



'Improving the quality of family life'

Safeguarding Appendix

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Additional Information: specific safeguarding issues in relation to KCSIE 2025

This appendix reflects the additional safeguarding issues set out in Annex B of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2025 and should be read alongside the School's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy. The appendix provides further contextual safeguarding information for staff to support the recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns.

Child-on-child Abuse

Definition

Child-on-child abuse occurs when a child is abused by another child. This can take place both inside and outside school and may also occur online.

Indicators

- Bullying or cyberbullying
- Sexual violence or sexual harassment
- Physical harm such as hitting or intimidation
- Sharing of nude or semi-nude images
- Initiation or hazing behaviours

Action

Report concerns immediately to the DSL. The school will follow the procedures in the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

Children Missing from Education

Definition

Repeated absence or a child going missing from education can indicate safeguarding concerns.

A child going missing from education, particularly repeatedly, can be a warning sign of a range of safeguarding issues. This might include abuse or neglect, such as sexual abuse or exploitation or child criminal exploitation, or issues such as mental health problems, substance abuse, radicalisation, FGM or forced marriage.

Indicators

- Repeated absence
- Unexplained disappearance from school
- Travel during term time
- Sudden change in behaviour
- Known to be at risk of harm or neglect
- Are at risk of forced marriage or FGM
- Come from Gypsy, Roma, or Traveler families
- Come from the families of service personnel
- Go missing or run away from home or care
- Are supervised by the youth justice system
- Coming from new migrant families

Action

Report attendance concerns to the DSL immediately. The school will follow attendance procedures and safeguarding referral processes.

Children with Family Members in Prison / Court System

Definition

Children who have family members in prison, or who are involved in the court system.

These children may be more vulnerable to exploitation, poor attendance, and mental health difficulties.

Indicators

- Stigma
- Isolation
- emotional distress
- disrupted family relationships.

Action

Staff should be alert to these vulnerabilities and liaise with the DSL where concerns arise.

The DSL will ensure appropriate support is provided, including referral to local safeguarding partners and relevant agencies.

Child Criminal Exploitation

Definition

Child Criminal Exploitation occurs when a child is manipulated or coerced into criminal activity.

Indicators

- Unexplained gifts or possessions
- Association with older individuals
- Changes in emotional wellbeing
- Substance misuse
- Going missing from home or school

Action

Report concerns to the DSL. The DSL may refer the case to children's social care or the police.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Definition

Child Sexual Exploitation occurs when a child is manipulated into sexual activity for benefit or status.

Indicators

- Older partner
- Unexplained gifts or money
- STIs or pregnancy
- Secretive online relationships

Action

Report concerns to the DSL immediately so safeguarding procedures can be followed.

Domestic Abuse

Definition

Domestic abuse involves controlling or violent behaviour between family members or partners.

Indicators

- Changes in behaviour
- Withdrawal or anxiety
- Fear of returning home
- Disclosure of conflict at home

Action

Report concerns to the DSL. Support will be provided and Operation Encompass information acted upon where relevant.

Homelessness

Definition

Being homeless or at risk of homelessness can significantly impact a child's welfare.

Indicators

- Frequent moves
- Disclosure of housing problems
- Fatigue
- Poor attendance

Action

Report concerns to the DSL who may contact housing authorities or children's social care.

So-called 'Honour-Based' Abuse

Definition

Honour-based abuse includes crimes committed to protect family or community honour, including FGM and forced marriage.

Indicators

- Restrictions on activities
- Fear of family members
- Discussion of forced marriage
- Sudden withdrawal from school

Action

Report concerns immediately to the DSL so safeguarding procedures can be followed.

Female Genital Mutilation

Definition

FGM involves procedures that intentionally alter female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

Indicators

- Indicators that FGM may have occurred include:
- Having difficulty walking, sitting or standing, or looking uncomfortable
- Finding it hard to sit still for long periods of time (where this was not a problem previously)
- Spending longer than normal in the bathroom or toilet due to difficulties urinating
- Having frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems
- Avoiding physical exercise or missing PE
- Being repeatedly absent from school, or absent for a prolonged period
- Demonstrating increased emotional and psychological needs – for example, withdrawal or depression, or significant change in behaviour
- Being reluctant to undergo any medical examinations
- Asking for help, but not being explicit about the problem
- Talking about pain or discomfort between her legs

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

- The girl's family having a history of practising FGM (this is the biggest risk factor to consider)
- FGM being known to be practised in the girl's community or country of origin
- A parent or family member expressing concern that FGM may be carried out
- A family not engaging with professionals (health, education or other) or already being known to social care in relation to other safeguarding issues
- A girl:
 - Having a mother, older sibling or cousin who has undergone FGM
 - Having limited level of integration within UK society
 - Confiding to a professional that she is to have a "special procedure" or to attend a special occasion to "become a woman"
 - Talking about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent, or parents stating that they or a relative will take the girl out of the country for a prolonged period
 - Requesting help from a teacher or another adult because she is aware or suspects that she is at immediate risk of FGM
 - Talking about FGM in conversation – for example, a girl may tell other children about it (although it is important to take into account the context of the discussion)
 - Being unexpectedly absent from school
 - Having sections missing from her 'red book' (child health record) and/or attending a travel clinic or equivalent for vaccinations/anti-malarial medication

Action

Staff must report confirmed cases to the police and inform the DSL immediately.

Where staff suspect a girl may be at risk they should inform the DSL and record their concerns using the school's safeguarding system.

Forced Marriage

Definition

Forced marriage occurs when a person is made to marry without full consent.

Indicators

Fear about travel

Family pressure about marriage

Withdrawal from activities

Action

Staff should be aware of the “one chance rule” and must report concerns to the DSL immediately and follow safeguarding procedures.

Preventing Radicalisation

Definition

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups

Extremism is vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, such as democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces

Terrorism is an action that:

- Endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people;
- Causes serious damage to property; or
- Seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system

The use or threat of terrorism must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

Under the Prevent duty (Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015), schools must have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure that staff receive appropriate Prevent awareness training and that safeguarding procedures include identification and reporting of concerns relating to radicalisation.

Indicators

- Refusal to engage with, or becoming abusive to, peers who are different from themselves
- Becoming susceptible to conspiracy theories and feelings of persecution
- Changes in friendship groups and appearance
- Rejecting activities they used to enjoy
- Converting to a new religion
- Isolating themselves from family and friends
- Talking as if from a scripted speech
- An unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- Increased levels of anger
- Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use

- Expressions of sympathy for extremist ideologies and groups, or justification of their actions
- Accessing extremist material online, including on Facebook or Twitter
- Possessing extremist literature
- Being in contact with extremist recruiters and joining, or seeking to join, extremist organisations

Action

Report concerns to the DSL who may refer to the Channel programme.

Checking The Identity and Suitability of Visitors

Visitor procedures are set out in the School's Safeguarding Policy.

All visitors will be required to verify their identity to the satisfaction of staff.

If the visitor is unknown to the setting, we will check their credentials and reason for visiting before allowing them to enter the setting. Visitors should be ready to produce identification.

Visitors are expected to sign the visitors' book and wear a visitor's badge.

Visitors to the school who are visiting for a professional purpose, such as educational psychologists and school improvement officers, will be asked to show photo ID and:

- Will be asked to show their DBS certificate, which will be checked alongside their photo ID;
or
- The organisation sending the professional, such as the LA or educational psychology service, will provide prior written confirmation that an enhanced DBS check with barred list information has been carried out

Visitors without appropriate safeguarding checks, including visiting speakers, will be supervised by a member of staff at all times.

We will not invite into the school any speaker who is known to disseminate extremist views, and will carry out appropriate checks to ensure that any individual or organisation using school facilities is not seeking to disseminate extremist views or radicalise pupils or staff.

Revision

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