



# The Bournemouth School of English

## Safeguarding Policy

*for the protection of children in our care*

This policy is informed by the following legislation enacted by the UK Parliament:

- The Children Act 1989
- Local Government Act 2000
- The Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Children Act 2004
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Children & Social Work Act 2017

It is also informed by following documents, which are recommended reading:

- [Keeping Children Safe in Education](#)
- [Working Together To Safeguard Children](#)

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# Safeguarding Policy: Statement, Principles, and Aims

## Statement

The Bournemouth School of English recognises that the welfare of children is paramount. All students, whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, religious beliefs, and/or sexual identity, have the right to protection from abuse.

The school's directors and staff are committed to providing a safe environment for any person visiting the school, staying with an approved homestay provider, participating in an organised activity, travelling with a recommended transport service, or enjoying free time as provided by the school.

Furthermore, we are committed to ensuring that our programmes of study are appropriate to the age of those students enrolled.

We believe that the school should provide a caring, positive, safe, and stimulating environment in which all students should feel comfortable at all times, be protected from potential risk, and be able to achieve their potential.

## Principles

This policy is based on the following principles:

- all people should be treated with respect and dignity;
- all children have the right to safeguarding from potential abuse;
- all adults have a role in ensuring a safe and comfortable environment at all times;
- all adults have a responsibility to report any concerns about a child.

## Aims

This policy, in conjunction with referenced documents, has the following aims:

- to explain our commitment to the safeguarding of children;
- to detail our safer recruitment policy and procedures;
- to inform all adults of their responsibilities when working with children;
- to promote good practice by providing guidance and advice to children and adults;
- to provide a clear procedure to be implemented in the event of alleged or suspected abuse;
- to ensure that all children are protected from potential abuse.

# Safeguarding Policy: Definitions

This policy uses some terms frequently; for the avoidance of doubt, the following definitions apply:

## Safeguarding

Safeguarding is a broader term than child protection. It encompasses everything we do to look after the children who study with us, providing them with the best possible care, the safest possible circumstances, and being aware of their physical and mental wellbeing.

## Child Protection

Child protection is part of this definition and refers to activities undertaken to prevent children suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm.

## Child

A child is any person under the age of 18.

## Young Adult

We allow children aged 16 and 17 to integrate more freely with those aged 18 or over, and afford them a degree of freedom and responsibility as is appropriate to their age. In order to clarify this difference, we use the term Young Adult. However, we recognise that there is legally no difference, and a Young Adult is also a child.

## Adult

An adult is legally defined as any person who is aged 18 or over.

## Abuse

The Department for Education defines **abuse** as:

*"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."*

# Defining & Recognising Abuse: Physical Abuse

## Definition

According to the Department for Education, **physical abuse** is defined as:

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

## Recognising signs of physical abuse

The indicators described below are frequently found in cases of physical abuse, and may be relevant to our context; their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred, but must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm, and referred to a Safeguarding Officer as such:

- bruising in unusual places, or symmetrical bruising;
- covering up bruising;
- signs of wincing or pain in normal movement;
- an explanation which is inconsistent with an injury;
- several different explanations provided for an injury;
- an unexplained delay in seeking treatment;
- an adult appearing uninterested or undisturbed by an accident or injury;
- repeated presentation of minor injuries;
- frequent use of different doctors and accident and emergency departments;
- reluctance to give information or mention previous injuries.

# Defining & Recognising Abuse: Emotional Abuse

## Definition

According to the Department for Education, **emotional abuse** is defined as:

*“The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child’s developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children.”*

It is recognised that some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur in isolation.

## Recognising signs of emotional abuse

The indicators described below are frequently found in cases of emotional abuse, and may be relevant to our context; their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred, but must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm, and referred to a Safeguarding Officer as such:

- abnormal attachment, including lack of attachment, between a child and parent or carer;
- indiscriminate attachment or failure to attach;
- aggressive behaviour towards others;
- appeasing behaviour towards others;
- scapegoated within the family;
- frozen watchfulness, particularly in younger children;
- low self-esteem and lack of confidence;
- withdrawn or seen as a “loner” – difficulty relating to others;
- self-harming, including eating disorders.

# Defining & Recognising Abuse: Sexual Abuse

## Definition

According to the Department for Education, **sexual abuse** is defined as:

*“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 involve 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.”*

## Recognising signs of sexual abuse

The behavioural indicators described below are frequently found in cases of sexual abuse, and may be relevant to our context; their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred, but must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm, and referred to a Safeguarding Officer as such:

- inappropriate sexualised conduct or sexually explicit behaviour, inappropriate to the child's age;
- continual and inappropriate or excessive masturbation;
- self-harm (including eating disorder), self-mutilation, and suicide attempts;
- involvement in sexual exploitation or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners;
- an anxious unwillingness to remove clothes in appropriate circumstances.

Physical symptoms, such as:

- injuries to the genital or anal area;
- bruising to buttocks, abdomen and thighs;
- sexually transmitted disease;
- presence of semen on skin or clothing;
- pain or itching of genital area;
- blood on underclothes;
- pregnancy in a child.

# Defining & Recognising Abuse: Neglect

## Definition

According to the Department for Education, neglect is defined as:

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

## Recognising signs of neglect

The indicators described below are frequently found in cases of neglect, and may be relevant to our context; their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred, but must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm, and referred to a Safeguarding Officer as such:

- a child appears to lack essential physical needs, such as food, clothing, or medical care;
- a child appears to lack essential emotional needs, such as feeling loved, valued, and safe;
- a child appears to be listless, apathetic and unresponsive, with no apparent medical cause;
- a child displays unexplained weight loss;
- a child is frequently absent from school;
- a child is left with inappropriate carers (e.g. too young, complete strangers);
- a child is left with adults who are intoxicated or violent;
- a child is abandoned or left alone for excessive periods;
- a child has very poor dental health.

## Other types of abuse

The following list is by no means exhaustive, and will change over time.

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** refers to the use of children for someone else's advantage, gratification, or profit; it often results in unjust, cruel, and harmful treatment of the child.

**Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)** is a type of child abuse where children are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes; it often relates to the supply and movement of drugs and may be referred to as County Lines.

**Cyberbullying** is the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of intimidating or threatening messages; it includes the use of devices and sites.

**Domestic abuse** is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people in a relationship; it can seriously harm children and witnessing domestic abuse is child abuse.

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** involves any injury to or removal of female genitalia; it is illegal in the UK and we have a legal obligation to report if we find out or are told that it has happened.

**Harmful sexual behaviour (HSB)** is inappropriate sexual behaviour which is harmful or abusive; child-on-child sexual abuse is a form of HSB where sexual abuse takes place between children of a similar age.

**Honour-Based Violence (HBV)** is a collection of practices, including FGM, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour.

**Sexting** is when people share a sexual message and/or a naked or semi-naked image or video with another person; it is also known as nude image sharing.

**Upskirting** normally involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing; it is a form of sexual harassment and is a criminal offence.

## Dealing with a disclosure from a child

**It can be extremely distressing to receive a disclosure from a child. If possible, request the presence of one of the school's Safeguarding Team. If this is not possible, or the student appears unwilling to talk to anyone else, follow these guidelines and remain professional at all times.**

### Receive

- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief.
- Accept what is being said without judgement.
- Take it seriously.

### Reassure

- Reassure the child, but only so far as is honest and reliable. Don't make promises that you can't be sure to keep.
- Don't promise confidentiality – you have a duty to report your concerns.
- Tell the child that you will need to tell some people, but only those whose job it is to protect children.
- Acknowledge how difficult it must have been to talk.
- Never agree to keep secrets – be honest.
- Do reassure the child that he or she is right to tell.

### React

- Listen quietly, carefully and patiently.
- Do not investigate, interrogate or decide if the child is telling the truth.
- Don't ask leading questions, e.g "What did he do next?" (This assumes he did).
- Do ask open questions like "Is there anything else that you want to tell me?"
- Do not criticise the alleged abuser; the child may love him/her and a reconciliation may be possible.
- Do not ask the child to repeat what they have told you to another member of staff.
- Explain what you have to do next and whom you have to talk to.

### Record

- Make some very brief notes at the time and write them up in detail as soon as possible.
- Do not destroy your original notes in case they are required by a court of law.
- Record the date, time, place, words used by the child and how the child appeared to you.
- Draw a diagram to indicate the position of any marks.
- Record statements and observable things, not your interpretations or assumptions – keep it factual.
- Do not assume anything – don't speculate or jump to conclusions.

### Imagery (sexting)

- Never view, download, or share imagery, or ask a child to share or download it – this is illegal.
- If you have viewed imagery by accident, report this to the DSL.
- Do not delete imagery or ask the young person to delete it.

It is important to remember that you are not responsible for deciding whether abuse has occurred; this is a task for the professional protection agencies, following a referral from the DSL.

You must take any disclosure or allegation seriously, and seek advice from a DSP or the DSL immediately.

## Dealing with an allegation

**All allegations will be investigated thoroughly, and dealt with professionally. It is important that staff are not biased by personal preconceptions or affected by long-standing relationships.**

### If a child is accused...

- Ensure all children are safe, supported and reassured.
- Inform the DSL immediately.
- When appropriate, return the child to their normal routine.
- Ensure a clear written record has been made by using the **Safeguarding Incident Report Form**.
  
- Respecting confidentiality and professionalism at all times, ensure the accused is safe and monitored.
- The accused must be supported at all times by a DSP.
- Gather as much factual evidence as possible from the accused, remaining neutral and not making any accusation.
- Ensure a clear written record has been made by using the **Safeguarding Incident Report Form**.
  
- The DSL must contact the relevant local authorities.
- The School Principal must contact both children's parents, informing them of the allegation.
- Depending on the outcome, the School will follow standard disciplinary procedures.

### If an adult is accused...

- Ensure the child is safe, supported and reassured.
- Inform the DSL immediately (or a DSP if the DSL is the accused).
- When appropriate, return the child to their normal routine.
- Ensure a clear written record has been made by using the **Safeguarding Incident Report Form**.
- The DSL (or a DSP if the DSL is the accused) must contact the relevant local authorities.
- The School Principal must contact the child's parents, informing them of the allegation.
  
- Respecting confidentiality and professionalism at all times, take the accused out of regulated activity.
- Depending on the outcome, the School will follow standard disciplinary procedures.

## Reporting responsibilities

**All adults have a statutory responsibility to report all incidents, and concerns of a safeguarding nature, to one of the school's Safeguarding Officers immediately.**

A concern can be classified as any incident, allegation, evidence, or suspicion of abuse.

### Incidents that must be reported

- if you accidentally hurt a student;
- if a student is involved in an accident;
- if a student seems distressed in any way;
- if a student appears to be sexually aroused in your presence or by your actions;
- if a student misunderstands or misinterprets something you have said or done;
- if a student makes a disclosure of abuse to you.

It is important that all adults feel comfortable to report any incident without fear of reprisal. All reports will be dealt with in confidence, and further action/referral will follow legal guidelines.

### Keeping records

All records must be kept according to UK law; in a secure location that is only accessible by a designated person and, if necessary, an official outside agency.

### Whistleblowing

If you are not satisfied with how the company is dealing with a report, allegation, incident, or concern, you should contact the **NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line**. As a whistleblower, you are protected by law - you should not be treated unfairly or lose your job because you "blow the whistle". Please refer to our Whistleblowing Policy for more information.

## School / Safeguarding Context

The Bournemouth School of English offers classes for children all-year-round.

Students aged 12 - 17, sometimes but not always accompanied by a Group Leader, are accepted as part of our summer programme and taught in international junior classes at our residential centre.

School groups, typically aged 10 - 15 and accompanied by a teacher, are accepted at any time of year and taught in closed groups at our Bournemouth centre.

Students aged 16 - 17, and referred to as Young Adults, are accepted at any time of year and taught alongside adult students at our Bournemouth centre.

Although rare, we do sometimes receive requests for individual children under the age of 16 to study outside of the summer months. The school policy is to refuse such a request, explain our safeguarding rationale, and encourage the parents to consider a course at a more appropriate time of year.

Whenever a child is accepted on a programme of study, a Contract of Care is sent to their parent(s) or legal guardian(s). This document clearly explains the level of care that will be provided to their child in this area.

### Supporting Documents

- Recruitment Policy
- Staff Induction Procedure
- Staff Handbook
- Code of Conduct for all adults
- School Risk Assessments
- Student Handbook
- Code of Conduct for all students
- Contract of Care

# School / Safeguarding Procedures

We endeavour to ensure that children are protected from harm whilst visiting our school by considering:

## 1. Our surroundings

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure a safe and comfortable learning environment, by:*

- performing regular risk assessments on every room in the building, as well as our immediate vicinity;
- securing all doors during lesson times, and accompanying site visitors at all times;
- maintaining all services and a good standard of cleanliness at all times;
- operating a modern fire detection system and testing evacuation procedures regularly;
- ensuring the presence of a member of staff with First Aid training at all times.

## 2. Our staff

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our staff are well selected and trained, by:*

- following safer recruitment procedures for all roles;
- providing regular and appropriate safeguarding training for all staff;
- giving clear guidelines on appropriate behaviour and reporting requirements;
- encouraging an open and trusting environment where concerns can be aired in confidence;
- ensuring that all staff have read and agree to uphold our policies, procedures, and principles.

## 3. Our students

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our students are informed, instructed, and aware, by:*

- giving clear guidelines on acceptable behaviour in advance of arrival;
- providing children with a clear and detailed induction, as well as safety advice, on arrival;
- issuing children with a school student card that includes emergency contact details;
- placing children in separate classes, and with different break times, to reduce adult interaction;
- monitoring attendance and investigating a missing child immediately.

## 4. Our responsibilities

*We take all reasonable steps to meet our legal safeguarding responsibilities, by:*

- requiring our staff to report any incident, allegation, evidence, or suspicion of abuse;
- referring any such incident to statutory authorities as required by law;
- implementing this policy, and all supporting documents, and reviewing everything regularly.

## Accommodation / Safeguarding Context

Whilst adults have the option of finding their own accommodation privately, children must be accommodated appropriately. The school therefore accepts children:

- who are booked on a programme of study that includes Homestay accommodation provided by one of the school's registered Homestay providers;
- who are booked on a programme of study that includes Residential accommodation provided at our residential summer school;
- who are living locally with their family or family friends.

As most of our homestay hosts are not registered as private foster carers, the school normally limits children to a course lasting no longer than 3 weeks. In cases where a request is made for a child to be hosted for 28 days or more, the school is aware of private fostering regulations, and has a close relationship with the local private fostering team.

### Contract of Care

Whenever a child is accepted on a programme of study, a Contract of Care is sent to their parent(s) or legal guardian(s). This document clearly explains the level of care that will be provided to their child in this area.

### Supporting Documents

- Recruitment Policy
- Homestay Handbook
- Guidance for hosting junior students
- Curfew guidance
- Code of Conduct for all adults
- Accommodation Risk Assessments
- Student Handbook
- Code of Conduct for all students
- Contract of Care

# Homestay / Safeguarding Procedures

We endeavour to ensure that children are protected from harm whilst staying with homestay providers by considering:

## 1. Our homestay hosts

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our hosts are well selected and well trained, by:*

- following safer recruitment procedures for all hosts;
- providing regular and appropriate safeguarding training for all hosts;
- inspecting all potential hosts in advance and revisiting all active hosts regularly;
- establishing and maintaining an open and positive dialogue with all hosts;
- giving hosts clear guidelines on appropriate behaviour and reporting requirements;
- ensuring that all hosts have read and agree to uphold our policies, procedures, and principles.

## 2. Our students

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our students are informed, instructed, and aware, by:*

- giving students clear guidelines on acceptable behaviour in advance of arrival;
- informing students of their host, and the travel arrangements to/from school, in advance;
- encouraging students and their parents to contact the host in advance;
- insisting on mobile phone numbers for every student in advance of arrival.

## 3. Our placements

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure a safe and comfortable home environment, by:*

- allowing students and their parents to give us information about the type of host desired;
- using all information at our disposal to match a student with a suitable host;
- avoiding a situation where a child student is placed in the same host as an adult student;
- obtaining regular feedback from students with regard to their home environment;
- reacting swiftly to deal with any uncertainty or discomfort.

## 4. Our responsibilities

*We take all reasonable steps to meet our legal safeguarding responsibilities, by:*

- remaining aware and respectful of our private fostering responsibilities;
- requiring our hosts and staff to report any incident, allegation, evidence, or suspicion of abuse;
- referring any such incident to statutory authorities as required by law;
- implementing this policy, and all supporting documents, and reviewing everything regularly.

# Residential / Safeguarding Procedures

We endeavour to ensure that children are protected from harm whilst staying in residential accommodation by considering:

## 1. Our students

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our students are informed, instructed, and aware, by:*

- giving students clear guidelines on acceptable behaviour in advance of arrival;
- insisting on mobile phone numbers for every student in advance of arrival;
- providing parents with a “what to bring” checklist in advance;
- giving students a comprehensive welcome pack on arrival.

## 2. Our boarding houses

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our accommodation is safe and suitable by:*

- establishing and maintaining a positive dialogue with maintenance staff;
- separating male and female students and providing same-sex residential staff;
- providing separate bathroom facilities for students and staff;
- ensuring that bedrooms are not overcrowded and are only used by a suitable number of students;
- inspecting the accommodation regularly and reacting to any concerns immediately.

## 3. Our residential staff

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our staff are well selected and trained, by:*

- following safer recruitment procedures for all roles;
- providing regular and appropriate safeguarding training for all staff;
- giving clear guidelines on appropriate behaviour and reporting requirements;
- encouraging an open and trusting environment where concerns can be aired in confidence;
- ensuring that all staff have read and agree to uphold our policies, procedures, and principles.

## 4. Our responsibilities

*We take all reasonable steps to meet our legal safeguarding responsibilities, by:*

- requiring our residential staff to report any incident, allegation, evidence, or suspicion of abuse;
- referring any such incident to statutory authorities as required by law;
- implementing this policy, and all supporting documents, and reviewing everything regularly.

## Leisure / Safeguarding Context

Our residential summer programme, **english&more**, includes supervised leisure activities every day.

Groups of school children, accompanied by a teacher, are able to book a bespoke leisure programme of activities and excursions.

We offer a programme of excursions to Young Adults at any time of year: Learning & Leisure. Acceptance of a Young Adult on this type of programme requires parental consent to their child being treated as an adult, integrated with adult students, and afforded a greater degree of unsupervised freedom.

Young Adults are also legally children, and responsibility for their safeguarding lies with the school regardless of the parental consent given. In order to clearly explain what provision the school puts in place for their children, our safeguarding policies and procedures are explained to parents in advance, with agreement required prior to accepting their child on a programme of study.

### Contract of Care

Whenever a child is accepted on a programme of study, a Contract of Care is sent to their parent(s) or legal guardian(s). This document clearly explains the level of care that will be provided to their child in this area.

### Supporting Documents

- Recruitment Policy
- Supervision Handbook
- Code of Conduct for all adults
- Leisure Risk Assessments
- Student Handbook
- Code of Conduct for all students
- Contract of Care

# Leisure / Safeguarding Procedures

We endeavour to ensure that children are protected from harm during school-organised activities and excursions by considering:

## 1. Our students

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our students are safe during activities and excursions, by:*

- making age-appropriate choices for all activities and excursions;
- choosing risk-averse activities where no professional supervision is provided;
- ensuring professional supervision is always provided during activities that involve more risk;
- preparing students in advance for upcoming activities and excursions;
- listening to feedback after each activity and excursion.

## 2. Our supervision

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our supervisors are responsible, aware, informed, and empowered, by:*

- following safer recruitment procedures for all supervisors and group leaders;
- giving in-house scenario training to all supervisors at induction;
- ensuring supervisors and group leaders understand our risk assessments and their responsibilities;
- allowing supervisors access to students' contact details, and medical declarations;
- providing an appropriately-stocked activity pack with information relevant to the day.

## 3. Our activities and excursions

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our activities and excursions are safe, by:*

- performing a risk assessment in advance of every activity or excursion;
- refusing requests for change that do not allow enough time for proper assessment of risk;
- briefing supervisors and group leaders on every risk assessment in advance;
- giving students up-to-date safeguarding information directly;
- reviewing our risk assessment after each activity and excursion, for future consideration.

## 4. Our responsibilities

*We take all reasonable steps to meet our legal safeguarding responsibilities, by:*

- requiring our staff to report any incident, allegation, evidence, or suspicion of abuse;
- referring any such incident to statutory authorities as required by law;
- implementing this policy, and all supporting documents, and reviewing everything regularly.

## Travel / Safeguarding Context

The Bournemouth School of English accepts children at any time of year, either as individuals or as part of a group. We offer transport advice and recommendations to all students, as appropriate to their booking, and arrange transport solutions for every child as part of their programme.

When the child is part of a group, the school is invariably asked to provide group transport, in the form of coaches for airport transfer and excursions, as well as public transport travel cards. We are willing to allow groups to organise their own transport solutions if the school is satisfied that the group leaders have organised satisfactory alternatives.

When the child is an individual, and unaccompanied, we organise a private airport transfer and, where appropriate, provide public transport travel cards as part of the programme.

The National Express coach service allows children to travel unaccompanied from the age of 14. Although we do not allow this for our younger students, we often face demand from the parents of Young Adults to allow them to choose this service.

In this case, parents sign to confirm their understanding that their child will not be met on arrival, and will be required to find their way to Bournemouth unaccompanied and unsupervised. We encourage parents to allow us to book the tickets, to avoid any misunderstandings or mistakes, and give clear instructions on what a student should do if they miss their bus, or something goes wrong.

### Contract of Care

Whenever a child is accepted on a programme of study, a Contract of Care is sent to their parent(s) or legal guardian(s). This document clearly explains the level of care that will be provided to their child in this area.

### Supporting Documents

- Recruitment Policy
- Code of Conduct for all adults
- Travel Risk Assessments
- Student Handbook
- Code of Conduct for all students
- Contract of Care

# Travel / Safeguarding Procedures

We endeavour to ensure that children are protected from harm when using public transport and private hire vehicles by considering:

## 1. Our students

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our students understand their travel arrangements, by:*

- sending students and their parents journey details in advance of arrival;
- giving children travel advice during their stay;
- providing children with a guide to help them from the bus stop to the school on their first day;
- helping students to understand what they should do if things go wrong.

## 2. Our private hire suppliers

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our private hire suppliers are well selected, by:*

- ensuring that all drivers are DBS checked and professionally qualified;
- working with preferred suppliers who provide a high level of care to passengers;
- making each booking far enough in advance to avoid potential problems;
- maintaining an open dialogue and positive relationship with suppliers.

## 3. Our public transport suppliers

*We take all reasonable steps to ensure our students' safety when using public transport, by:*

- issuing children with a travel card as part of their programme;
- sending travel cards to the relevant homestay hosts in advance of the students' arrival;

## 4. Our responsibilities

*We take all reasonable steps to meet our legal safeguarding responsibilities, by:*

- requiring our staff to report any incident, allegation, evidence, or suspicion of abuse;
- referring any such incident to statutory authorities as required by law;
- implementing this policy, and all supporting documents, and reviewing everything regularly.

# Safeguarding Incident Report Form

All allegations, complaints, or suspicions of abuse must be recorded as close as possible to the time of the incident. Details of incidents should be recorded in as much detail and as accurately as possible. Any disclosure of abuse must be a reflection of what was actually said. Do not try and interpret any of the information; just record what was said or witnessed.

<b>What is the student's name?</b>	<b>What is your name?</b>
<b>Type of incident (delete as appropriate)</b>	<b>Made by whom and when?</b>
allegation / concern / suspicion	
<b>What happened and when?</b>	
<b>What action has been taken?</b>	<b>When and by whom?</b>

## Reporting contact details

### **The Bournemouth School of English Safeguarding Team**

Matt Uphill  
**Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**  
**Telephone:** 01202 294938

Michelle Brooks  
**DSP - Accommodation**

Wendy Luckcuck  
**DSP - School**

Mark Venus  
**DSP - Management**

### **Summer School (english&more) Safeguarding Team**

Ray King  
**Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)**  
**Telephone:** 07851 699290

Andrew Kirby  
**DSP - Accommodation**

Matt Uphill  
**DSP - School**

Mark Venus  
**DSP - Management**

### **Pan-Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership**

**Telephone:** 01202 458873  
**Email:** [click here](#)

### **Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)**

**Telephone:** 01202 817600  
**Email:** [click here](#)

### **NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line**

The NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line is not intended to replace any current practices or responsibilities; helpline advisors will encourage professionals to raise any concerns about a child to their own employer first.

However, the advice line offers free advice and support to professionals with concerns about how child protection issues are being handled in their own or another organisation.

The NSPCC Whistleblowing Advice Line can be reached on 0800 028 0285