate, the Local Authority).
- Contact the relevant member of staff at Stride to discuss the transfer.
- Securely send all information relating to the student at Stride/a school (and, where relevant, the Local Authority).
- Check with the receiving school or Stride that the student has arrived there on the expected day (and inform all relevant agencies of the transfer).

Any external individual or organisation contracted by Stride to work with Stride students must report any child protection incidents or disclosures from students to the Stride Director or DSL at the earliest opportunity. Such bodies will, as part of their contractual arrangements with Stride, be required to work in accordance with the Stride's child protection and safeguarding policy. Stride has in place data sharing agreements and complies with all relevant data sharing protocols.

17. Working with parents / individuals with parental responsibility

Stride recognises the importance of working, where appropriate, in partnership with parents and carers to ensure the welfare and safety of our students.

The school will therefore:

- Make parents aware of the Stride's statutory role in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of students, including the duty to refer students on, where necessary, by making all policies available on the website and on request.
- Work with parents to support the needs of their child.
- Consider the safety of the student and, should a concern arise, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) has the responsibility to seek advice prior to contacting parents.
- Aim to help parents understand that the Stride has a responsibility for the welfare of all students and has a duty to refer cases to the Local Authority in the interests of the student as appropriate.
- Ensure a robust complaints system is in place to deal with issues raised by parents and carers.
- Provide advice and signpost parents and carers to other services where students need extra support.

18. Health and Safety

Stride's Director will ensure that there is a robust, up to date Health and Safety Policy and Procedure to meet the statutory responsibility for the safety of students and staff at Stride. Catherine Hassen will identify and manage health and safety using risk assessments, which are carried out:

- On an annual basis for Stride within learning spaces and environment in and outdoors.
- For all school trips and educational visits.
- For students travelling between locations during the school day.
- For all work-based learning on work experience placements.
- When a student returns following an exclusion due to risky or violent behaviour.
- When there are any changes to the premises or practices.
- Following a serious accident in relation to staff and/or students.
- When there is a high-level risk associated with contact with parents.
- To maintain effective security of the premises including protection from intruders, trespassers, and/or criminal damage.

Visitors and contractors will be expected to:

- Report to Stride's reception on arrival.
- Provide proof of identity.
- Always wear a name badge.
- Receive suitable supervision by Stride's staff when on site.
- Be made aware of the arrangements for safeguarding and health and safety.

- Comply with the relevant vetting checks specified through the school's recruitment process.

19. Equal Opportunities

Stride's Director must consider the Equality, Diversity, and Values Policy when discharging their duties under this policy.

20. Monitoring and Review of this Policy

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) at Stride will monitor the working of this policy and will report as required to the relevant staff. It will be reviewed annually.

Appendix 1 - Staff Guidance

A. Procedures in respect of Child Abuse

Child abuse exists where children have been physically or emotionally abused or severely neglected. Abuse of children is likely to be noticed by the programme's staff and Health Workers or Education Welfare Officers. It is essential, therefore, that all those whose work brings them into contact with children and their families know the signs of child abuse and are aware of the procedures that they must follow to safeguard the child.

Part one of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026 should be referred to for a list of those children who may need safeguarding support.

Stride has the role of recognising and responding to potential indicators of abuse and neglect. All other action should be taken by those with statutory powers to help the child. Early contact and close liaison with such agencies are therefore regarded as essential by Stride. In the event of an actual or suspected case of child abuse by adults, parents, teachers, or any other adult, it is the responsibility of staff to report this to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) as soon as possible. The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is responsible for ensuring that children are identified and the appropriate agency involved. The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) or Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) will attend any reviews called by the Local Authority and may call on appropriate members of staff for reports. It is important that if staff overhear children discussing 'abuse' or 'neglect' that this information is relayed for investigation. Staff should not assume that somebody else will act and must share information which might be critical in keeping children safe.

Staff leading any off-site visits, particularly residential ones, should provide a list of the students taking part to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), to ensure that they are made aware of all essential information relating to the students in their care. A confidential register will be maintained of all those students known to be at risk. Names will be entered on the register if it is confirmed by the Local Authority that the child is at risk.

B. Guidance for all staff on dealing with disclosure / suspected abuse / neglect / sexual harassment, sexual assault, violence, honour-based violence (forced marriage and female genital mutilation), children who are at risk from or involved with violent crime and peer-on-peer abuse

I. Dealing with disclosures of abuse

- Always listen carefully and quietly. Do not press for any evidence at all.
- Remain calm and reassuring. Do not dismiss the disclosure and do not show distress or concern.
- Do not refute the allegation.
- Show that you care through open and reassuring facial expressions and body language.
- Do not interrogate or ask leading questions (it could later undermine a case).
- Ensure you take a written verbatim account of the child's disclosure.
- Staff should be aware that written accounts could become part of a statutory assessment or criminal investigation.
- Where there is an online element, the key consideration is for staff not to view or forward illegal images of a child. Where viewing images is unavoidable, the link below provides advice on how to respond: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sharing-nudes-and-semi-nudes-advice-for-education-settings-working-with-children-and-young-people/sharing-nudes-and-semi-nudes-advice-for-education-settings-working-with-children-and-youngpeople>

II. At this point, staff should take the following steps:

- Explain to the student that the disclosure must be reported – emphasise your trust in them.
- Do not promise to keep the allegation secret or that 'everything will be alright.'
- Reassure the student by telling them that they have done the right thing in telling you. Do not offer physical reassurance. • Do not admonish in any way e.g. 'I wish you had told me sooner.'
- Inform the DSL initially verbally.
- Under no circumstances discuss the matter with any other person. If the allegations prove to be untrue, any such discussion would be deemed defamatory. Information to staff is on a 'need to know' basis at the discretion of the DSL.

- If the child agrees, and it is appropriate, take them with you to the DSL.
- With the DSL, prepare a detailed report itemising:
 - The information revealed by the student. It should not contain any opinion whatsoever.
 - Actions taken by yourself, including when the suspicions were reported, to whom the suspicions were reported, and follow-up action taken within Stride.
 - Date and sign any written record of events and action taken and keep confidential and secure.
- You must keep, in absolute confidence, a copy of the report, as will the DSL.
- The DSL keeps Child Protection records centrally and securely and are not kept in the child's file.
- All staff are under a duty to report all suspicions of abuse to the DSL.
- The DSL is responsible for passing on these concerns to Children's Services.
- Accurate records are essential in the event of further investigations.

III. If you see or hear something that is concerning:

- Don't ignore it or assume that it is someone else's responsibility to report it.
- Upload all information to the school's safeguarding systems and seek advice immediately from your DSL.
- Don't feel silly – if it worries you, someone else needs to know.
- If it is something related to safeguarding, but not a child whose safety is immediately at risk, inform the appropriate Pastoral Leader or safeguarding officer in person and follow up with a one-line email notifying the DSL that there is a safeguarding concern.
- If it is related to a child being at risk, see the DSL or Deputy DSL immediately and before the child goes home that day where possible.
- All staff may raise concerns directly with Children's Services if they feel an incident is not being dealt with appropriately or are unable to locate relevant staff.
- Concerns about adults in the programme should be made directly to the Programme Leader.

Child Protection Procedures – Points of action

1. If anyone discovers or suspects child abuse/peer on peer sexual violence or sexual harassment, they must inform the DSL. The DSL will, in the appropriate manner and according to procedures, assess the situation.
2. The DSL will, if appropriate, take the following steps:
 - Where there is a report of peer-on-peer sexual violence, the DSL will make an immediate risk and needs assessment in accordance with part five of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019. Where there is a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment will be considered on a case-by-case basis
 - Where a Child Protection Referral (significant harm) is needed, they will contact Social Services without delay.
 - Where the DSL is not sure whether it is a Child Protection issue, or where the DSL needs to check the Child Protection register, they may seek advice from the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Board).
 - They will follow locally agreed protocols which can be found on the Local Authority Safeguarding Children's Board website.
1. The DSL or a delegated child protection officer will attend a Child Protection Conference. We recognise the importance of multiagency working and will ensure that staff are able to attend all relevant meetings, case conferences, core groups, and strategy meetings. We will provide relevant training and support for staff required to attend any meetings.

Appendix 2 - Information on child abuse and categories of abuse

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

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

In a situation where abuse is alleged to have been carried out by another peer, the child protection procedures outlined in this policy should be adhered to for both the victim and the alleged abuser. That is, it should be considered a childcare and protection issue for both children.

All abusers must be held accountable for their behaviour and work must be done to ensure that abusers take responsibility for their behaviour and acknowledge that the behaviour is unacceptable. If there is any conflict of interest between the welfare of the alleged abuser and the victim, the victim's welfare is of paramount importance.

Abusive behaviour that is perpetrated by peers must be taken seriously. It is known that some adult abusers begin abusing during childhood and adolescence, that significant numbers will have suffered abuse themselves, and that the abuse is likely to become progressively more serious. Early referral and intervention are therefore essential in line with paragraph 2 of this policy.

2. Peer on peer abuse can manifest itself in many ways.

All staff should be aware that children can abuse other children (referred to as peer on peer). This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- Bullying (including cyberbullying).
- Physical abuse such as hitting, biting, kicking, shaking, hair-pulling, or causing physical harm.
- Sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration, and sexual assault.
- Sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes, and on-line sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
- Up skirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress, or alarm.
- Sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery).
- Initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

Please refer to the Department for Education advice:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-violence-and-sexual-harassment-between-children-in-schools-and-colleges>

It could be through 'sexting' using online communications, text, or image messaging. Please refer to the online safety policy for further information. The Child Exploitation Online Protection Centre (CEOP) also provides further guidance on sexting at

<https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/>

3. Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child that causes severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's development. It may involve conveying to children 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 opportunity 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 the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploring or learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying) causing children to frequently feel frightened or in danger, exploitation, or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

4. Sexual abuse

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

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse as can other children.

5. Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic or physical and/or psychological needs, which is likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy because of maternal substance abuse.

Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger, ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

All staff and volunteers should be concerned about a child if he/she presents indicators of possible significant harm. Training will be provided to all staff on the 'signs of abuse.'

6. Signs of Abuse in Children

The following non-specific, broad signs may indicate something is wrong:

- Significant change in behaviour.
- Extreme anger or sadness.
- Aggressive and attention-seeking behaviour.
- Suspicious bruises with unsatisfactory explanations.
- Lack of self-esteem.
- Self-injury.
- Depression.
- Inappropriate sexual behaviour.
- Child Sexual Exploitation.

7. Risk Indicators

The factors described in this section are frequently found in cases of child abuse. Their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred, but they:

- Must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm.
- Justify the need for careful assessment and discussion with the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- May require consultation with and / or referral to Children's Services.

The absence of such indicators does not mean that abuse or neglect has not occurred.

In an abusive relationship the child may:

- Appear frightened of the parent/carers.
- Act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (though full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups).

The parent or carer may:

- Persistently avoid child health promotion services and treatment of the child's episodic illnesses.

- Have unrealistic expectations of the child, frequently complain about/to the child, and may fail to provide attention or praise (high criticism/low warmth environment).
- Be absent or misusing substances.
- Persistently refuse to allow access on home visits.
- Be involved in domestic abuse.

Staff should be aware of the potential risk to children when individuals, previously known or suspected to have abused children, move into the household.

8. Recognising Physical Abuse

The following are often regarded as indicators of concern:

- An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury.
- Several different explanations provided for an injury.
- Unexplained delay in seeking treatment.
- The parents/carers are uninterested or undisturbed by an accident or injury.
- Parents are absent without good reason when their child is presented for treatment.
- Repeated presentation of minor injuries (which may represent a “cry for help” and if ignored could lead to a more serious injury).
- Family use of different doctors and A&E departments.
- Reluctance to give information or mention previous injuries.

9. Bruising

Children can have accidental bruising, but the following must be considered as non-accidental unless there is evidence or an adequate explanation provided:

- Two simultaneous bruised eyes (rarely accidental, though a single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive).
- Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally.
- Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times.
- The outline of an object used e.g. belt marks, handprints, or a hairbrush.
- Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobe(s) indicating injury by pulling or twisting.
- Bruising around the face.
- Bruising on the arms, buttocks, and thighs may be an indicator of sexual abuse.

10. Bite Marks

Bite marks can leave clear impressions of the teeth. Human bite marks are oval or crescent shaped. Those over 3 cm in diameter are more likely to have been caused by an adult or older child. A medical opinion should be sought where there is any doubt over the origin of the bite.

11. Burns and Scalds

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds and will always require experienced medical opinion. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious e.g.:

- Circular burns from cigarettes (but may be friction burns if along the bony protuberance of the spine).
- Linear burns from hot metal rods or electrical fire elements.

- Burns of uniform depth over a large area.
- Scalds that have a line indicating immersion or poured liquid (a child getting into hot water of his/her own accord will struggle to get out and cause splash marks).
- Old scars indicating previous burns / scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation.

12. Fractures

Fractures may cause pain, swelling, and discolouration over a bone or joint. There are grounds for concern if:

- The history provided is vague, non-existent, or inconsistent with the fracture type.
- There are associated old fractures.
- Medical attention is sought after a period of delay when the fracture has caused symptoms such as swelling, pain, or loss of movement.

13. Scars

A large number of scars, scars of different sizes or ages, and scars on different parts of the body may suggest abuse.

14. Recognising Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse may be difficult to recognise, as the signs are usually behavioural rather than physical. The manifestations of emotional abuse might also suggest the presence of other kinds of abuse.

The following may be indicators of emotional abuse:

- Developmental delay.
- Abnormal attachment between a child and parent/carer e.g. anxious, indiscriminate, or not appropriate attachment.
- Indiscriminate attachment or failure to attach.
- Aggressive behaviour towards others.
- Scapegoating within the family, such as a parent blaming the child for something bad that happened to them (e.g. losing a job).
- Frozen watchfulness.
- Low self-esteem and lack of confidence.
- Withdrawn or seen as a “loner” – difficulty relating to others.

The indicators of emotional abuse are often also associated with other forms of abuse.

15. Recognising Signs of Sexual Abuse

Boys and girls of all ages may be sexually abused and are frequently scared to say anything due to guilt and/or fear. This is particularly difficult for a child to talk about, and full account should be taken of the cultural sensitivities of any individual child/ family. Recognition can be difficult, unless the child discloses and is believed. There may be no physical signs and indications are likely to be emotional/behavioural.

Some behavioural indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Inappropriate sexualised conduct.
- Sexually explicit behaviour, play, or conversation, inappropriate to the child's age.
- Continual and inappropriate or excessive masturbation.
- Self-harm (including eating disorder), self-mutilation, and suicide attempts.

- Involvement in prostitution or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners.
- An anxious unwillingness to remove clothes e.g. for sports events (but this may be related to cultural norms or physical difficulties).

Some physical indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Pain or itching of genital area.
- Blood on underclothes.
- Pregnancy in a younger girl where the identity of the father is not disclosed.
- Physical symptoms such as injuries to the genital or anal area, bruising to buttocks, abdomen, and thighs, and sexually transmitted disease.

16. Sexual Abuse by Young People

The boundary between what is abusive and what is part of normal childhood or youthful experimentation can be blurred. The determination of whether behaviour is developmental, inappropriate or abusive will hinge around the related concepts of true consent, power imbalance, and exploitation.

This may include children and young people who exhibit a range of sexually problematic behaviour such as indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, fetishism, bestiality, and sexual abuse against adults, peers, or children. This may also include online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

It may include:

- Non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos.
- Sexualised online bullying.
- Unwanted sexual comments and messages, including on social media.
- Sexual exploitation
- Coercion and threats.

Developmental sexual activity encompasses those actions that are to be expected from children and young people as they move from infancy through to an adult understanding of their physical, emotional, and behavioural relationships with each other. Such sexual activity is essentially information gathering and experience testing. It is characterised by mutuality and of the seeking of consent.

Inappropriate sexual behaviour can be inappropriate socially, inappropriate to development, or both. In considering whether behaviour fits into this category, it is important to consider what negative effects it has on any of the parties involved and what concerns it raises about a child or young person. It should be recognised that some actions may be motivated by information seeking, but still cause significant upset, confusion, worry, physical damage, etc. It may also be that the behaviour is “acting out” which may derive from other sexual situations to which the child or young person has been exposed.

If an act appears to have been inappropriate, there may still be a need for some form of behaviour management or intervention. For some children, educative inputs may be enough to address the behaviour.

Abusive sexual activity includes any behaviour involving coercion, threats, or aggression together with secrecy, or where one participant relies on an unequal power base.

17. Assessment

To more fully determine the nature of an incident and the presence of exploitation, the following factors should be given consideration:

- **Equality** – consider differentials of physical, cognitive, and emotional development, power and control and authority, passive and assertive tendencies.
- **Consent** – consider whether an incident appeared consensual or non-consensual, keeping in mind that consent means willing agreement. This requires consideration of all the following:
 - Understanding that is based on age, maturity, development level, functioning, and experience.

- Knowledge of society's standards for what is being proposed – awareness of potential consequences and alternatives.
- Assumption that agreements or disagreements will be respected equally.
- Voluntary decision.
- Mental competence.
- **Coercion** – a young perpetrator who abuses may use techniques like bribing, manipulation, and emotional threats of secondary gains and losses that is loss of love, friendship, etc. Some may use physical force, brutality, or the threat of these regardless of victim resistance.

In evaluating sexual behaviour of children and young people, the above information should be used only as a guide.

18. Recognising Neglect

Evidence of neglect is built up over a period of time and can cover different aspects of parenting. Indicators include:

- Failure by parents or carers to meet the basic essential needs e.g. adequate food, clothes, warmth, hygiene, and medical care.
- A child seen to be listless, apathetic, and unresponsive with no apparent medical cause.
- Failure of child to grow within normal expected pattern, with accompanying weight loss.
- Child thrives away from home environment.
- Child frequently absent from school.
- Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent.
- Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods.

Appendix 3 - The Schools' Statutory Duty and Guidance Documents

This policy sets out how Stride will meet its statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of our students. It has been developed in accordance with the law and guidance found at <https://www.gov.uk/> that seeks to protect children.

Further guidance in relation to the safeguarding topics covered in this policy include:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory Guidance for Schools and Colleges
- Working Together to Safeguard Children
- Multi-agency Statutory Guidance on Female Genital Mutilation
- Teaching On-line Safety in Schools
- Information about mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation
- Protecting Children from Radicalisation: the prevent duty
- Prevent Duty Guidance: England and Wales
- Inspecting safeguarding in maintained schools and academies
- Inspecting safeguarding in safeguarding in early years, education and skills settings
- Competence Still Matters: Safeguarding training for all employees and volunteers
- Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement
- Safeguarding in Schools: Best Practice
- Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines
- Sexual Offences Act
- The Children Act 1989 and 2004 and The Education Act 2002

- Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools: Departmental Advice
- Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation
- Sexting in Schools, Aug 2016, UK Council for Internet Safety
- Learning together to be safe - a toolkit to help schools contribute to the prevention of violent extremism
- 'The Prevent Strategy: A Guide for Local Partners in England'

If anyone wishes to seek further information or guidance, they can refer to the above documents.

Further details about Stride's Safeguarding policy:

As part of Safer Recruitment, all staff and volunteers hold an Enhanced DBS certificate, and this is checked every three years. All staff will be paid for to be put on the Update Service if they're not already on it. During the interview and induction stages, qualifications certificates will be viewed alongside currently held DBS certificates, passports and other key documents and ID information.

When necessary, members of staff may need to transport students to the venue for Stride's Alternative Provision from their home and back again. All staff who carry out this transportation will have business cover on their car insurance policy and will ensure that the parent/carer signs a permission form to allow the member of staff to do this.

All staff will be aware of the importance of confidentiality concerning students' information which must not be divulged to any unauthorised person or discussed with colleagues in a public place. All parents/carers are asked to sign a parent consent form allowing Stride to access health information that would be necessary to provide the best provision for each individual student.

Any visitors to Stride will be asked to sign in to the Stride visitor's book and will be asked to wear a visitor's lanyard for the duration of their stay; then sign out and return the lanyard as they leave. Visits are by arrangement only; such as Open Mornings and professional/parents/students visits.

All student referrals will have two pieces of emergency contact details in line with the DFE Safeguarding requirements of 2019 and to make any necessary contact swift and efficient.

An electronic file will be kept on all student referrals as a Safeguarding measure. Stride operates a logging system whereby anything of significance regarding any individual student, is recorded electronically should the details be required later.

As part of Stride's Safeguarding measures, there will be a separate toilet designated for student use only. Adults will have use of different toilet facilities in another area of the building.

Students will always be supervised; beginning with 'Meet and Greet' on their entrance to the building, including a signing-in procedure and attendance logging. Appropriate signage will be displayed to indicate areas where students of Stride are not allowed (Staff Kitchen and Staff/Adult toilets).

The names and pictures of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the Deputy Safeguarding Lead for Stride will be displayed in the entrance area of the building. In addition, Stride's Public Liability Insurance certificate will also be displayed in this area. DSL Training was last undertaken in November 2025.

Stride will pass on any Safeguarding and Child Protection records to any new provider within two weeks of leaving Stride.

Stride uses the Wirral Guild of Alternative Provisions portal which forms part of Stride's safeguarding procedures.

Stride has published procedures on recording, retaining and sharing Safeguarding and Child Protection concerns within the school and other agencies. These procedures are based on the guidelines found within the Government's Information sharing Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers July 2018. Whilst Stride recognises that practitioners must have due regard to the relevant data protection principles which allow them to share personal information, The GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018 do not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children and young people safe. Stride works on the principles that the most important consideration is whether sharing information is likely to support the safeguarding and protection of a child. Therefore, if it is Necessary and proportionate. When taking decisions about what information to share, you should consider how much information you need to release. Not sharing more data than is necessary to be of use is a key element of the GDPR and Data Protection Act 2018, and you should consider the impact of disclosing information on the information subject and any third parties. Information must be proportionate to the need and level of risk.

If it is Relevant - Only information that is relevant to the purposes should be shared with those who need it. This allows others to do their job effectively and make informed decisions. If it is Adequate Information should be adequate for its purpose. Information should be of the right quality to ensure that it can be understood and relied upon. Accurate Information should be accurate and up to date and should clearly distinguish between fact and opinion. If the information is historical then this should be explained. Timely Information should be shared in a timely fashion to reduce the risk of missed opportunities to offer support and protection to a child. Timeliness is key in emergency situations, and it may not be appropriate to seek consent for information sharing if it could cause delays and therefore place a child or young person at increased risk of harm. Practitioners should ensure that sufficient information is shared, as well as consider the urgency with which to share it. Secure -Wherever possible, information should be shared in an appropriate, secure way. Practitioners must always follow their organisation's policy on security for handling personal information. Record - information sharing decisions should be recorded, whether the decision is taken to share. If the decision is to share, reasons should be cited including what information has been shared and with whom, in line with organisational procedures. If the decision is not to share, it is good practice to record the reasons for this decision and discuss them with the requester. In line with each organisation's own retention policy, the information should not be kept any longer than is necessary. In some rare circumstances, this may be indefinitely, but if this is the case, there should be a review process scheduled at regular intervals to ensure data is not retained where it is unnecessary to do so.

If any cases of Extremism or Radicalisation come to Stride's attention, we will address any such case in line with the government's Prevent Agenda's guidelines to protect children from being radicalised. All members of the Stride team have completed the government's online PREVENT training. Stride will support any intervention to stop people moving into terrorist related activities. Stride will direct people to the appropriate advice and support. If Stride has any concerns regarding potential radicalisation, the DSL will contact Social Care if required and /or the DFE's dedicated telephone helpline 020 7340 7264 or raise concerns via email: counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk Stride will also ensure staff are familiar with the WSCP guidance on how to spot and prevent radicalisation.

The church premises used to host Stride are not used by anyone else on the days that we operate Stride- Thursdays and Fridays. If there ever were an occasion when the church was hosting an evening event that needed to be set up whilst Stride were in operational, Stride staff members would ensure that those set up areas were out of bounds to Stride students and they would be supervised as they usually are in order to prevent any contact with non-Stride staff members.

All Stride staff members have either Employers' Liability Insurance or NASUWT Union cover or both, depending on which staff member it is. Therefore, if there was ever to be any allegations against a member of Stride's staff the published policy would be to seek the cover provided by Stride's Employers' Liability and/or the NASUWT. All staff members are aware of this.

As previously stated on page 3 of this policy, the Wirral Local Authority designated LADO officer is Pamela Cope. Stride recognises that it is a statutory requirement for all allegations to be reported to the LADO within 24 hours.

Cheshire West and Chester LADO process: As there is no direct telephone number for the LADO as a duty LADO rota is in operation, to make a referral – a referral form is completed and submitted to the secure LADO mailbox:

safeguardinglado@cheshirewestandchester.gov.uk which in such an event, would be submitted by Catherine Hassen – Director of Stride.

Stride -Lone Worker

A Lone Worker, as defined by The Health and Safety Executive is an individual who works by themselves without close or direct supervision. Lone working is also sometimes described as those who are working out of sight or sound of a colleague – either some or all the time.

Stride's commitment to providing a safe working environment for all employees who work alone, regardless of their working hours or environment, is paramount. As a team, Stride are aware of the mitigating risks associated with lone working, encompassing varying factors such as location within the different room/areas within our venue, the nature of tasks, and potential interactions with others. Stride's controls are designed to ensure the well-being of our lone workers.

Therefore, as Stride's Director, I am committed to creating a safe working environment for all employees who work alone, regardless of their working hours or environment. In the context of Stride, working alone refers to working in a room/teaching area either on a one-to-one basis or in a small group setting, where no other adult is present. Safeguarding measures are always adhered to, such as keeping the door open during teaching/contact time. Robust Management Procedures are adopted in order to maintain a clear and robust approach to lone working, to proactively address identified and potential risks and effectively manage incidents when they occur. At Stride, lone working is viewed as a Shared Responsibility: Managers and staff should accept responsibility for and support the use of procedures designed to enhance their protection. For example, Information Sharing: It is vital to foster the sharing of information about students that are referred to Stride so that potential risks are clearly identified. All the Team at Stride are well trained and at Stride we recognise that quality training is crucial, whether it's aimed at helping staff prevent and manage violent situations or effectively use security and safety procedures or systems, provided for their protection.