

I. Overview

Knightsbridge School seeks to provide a safe and supportive environment, which secures the well-being and very best outcomes for pupils in our care.

This document will clarify what is expected in terms of professional behaviour, both in relation to peer-to-peer interactions and with the pupils. This code gives clear advice about what constitutes illegal behaviour and what might be considered as misconduct. It also describes safe practice and which behaviours should be avoided.

If a member of staff does not follow this code of conduct this may lead to disciplinary action.

There may be times when professional judgments are made in situations not covered by this document, or which directly contravene the guidance given by their employer. It is expected that in these circumstances staff will always advise their senior colleagues of their justification for any such action already taken or proposed.

II. Core Principles:

- The welfare and safety of pupils is paramount.
- Staff are responsible for their own actions and behaviour and should avoid any conduct which would lead any reasonable person to question their motivation and intentions.
- Staff should work, and be seen to work in an open and transparent way.
- Staff should discuss and/or take advice promptly from their line manager or another senior member of staff over any incident, which may give rise to concern. A minor concern or low level concern form should be completed.
- Records should be made of any such incident and of decisions made/further actions agreed.
- Staff should apply the same professional standards in keeping with the School's Equality of Opportunity and Equal Opportunities Policies. They should Not undermine fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs
- All staff should know the name of the school's Designated Safeguarding Lead, be familiar with safeguarding arrangements and understand their responsibilities to safeguard and protect pupils.
- Staff should be aware that breaches of the law and other professional guidelines could result



in criminal or disciplinary action being taken against them.

- All staff should be aware of the contents of key policies and have read and understand the procedures outlined in the staff handbook, and follow these at all times

Safe Working Practices for the Protection of Pupils and Staff at Knightsbridge School

1. Introduction

This guidance has been produced to help all staff establish the safest possible learning and working environments. The aims are to safeguard young people and reduce the risk of staff being falsely accused of improper or unprofessional conduct.

This means that these guidelines:

*apply to **all** adults working in education settings whatever their position, roles, or responsibilities.*

2. Duty of Care

Teachers and other staff are accountable for the way in which they exercise authority; manage risk; use resources; and protect pupils from discrimination and avoidable harm. All employees also have a duty of care towards each other.

All staff, whether paid or voluntary, have a duty to keep young people safe and to protect them from physical and emotional harm. This duty is in part exercised through the development of respectful, caring and professional relationships between staff and pupils and behaviour by staff that demonstrates integrity, maturity and good judgement.

There are legitimate high expectations about the nature of the professional involvement of staff in the lives of pupils. When individuals accept a role that involves working with children and young people, they need to understand and acknowledge the responsibilities and trust inherent in that role.

Employers have a duty of care towards their employees which requires them to provide a safe working environment for staff and guidance about safe working practices.

This means that staff should:

- *understand the responsibilities, which are part of their employment or role, and be aware that sanctions will be applied if these provisions are breached*
- *always act, and be seen to act, in the child's best interests*
- *avoid any conduct which would lead any reasonable person to question their motivation and intentions*
- *take responsibility for their own actions and behaviour*

This means that Knightsbridge School should:

- *ensure that safeguarding procedures are in place and reviewed regularly*
- *ensure that systems are in place for concerns to be raised*
- *ensure that adults are not placed in situations which render them particularly vulnerable*

3. Exercise of Professional Judgment

This guidance cannot provide a complete checklist of what is, or is not, appropriate behaviour for staff. It does highlight however, behaviour that is illegal, inappropriate or inadvisable. There will be occasions and circumstances in which staff have to make decisions or take action in the best interests of the pupils which could contravene this guidance or where no guidance exists. Individuals are expected to make judgments about their behaviour in order to secure the best interests and welfare of the children in their charge and in so doing, will be seen to be acting reasonably.

This means that where no specific guidance exists staff should:

- *discuss the circumstances that informed their action, or their proposed action, with a senior colleague. This will help to ensure that the safest practices are employed and reduce the risk of actions being misinterpreted*
- *always discuss any misunderstanding, accidents or threats with a senior leader*
- *always record discussions and actions taken with their justifications*

4. Power and Positions of Trust

All adults working with pupils in education settings are in positions of trust in relation to the young people in their care. A relationship between a member of staff and a pupil cannot be a relationship between equals. There is potential for exploitation and harm of vulnerable young people; staff have a responsibility to ensure that an unequal balance of power is not used for personal advantage or gratification.

Staff should always maintain appropriate professionalism and wherever possible, they should avoid behaviour which might be misinterpreted by others, and report and record any incident with this potential this includes low level concerns (see point 31)

Where a person aged 18 or over is in a position of trust with a child under 18, it is an offence for that person to engage in sexual activity with or in the presence of that child, or to cause or incite that child to engage in or watch sexual activity. Where a person aged 18 or over is in a position of trust established with a person who has only recently left the school, any attempt to engage in sexual activity with that person will be a cause for concern and will be treated as a breach of trust established in that prior relationship.

This means that staff should not:

- *use their position to gain access to information for their own advantage and/or a pupils' or family's detriment*
- *use their power to intimidate, threaten, coerce or undermine pupils*
- *use their status and standing to form or promote a relationship of a physical, emotion and/or sexual nature with a pupil.*
- *attempt to initiate a relationship with a recent ex-pupil, which is of a physical, emotional and/or sexual nature.*

5. Confidentiality

Members of staff may have access to confidential information about pupils in order to undertake their everyday responsibilities. In some circumstances staff may be given additional highly sensitive or private information. They should never use confidential or personal information about a pupil or a pupil's family for their own, or others' advantage. Information must never be used to intimidate, humiliate, or embarrass the pupil.

Confidential information about pupils should never be used casually in conversation or shared with any person other than on a need to know basis. In circumstances where the pupil's identity does not need to be disclosed the information should be used anonymously.

There are some circumstances in which a member of staff may be expected to share information about a pupil, for example when abuse is alleged or suspected. In such cases, individuals have a duty to pass information on without delay, but only to those with designated child protection responsibilities.

If a member of staff is in any doubt about whether to share information or keep it confidential they should seek guidance from a senior member of staff. Any media or legal enquiries should be passed to senior leadership and should not be dealt with by staff members.

Adults need to be aware that although it is important to listen to and support pupils, they must not promise confidentiality or request pupils to do the same under any circumstances.

Additionally concerns and allegations about adults should be treated as confidential and passed to the Head. This includes low level concerns about members of staff. Staff may complete a low level concern about themselves. Concerns about the Head or Principal should be raised with the Safeguarding Governor.

6. Propriety and Behaviour

All staff have a responsibility to maintain public confidence in their ability to safeguard the welfare and best interests of pupils. They should adopt high standards of personal conduct in order to maintain the confidence and respect of their peers, pupils, parents and the public in general.

An individual's behaviour, either in or out of the workplace, should not compromise her/his position

within the work setting so it is important to exercise due care and attention when outside of the school environment.

Membership of organisations whose goals are in conflict with the values and equality policies of the school is not acceptable.

This means that staff should not:

- *behave in a manner which would lead any reasonable person to question their suitability to work with pupils or act as a role model*
- *drink alcohol to excess at school events at which parents or pupils are present*
- *drink alcohol with current pupils in public or private places, nor purchase alcohol for pupils (There may be exceptional circumstances where a member of staff may be a personal friend with a parent which means that normal social life will bring the pupil into social contact with a member of staff. It is difficult to determine exact regulations in this area; if a member of staff feels that there are exceptional reasons why the general restriction on drinking alcohol with pupils should not apply, they should discuss the matter with a senior member of staff)*
- *drink alcohol when supervising pupils or on school trips. This applies even when there are no pupils present, as the member of staff may be called to act if an emergency occurs.*
- *make inappropriate remarks to a pupil (including email, text messages, phone or letter etc.)*
- *befriend, socialise with or seek to develop relationships with the parents of pupils beyond that of the professional.*
- *discuss their own sexual relationships with or in the presence of pupils*
- *discuss a pupil's sexual relationships in inappropriate settings or contexts*
- *make (or encourage others to make) unprofessional personal comments in any form of communication (e-mail, conversations or social networking comments)*
- *Share mobile phone numbers or social media details with parents or children. This includes WhatsApp.*

Staff must:

- *Be aware that their behaviour in their personal lives may impact upon their work with pupils.*
- *Advise the school immediately of any personal relationship that develops with another member of staff or with a parent of a pupil at the school*

7. Dress and Appearance

Staff should consider the manner of dress and appearance appropriate to their professional role. We require pupils to be smart in their uniform. Smart and professional appearance is expected at all times for staff. Staff should ensure they are dressed decently, safely and appropriately for the tasks they undertake. Staff should refer to the Staff Handbook for detailed guidance.

Those who dress or appear in a manner which could be considered as inappropriate (which might include tattoos or piercings) could render themselves vulnerable to criticism or allegation. Appropriate personal presentation is expected of staff. Jewellery should not be ostentatious.

This means that staff should ensure their appearance and clothing:

- *promotes a positive and professional image*
- *is appropriate to their role*
- *is not likely to be viewed as offensive, revealing, or sexually provocative*
- *does not distract, cause embarrassment or give rise to misunderstanding*
- *is absent of any political or otherwise contentious slogans*

8. Gifts

Staff should be aware of their contractual obligations regarding arrangements for the declaration of gifts received and given

Staff need to take care that they do not accept any gift that might be construed as a bribe by others, or lead the giver to expect preferential treatment.

There are occasions when pupils or parents wish to pass tokens of appreciation to staff, for example at Christmas or as a thank-you, and this is acceptable. However, it is unacceptable to receive gifts on a regular basis or of any significant value. Any member of staff concerned about whether they or their colleagues may be at risk of giving or receiving a bribe (financial or otherwise) should contact the bursary. Any member of staff receiving gifts or entertainment valued at more than £100 from any one parent or family must disclose this to the Bursar.

Individual members of staff may not give personal gifts to pupils. It is acceptable for staff to offer prizes of small value in certain tasks or competitions. In the event of illness, for example, the school may have a collection for a gift which can be sent to a pupil from all staff.

This means that staff should:

- *ensure that gifts received or given in situations which may be misconstrued are declared*
- *ensure that gifts (from an individual or one family) of over £100 in value are declared to the Bursar.*
- *generally, only give gifts to an individual young person as part of an agreed reward system (eg prizes for a competition).*
- *where giving gifts other than as above, ensure that these are of insignificant value and given to all pupils equally*

9. Infatuations

Staff need to be aware that it is not uncommon for pupils to be strongly attracted to a member of staff and/or develop an infatuation. Staff should be aware that such circumstances always carry a high risk of words or actions being misinterpreted and for allegations to be made against staff.

A member of staff who becomes aware that a pupil may be infatuated with themselves or a colleague should discuss this at the earliest opportunity with a senior colleague so that appropriate action can be taken. In this way, steps can be taken to avoid hurt and distress for all concerned.

This means that staff should:

- *Report to senior colleagues any indications (verbal, written or physical) that suggest a pupil may be infatuated with a member of staff.*
- *Be mindful if they are alone in a room with a pupil. Leave the door open if possible and alert a member of staff*

10. Personal Living Space

No pupil should be in or invited into, the home of an adult who works with them, unless the reason for this has been firmly established and agreed with parents and senior leaders or the home has been designated by the organisation or regulatory body as a work place e.g. online during periods of remote working.

This means that staff should:

- *be vigilant in maintaining their privacy and mindful of the need to avoid placing themselves in vulnerable situations*
- *be mindful of the need to maintain professional boundaries*
- *During periods whilst remote learning is occurring due to Covid-19 for example, follow the provisions of the School's "Policy for Remote Learning".*

11. Communication with pupils (including the use of technology)

Communication between pupils and adults, by whatever method, should take place within clear and explicit professional boundaries. This includes the wider use of technology such as mobile phones, text messaging, e-mails, digital cameras, videos, web-cams, websites, social networking sites, online gaming and blogs. Adults should not share any personal information with a pupil. They should not request, or respond to, any personal information from the pupil, other than that which might be appropriate as part of their professional role. Adults should ensure that all communications are transparent and open to scrutiny.

Adults should also be circumspect in their communications with pupils so as to avoid any possible misinterpretation of their motives or any behaviour which could be construed as grooming. E-mail or text communications between an adult and a pupil outside agreed protocols may lead to disciplinary and/or criminal investigations. This also includes communications through internet based web sites, such as social networking, instant messaging or gaming.

Communication with ex-pupils who are over 18 is left to staff discretion. Please be conscious of the fact

that ex-pupils may be in contact with current pupils.

Be aware that actions that bring the school into disrepute could leave to disciplinary action being taken

This means that staff should:

- *not give their personal contact details to pupils, including their mobile telephone number*
- *communicate with pupils in an appropriate and professional manner, making sure that parents have given permission for this form of communication to be used*
- *only make contact with pupils for professional reasons*
- *not use internet or web-based communication channels to send personal messages to a pupil, other than for the purposes of approved online learning in accordance with the School's Policy for Remote Learning"*
- *not communicate with pupils via any other chat function*
- *not to have images of pupils stored on personal cameras, devices or home computers including lessons recorded during remote learning*
- *not make images of pupils available on the internet, other than through the school network/website, without permission from parents and senior teachers.*
- *Be cautious in their contact with ex-pupils, as there is still a professional relationship and there may be contact with current pupils*

12. Social Contact

Staff should not establish or seek to establish social contact with pupils, or their families, for the purpose of securing a friendship or to pursue or strengthen a relationship. Even if a young person seeks to establish social contact, or if this occurs coincidentally, the member of staff should exercise her/his professional judgement in making a response but should always discuss this with a senior leader. Staff must be aware that social contact, in certain situations, could be misconstrued as grooming.

Staff should not give their personal details such as their home or e-mail address; social network sites, gamer tags or web pages to pupils unless the need to do so is agreed with senior leadership. If pupils do become aware of your gamer tag you must change it.

This means that staff should:

- *have no secret social contact with pupils*
- *should not share personal mobile phone numbers with parents*
- *consider the appropriateness of the social contact according to their role and nature of their work*
- *always approve any planned social contact with senior colleagues, for example when it is part of a reward scheme or pastoral care programme*
- *advise senior leadership of any regular social contact they have with a pupil or parent which may give rise to concern*
- *report and record any situation, which they feel, might compromise the school or their own professional standing*

13. Social Networking Sites and Online Gaming

Knightsbridge School staff may use social networking sites for personal use, though not in school. However, the school requires that profile and photos of the member of staff are 'locked down' as private so that pupils or parents do not have access to your personal data or images.

Staff must deny current or recent pupils or parents access to their profile so they do not put themselves in a vulnerable position.

Staff should be aware that they leave themselves open to a charge of professional misconduct if images of a member of staff in a compromising situation are made available on a public profile by anyone.

If a pupil does gain access to the profile of a member of staff by fraudulent means (impersonation or hacking) senior leadership should be informed immediately.

Where relationships already exist between staff and those who are also parents at the school, or personal friends who are parents at the school, social networking is acceptable but caution must be exercised so that professional standards are maintained and staff do not compromise themselves or the school. As soon as a member of staff becomes aware that they are in an online game with a pupil of Knightsbridge School, the member of staff should cease to play against that pupil and should not enter any games containing that player as part of the group. A low level concern should be completed should this occur.

Under no circumstances should staff seek out pupils and/or share their own gamer tags/ID with pupils, or use school equipment to play online games.

This means that staff should:

- *Lock down their profile to ensure that data and images are not freely available. Seek advice if you are unsure how to do this.*
- *Do not permit current and recent pupils or parents to have access to your profile.*
- *Ensure all your passwords are kept strong and secure*
- *Be aware that images of others should be protected and be treated as carefully as you would your own*

14. Physical Contact

There are occasions when it is entirely appropriate and proper for staff to have physical contact with pupils, but it is crucial that they only do so in ways appropriate to their professional role.

A 'no touch' approach is impractical for most staff and may in some circumstances be inappropriate. When physical contact is made with pupils this should be in response to their needs at the time, of limited duration and appropriate.

Staff should use their professional judgement at all times about the appropriateness of any physical contact.

Physical contact should never be secretive, or for the adult's benefit, or represent a misuse of authority. If a member of staff believes that an action could be misinterpreted, the incident and circumstances should be made clear to senior staff. This includes all low level concerns.

Physical contact, which occurs regularly with an individual pupil, is likely to raise questions unless the justification for this is part of a formally agreed plan (for example in relation to pupils with SEN or physical disabilities). Any such contact should be the subject of an agreed and open school plan eg. an individual health plan.

This means that staff should:

- *be aware that even well intentioned physical contact may be misconstrued by the pupil, an observer or by anyone to whom this action is described*
- *never touch a pupil in a way which may be considered indecent*
- *always be prepared to explain actions and accept that all physical contact be open to scrutiny*
- *refrain from kissing even as a social greeting*

This means that Knightsbridge School should:

- *ensure there is a system in place for recording both serious incidents and minor or low level concerns and the means by which information about incidents and outcomes can be easily accessed by appropriate members of the senior leadership.*
- *Provide staff, on a "need to know" basis, with relevant information about vulnerable pupils in their care.*

15. Physical Education and other activities which require physical contact.

Some staff, for example, those who teach PE and games, or who offer music tuition, will on occasions have to initiate physical contact with pupils in order to support a pupil so they can perform a task safely, to demonstrate the use of a particular piece of equipment/instrument or assist them with exercise. This should be done with the pupil's agreement.

Contact under these circumstances should be for the minimum time necessary to complete the activity and take place in an open environment (see section 19, one-to-one situations, below). Staff should remain sensitive to any discomfort expressed verbally or nonverbally by the pupil.

This means that staff should:

- *consider alternatives, where it is anticipated that a pupil might misinterpret any such contact, perhaps involving another member of staff, or a less vulnerable pupil in the demonstration.*
- *consider alternatives, where it is anticipated that a pupil might misinterpret any such contact, perhaps involving another member of staff, or a less vulnerable pupil in the demonstration.*

- *always explain to a pupil the reason why contact is necessary and what form that contact will take unless their safety is at immediate risk. In this case a low level concern should be raised.*

16. Showers and Changing

Young people are entitled to respect and privacy when changing clothes or taking a shower. However, there needs to be an appropriate level of supervision in order to safeguard pupils, satisfy health and safety considerations and ensure that bullying or teasing does not occur. This supervision should be appropriate to the needs and age of the pupils concerned and sensitive to the potential for embarrassment.

Staff therefore need to be vigilant about their own behaviour, ensure they follow agreed guidelines and be mindful of the needs of the pupils

This means that staff should:

- *avoid any physical contact when pupils are in a state of undress*
- *avoid any visually intrusive behaviour and where there are changing rooms:*
- *remain in the room when groups are changing*

This means that staff should not:

- *change in the same place as pupils*
- *shower with pupils*

17. Pupils in Distress

There may be occasions when a distressed pupil needs comfort and reassurance. This may include age - appropriate physical contact. Staff should remain self-aware at all times in order that their contact is not threatening, intrusive or subject to misinterpretation.

Where a member of staff has a particular concern about the need to provide this type of care and reassurance they should seek further advice from a senior leader.

This means that staff should:

- *consider the way in which they offer comfort to a distressed pupil*
- *always tell a colleague when and how they offered comfort to a distressed pupil*
- *record situations which may give rise to concern as low level concerns*

18. Behaviour Management

All pupils have a right to be treated with respect and dignity. Staff should not use any form of degrading

treatment to punish a pupil. The use of humour can help to defuse a situation. The use of sarcasm, demeaning or insensitive comments towards pupils is not acceptable in any situation.

This means that staff should:

- *not use force as a form of punishment*
- *be mindful that humour can be misconstrued and come across as demeaning and insensitive*
- *try to defuse situations before they escalate*
- *keep parents informed of any sanctions*
- *adhere to Knightsbridge School's Behaviour policy when dealing with pupils*

19. Care, Control and Physical Intervention

Staff may legitimately intervene to prevent a pupil from committing a criminal offence, injuring themselves or others, causing damage to property, engaging in behaviour prejudicial to good order and to maintain good order and discipline. Staff should have regard to the health and safety of themselves and others.

Under no circumstances should physical force be used as a form of punishment. The use of unwarranted physical force is likely to constitute a criminal offence.

In all cases where physical intervention is deemed necessary, the incident and subsequent actions should be documented and reported as a low level concern.

This means that staff should:

- *always seek to defuse situations*
- *always use minimum force for the shortest period necessary*
- *follow the guidance in the school's restraint of pupils policy*

20. Sexual Contact with Pupils

Any sexual behaviour by a member of staff with or towards a pupil is both inappropriate and illegal. Pupils are protected by the same laws as adults in relation to non-consensual sexual behaviour. They are additionally protected by specific legal provisions regardless of whether the child or young person consents or not. This includes the prohibition on adults in a position of trust (see Section 5).

The sexual activity referred to does not just involve physical contact including penetrative and non-penetrative acts. It may also include non-contact activities, such as causing children to engage in or watch sexual activity or the production of pornographic material.

There are occasions when adults embark on a course of behaviour known as 'grooming' where the sole purpose is to gain the trust of a child, and manipulate that relationship so sexual abuse can take place.

Staff should be aware that conferring special attention and favour upon a child might be construed as being part of a 'grooming' process, which is an offence.

This means that staff should:

- *not pursue sexual relationships with children and young people either in or out of school. avoid any form of communication with a child or young person which could be interpreted as sexually suggestive or provocative i.e. verbal comments, letters, notes, electronic mail, phone calls, texts, physical contact.*
- *If an inappropriate sexual scene appears on a video clip that the children are watching in class, the staff member must complete a low level concern form*

21. One to One Situations

Staff working in one to one situations with children and young people are more vulnerable to allegations. Teachers and others should recognise this possibility and plan and conduct such meetings accordingly. Every attempt should be made to ensure the safety and security needs of both staff and pupils are met.

Meetings with pupils away from the school premises should not be permitted. This includes tutoring or babysitting in the homes of families.

This means that staff should:

- *where remote video one to one teaching is required, eg during periods of remote learning, ensure that a second adult is present*
- *avoid meetings with pupils in remote, secluded areas of the school*
- *ensure there is visual access and/or an open door in one to one situations*
- *inform other staff of the meeting beforehand, assessing the need to have them present or close by*
- *avoid use of 'engaged' or equivalent signs wherever possible. Such signs may create an opportunity for secrecy or the interpretation of secrecy*
- *always report any situation where a child becomes distressed or angry to a senior member of staff.*

22. Transporting Children

In certain situations, for example out of school activities, staff or volunteers may agree to transport children. A designated member of staff should be appointed to plan and provide oversight of all transporting arrangements and respond to any difficulties that may arise.

Wherever possible and practicable it is advisable that transport is undertaken other than in private vehicles (e.g. minibus, coach, taxi), with at least one adult additional to the driver acting as an escort.
The driver must also have appropriate insurance.

Staff should ensure that their behaviour is safe and that the transport arrangements and the vehicle meet all legal requirements. They should ensure that the vehicle is roadworthy and appropriately insured and that the maximum capacity is not exceeded.

This means that staff should:

- *plan and agree arrangements with all parties in advance, responding sensitively and flexibly to disagreements*
- *ensure that they are alone with a child for the minimum time possible*
- *be aware that the safety and welfare of the child is their responsibility until this is safely passed over to a parent/carer*
- *report the nature of the journey, the route and expected time of arrival in accordance with agreed procedures*
- *ensure that their behaviour and all arrangements ensure vehicle, passenger and driver safety*
- *Only transport children for whom written parental permission has been gained*
- *take into account any specific needs that the child may have*

23. Extra-curricular activities

Staff should take particular care when supervising pupils in the less formal atmosphere of a residential setting or after-school activity.

During school activities that take place off the school site or out of school hours, a more relaxed discipline or informal dress and language code may be acceptable. However, staff remain in a position of trust and need to ensure that their behaviour cannot be interpreted as seeking to establish an inappropriate relationship or friendship.

Where out of school activities include overnight stays, careful consideration needs to be given to sleeping arrangements. Pupils, staff and parents should be informed of these prior to the start of the trip.

Health and Safety arrangements require members of staff to keep colleagues/employers aware of their whereabouts, especially when involved in an out of school activity.

This means that staff should:

- *always have another adult present in out of school activities, unless otherwise agreed with senior staff in the school*
- *undertake a risk assessment*
- *have parental consent to the activity*
- *ensure that their behaviour remains professional at all times.*
- *Follow guidance produced for staff when supervising extra-curricular activities which can be found in the Staff Handbook*

24. First Aid and Administration of Medication

The school has an administration of medication policy, which must be adhered to at all times

25. Intimate Care

All children have a right to safety, privacy and dignity when contact of an intimate nature is required (for example assisting with toileting or removing wet/soiled clothing). A care plan should be drawn up and agreed with parents for all children who require intimate care on a regular basis.

Children should be encouraged to act as independently as possible and to undertake as much of their own personal care as is practicable. When assistance is required, staff should ensure that another appropriate adult is in the vicinity and is aware of the task to be undertaken.

Additional vulnerabilities that may arise from a physical disability should be considered with regard to individual teaching and care plans for each child. As with all arrangements for intimate care needs, agreements between the child, their parents and the organisation must be negotiated, agreed and recorded.

This means that staff should:

- *make other staff aware of the task being undertaken*
- *explain to the child what is happening*
- *consult with colleagues where any variation from agreed procedure/care plan is necessary*
- *record the justification for any variations to the agreed procedure/care plan and share this information with parents.*
- *Follow the Knightsbridge School Policy on First Aid and the administration of medication*

26. Curriculum

Many areas of the curriculum can include or raise subject matter which is sexually explicit, or of an otherwise sensitive nature. Care should be taken to ensure that resource materials cannot be misinterpreted and clearly relate to the learning outcomes identified by the lesson plan. This plan should highlight particular areas of risk and sensitivity.

The curriculum can sometimes include or lead to unplanned discussion about subject matter of a sexually explicit or otherwise sensitive nature. Responding to pupils' questions can require careful judgement and must be age-appropriate. Staff may wish to take guidance in these circumstances from a senior member of staff.

Care should also be taken to abide by the School's required policy on sex and relationships education and the wishes of parents. Parents have the right to withdraw their children from all or part of any sex education provided (but not from the biological aspects of human growth and reproduction necessary under the science curriculum).

Staff should seek at all times to promote fundamental British values and principles that encourage respect for other people. In their teaching, staff should preclude the promotion of partisan political views and pupils should be offered a balanced presentation of opposing views.

This means that staff should:

- *have short term plans and follow KPIs for the half term.*

This means that staff should not:

- *enter into or encourage inappropriate or offensive discussion about sexual activity.*
- *enter into or encourage the promotion of partisan political viewpoints*

27. Radicalisation

All children have the right to be educated and to grow up in an environment where they are free from the influences of radicalisation, terrorism and extremism.

Care should be taken to ensure that visiting speakers or other influencers of pupils do not hold or express radical views. Staff should also be aware and vigilant to identify any signs of a child's potential radicalisation.

Staff should understand their Prevent duty and should help put in place the means to identify individual pupils who may be at risk of radicalisation or being drawn into terrorism or extremist activity.

This means that staff should:

- *Monitor any changes in children's behaviour and consider whether this might be attributable to radicalisation, in which case this should be raised to a senior manager.*
- *Foster and promote the school's ethos of tolerance, open-mindedness and mutual respect.*
- *Report to senior management any adult expressing radical views in the school*
- *Train children to stay safe online.*

This means that staff should not:

- *Allow children to access websites expressing radical views*

28. Photography, Videos and other Creative Arts

Many school activities involve recording images. These may be undertaken as part of the curriculum, out of school activities, for publicity, or to celebrate achievement.

Staff need to be aware of the potential for these aspects of teaching to be misused for pornographic or 'grooming' purposes. Careful consideration should be given as to how these activities are organised and

undertaken.

Using images of children for the school's publicity purposes has already had the consent of parents through the Home-School Agreement. Images should not be displayed on other websites, in publications or in a public place without additional consent.

This means that staff should:

- *be clear about the purpose of the activity and about what will happen to the photographs when the lesson/activity is concluded*
- *ensure that a senior member of staff is aware that the photography/image equipment is being used and for what purpose.*
- *ensure that all images are available for scrutiny in order to screen for acceptability*
- *be able to justify images of children in their possession*
- *avoid making images in one to one situations.*
- *Follow the provisions of the IT and e-Safety Policy*
- *Take school mobile phones when offsite on school trips*

This means that staff should not:

- *have images of pupils stored on personal cameras, devices or home computers.*
- *Staff who have smartwatches must not have the camera operational at any time while at school.*
- *make images of pupils available on the internet, other than through the school*

29. Internet Use

Knightsbridge School has a clear policy about access to and the use of the Internet. Please refer to the acceptable use of Internet policy for further guidance.

Under no circumstances should adults in the school access inappropriate images. Accessing child pornography or indecent images of children on the internet, and making, storing or disseminating such material, is illegal and, if proven, will invariably lead to the individual being barred from work with children and young people.

Using school equipment to access inappropriate or indecent material, including adult pornography, would normally lead to disciplinary action, particularly if as a result pupils might be exposed to inappropriate or indecent material.

30. Reporting a Wrongdoing (Whistleblowing)

Whistleblowing is the mechanism by which staff can voice concerns which they reasonably believe to be true and in the public interest, without fear of repercussion. These may include concerns about safeguarding, fraud, malpractice, health and safety, criminal offences, miscarriages of justice and failure to comply with legal obligations or unethical conduct.

Staff should acknowledge their individual responsibilities to bring matters of concern to the attention of senior leadership and/or relevant external agencies. In particular, Knightsbridge School actively promotes and supports a culture of child welfare and safety so reporting concerns in relation to safeguarding are encouraged. The school recognizes the invaluable contribution of staff members in supporting this endeavour and in engaging in reflective practice for continuous improvement. The school seeks to be as transparent as the circumstances and confidentiality obligations allow in order to learn from reported situations.

Please refer to the school's Employment Manual on Whistleblowing for the procedure to follow.

31. Low level concerns

Knightsbridge School promotes an open and transparent culture in which all concerns about all adults working in or on behalf of the school (including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors) are dealt with promptly and appropriately.

What is a low level concern?

A low-level concern is any concern, no matter how small and even if no more than a 'nagging doubt', that an adult may have acted in a manner inconsistent with the school's Code of Conduct or simply – even if not linked to a particular act or omission – a sense of unease as to the adult's behaviour particularly towards or around children. This could include:

- inappropriate conduct outside of work,
- a concern that does not meet the allegation threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO. Examples of such behaviour could include, but are not limited to:
- being over friendly with children;
- having favourites;
- taking photographs of children on their mobile phone;
- engaging with a child on a one-to-one basis in a secluded area or behind a closed door; or,
- using inappropriate sexualised, intimidating or offensive language.

Such behaviour can exist on a wide spectrum, from the inadvertent or thoughtless, or behaviour that may look to be inappropriate, but might not be in specific circumstances, through to that which is ultimately intended to enable abuse.

It is crucial that any such concerns, including those which do not meet the allegation/harm threshold, are shared responsibly and with the DSL, and recorded and dealt with appropriately. Ensuring they are dealt with effectively should also protect those working in or on behalf of schools and colleges from potential false allegations or misunderstandings.

This means that staff should:

- *report to the Head any behaviour by colleagues that raises concern*
- *be mindful of any behaviour that could be misconstrued - in the event that a member of staff finds themselves in a position where their behaviour could be misconstrued, a low level concern can be raised as a self-referral*

31.a Minor Concerns

A minor concern is the behaviour of a parent/guardian that causes unease. This could include being offered gifts or other incentives to staff.

Exhibiting over familiar behaviour with a staff member. In the event that this should occur the member of staff should complete a minor concern form and submit this to the head.

This means that staff should:

- *report to the Head any behaviour by a parent or guardian that raises concern*
- *be mindful that accepting gifts over £100 in value could be construed as accepting bribes*

32. Sharing Concerns

All staff should be aware of the school's safeguarding procedures, including procedures for dealing with allegations against staff. Staff who are the subject of allegations are advised to contact their professional association.

Sharing low-level concerns

Low-level concerns about a member of staff should be reported to the Head. Where a low-level concern is raised about the designated safeguarding lead, it should be shared with the Head. Where a low level concern is raised about the Head, this should be raised with the safeguarding governor.

Where a low-level concern relates to a person employed by a supply agency or a contractor to work in a school or college, that concern should be shared with the Head, and their employer notified about the concern.

In addition, an individual may have behaved in a manner which on reflection falls below the standard set out in this document. Knightsbridge School encourages self reporting, it demonstrates both awareness of the expected behavioural standards and self-awareness as to the individual's own actions or how they could be perceived. As such, the school sees self-reporting of low-level concerns as an important means of maintaining a culture where everyone aspires to the highest standards of conduct and behaviour

33. Recording low level concerns

All low-level concerns should be recorded in writing by the Head. The record should include details of the concern, the context in which the concern arose, and action taken. The name of the individual



sharing their concerns should also be noted, if the individual wishes to remain anonymous then that should be respected as far as reasonably possible. The Head will check for any potential patterns of concerns in the first instance. The information collected will help determine what further action may need to be taken.

If a pattern of concern is identified a decision will be made on the appropriate course of action, this will be in line with the disciplinary and capability policy or where a pattern of behaviour moves from a concern to meeting the harm threshold will be referred to the LADO.

Policy Reviewed by: Sarah Long (HR), Gill Conlon (DSL) and Shona Colaço (Head).
Date: July 2025

Approved by Aatif Hassan
Date: July 2025