



Updated Safeguarding Policy and Child Protection Policy



Bouncing Statistics

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SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

1.1 Statement of Commitment

Bouncing Statistics is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of every child and young person who comes into contact with our organisation.

Safeguarding is fundamental to our work. We recognise that children and young people have the right to learn, participate and develop in environments where they are protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation and other forms of harm, and where their voice, dignity and welfare are respected.

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. Every adult working for or on behalf of Bouncing Statistics must remain alert to safeguarding concerns, act appropriately and report concerns without unnecessary delay.

Our safeguarding approach is child-centred, relationship-led, trauma-informed, strengths-based, inclusive and professionally curious. We recognise that behaviour, attendance, presentation, communication, relationships and engagement may provide important information about a child's circumstances or unmet needs.

A trauma-informed or strengths-based approach does not reduce safeguarding expectations. Where a safeguarding concern exists, appropriate protective action, reporting, referral and escalation will take priority.

1.2 Purpose of this Policy

The purpose of this policy is to establish Bouncing Statistics' framework for safeguarding and child protection.

It sets out:

- the organisation's safeguarding expectations and principles;
- the responsibilities of staff and safeguarding leaders;
- how safeguarding concerns are reported, recorded and responded to;
- arrangements for information sharing and confidentiality;
- expectations for escalation, professional challenge and multi-agency working; and
- the relationship between this policy and the organisation's safeguarding procedures, SOPs and flowcharts.

This policy should be read alongside the relevant Bouncing Statistics safeguarding procedures, SOPs and flowcharts.

Where a safeguarding concern arises, staff must follow the relevant procedure and must not delay action while attempting to investigate or resolve the concern themselves.

1.3 Scope

This policy applies to everyone working for, representing or supporting Bouncing Statistics, including:

- employees;
- volunteers;
- agency staff;
- contractors;
- visitors;
- directors and governors, where applicable;
- students and trainees on placement;
- external professionals working on behalf of or alongside Bouncing Statistics; and
- any other adult whose role brings them into contact with children through Bouncing Statistics.

All adults have an individual responsibility to safeguard children and young people within the scope of their role.

The organisation's safeguarding arrangements apply across its relevant services and activities, including:

- Alternative Provision, including Eden House;
- Inclusion Hubs;
- one-to-one mentoring;
- small-group interventions;
- school outreach;
- holiday programmes;
- community-based interventions;
- educational visits and off-site activities;
- transport arrangements provided or organised by Bouncing Statistics;
- online and remote learning or communication; and
- other services commissioned, delivered or facilitated by Bouncing Statistics.

Where Bouncing Statistics works in partnership with a school, local authority or other organisation, safeguarding responsibilities must be clearly established and communicated. Staff must follow Bouncing Statistics procedures alongside any applicable safeguarding arrangements of the commissioning or host organisation.

1.4 Statutory Guidance and Local Safeguarding Arrangements

Bouncing Statistics recognises **Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026** as a key national safeguarding framework and benchmark where relevant to the services we provide.



KCSIE is statutory guidance for schools and colleges. Bouncing Statistics will apply its relevant principles and expectations proportionately to its organisational context, alongside the legal duties, contractual requirements, commissioning arrangements and safeguarding procedures that apply to the organisation.

This policy also reflects the principles and multi-agency safeguarding arrangements set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2026.

Bouncing Statistics will work within relevant local safeguarding arrangements, including local safeguarding partnership procedures, thresholds and referral pathways.

Where local safeguarding arrangements differ from a generic organisational procedure, staff must follow the applicable local arrangements and seek advice from the DSL where necessary.

1.5 Legislative and Guidance Framework

This policy should be read alongside applicable legislation, statutory guidance and local safeguarding arrangements, including:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2026;
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2026;
- Children Act 1989;
- Children Act 2004;
- Education Act 2002, where applicable;
- Education Act 1996, including relevant duties relating to education and Alternative Provision, where applicable;
- Data Protection Act 2018;
- UK GDPR;
- Online Safety Act 2023, where applicable;
- Working Together to Improve School Attendance, where applicable;
- relevant local safeguarding partnership procedures;
- relevant local safeguarding thresholds and referral arrangements; and
- relevant Alternative Provision guidance and standards, where applicable.

The legislative and guidance framework will be reviewed as part of the organisation's safeguarding policy review cycle and following significant changes to statutory requirements.

SECTION 2 – SAFEGUARDING ETHOS AND PRINCIPLES

2.1 Our Safeguarding Ethos

At Bouncing Statistics, safeguarding is embedded within our culture, relationships, decision-making and day-to-day practice. It is not simply a response to incidents or concerns.



We recognise that children and young people should receive the right support at the right time. Effective safeguarding depends on early identification, appropriate intervention, information sharing, professional curiosity and effective partnership working.

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. Every adult working on behalf of Bouncing Statistics must remain alert to safeguarding concerns, act appropriately and report concerns without unnecessary delay.

However, individual responsibilities differ. Staff are responsible for recognising and reporting concerns, taking immediate protective action where necessary and maintaining accurate records. The DSL and DDSL provide safeguarding leadership, assess concerns, coordinate responses and ensure appropriate action, recording and escalation.

Staff must not assume that a concern has been dealt with simply because it has been mentioned to another person.

2.2 Safeguarding Principles

Bouncing Statistics applies the following principles throughout its safeguarding practice:

Child-Centred Practice

The welfare and best interests of the child are central to safeguarding decisions.

Children should be listened to, taken seriously and given appropriate opportunities to express their wishes and feelings. Their voice and lived experience should inform safeguarding practice wherever appropriate.

A child's wishes or circumstances must not prevent adults from taking necessary protective action where there is a risk of harm.

Early Identification and Timely Intervention

Safeguarding concerns may be identified through changes in a child's:

- behaviour;
- attendance or engagement;
- presentation;
- emotional wellbeing;
- relationships or communication;
- physical health; or
- wider circumstances.



Staff must report concerns promptly and must not wait for concerns to become more serious before seeking safeguarding advice.

Responses may include internal support, early help or Family Help, child protection intervention or other appropriate safeguarding support, depending on the circumstances and local thresholds.

Professional Curiosity

Staff are expected to remain professionally curious where information is incomplete, inconsistent or does not adequately explain a child's circumstances.

Staff should seek appropriate clarification, consider whether further safeguarding information may be required and raise concerns through the appropriate safeguarding route.

Professional curiosity must be balanced with respect, appropriate boundaries and non-discriminatory practice. Staff must avoid making assumptions based on a child's behaviour, appearance, family circumstances, culture, disability, ethnicity, socioeconomic circumstances or previous history.

Immediate Safety and Protective Action

The immediate safety of a child takes priority.

Where a child is believed to be in immediate danger or at risk of significant harm, staff must take appropriate protective action and contact emergency services where required.

The absence of the DSL or DDSL must never prevent necessary action being taken to protect a child. The DSL/DDSL should be informed as soon as reasonably practicable.

No Independent Investigation

Staff must not investigate safeguarding concerns themselves.

Where a concern arises, staff should:

1. listen appropriately;
2. establish immediate safety;
3. take necessary protective action;
4. preserve relevant information or evidence where appropriate;
5. report the concern through the correct safeguarding route; and
6. record factual information and actions taken.



Responsibility for determining the appropriate safeguarding response rests with the DSL/DDSL or relevant safeguarding professional.

Staff should follow the relevant safeguarding SOP and flowchart rather than attempting to determine the outcome of a concern themselves.

Trauma-Informed and Strengths-Based Practice

Bouncing Statistics recognises that some children may have experienced adversity, trauma, disrupted relationships or repeated experiences of exclusion.

Our approach seeks to understand the context behind behaviour and presentation while promoting safety, dignity, positive relationships and appropriate boundaries.

A trauma-informed or strengths-based approach does not reduce safeguarding expectations. Where behaviour or circumstances indicate a safeguarding concern, the appropriate safeguarding procedures must still be followed.

Relational and Restorative Practice

Positive and respectful relationships are an important part of safeguarding.

Bouncing Statistics seeks to develop trusting relationships with children, families, schools and professionals to support communication, openness and early identification of concerns.

Restorative approaches may be used where appropriate to repair relationships and promote accountability. They must never replace or delay safeguarding action where a child may be at risk of harm.

Equality, Inclusion and Anti-Discriminatory Practice

Every child has the right to be safe.

Safeguarding practice must recognise individual circumstances and potential additional vulnerabilities. Bouncing Statistics is committed to inclusive and anti-discriminatory safeguarding practice.

Staff should remain alert to the potential impact of racism, discrimination, prejudice or unequal access to support on a child's experiences and welfare, and should appropriately challenge such concerns where they affect safeguarding.

Information Sharing and Confidentiality

Information must be shared where necessary to safeguard a child.



Safeguarding information should be relevant, proportionate, accurate, securely handled and shared only with appropriate people for the safeguarding purpose.

Confidentiality must not be promised where doing so could prevent appropriate safeguarding action.

Staff should follow SOP-009 – Information Sharing & Confidentiality and seek advice from the DSL/DDSL where they are unsure.

Accurate Recording and Accountability

Good safeguarding practice depends on accurate and timely recording.

Safeguarding concerns, decisions and actions must be recorded through the organisation's agreed safeguarding recording system, including CPOMS where applicable.

Records should clearly identify relevant facts, actions taken, advice received, decisions made, referrals and any outstanding actions.

Where follow-up action is required, this must be tracked through the Safeguarding Action Tracker in accordance with SOP-016 until the action has been appropriately completed and reviewed.

Professional Challenge and Escalation

Bouncing Statistics supports respectful professional challenge where staff believe that a child's safety or welfare may not be adequately protected.

Professional challenge should be:

- respectful;
- evidence-based;
- focused on the child;
- proportionate; and
- escalated where concerns remain unresolved.

Staff must continue to raise concerns where they believe appropriate safeguarding action has not been taken.

Relevant escalation and professional challenge arrangements are supported by the organisation's safeguarding flowcharts and procedures.



Safeguarding Concerns About Adults

Safeguarding concerns may relate to the behaviour or conduct of an adult working with or on behalf of Bouncing Statistics.

Concerns about staff, volunteers, agency workers, contractors or other adults must be reported and managed through the appropriate safeguarding procedure.

Low-level concerns must not be dismissed simply because they do not initially appear to meet a higher safeguarding threshold. Staff should follow the relevant low-level concerns procedure and Flowchart C-018 where applicable.

Where a concern relates to the DSL or cannot appropriately be managed through normal safeguarding channels, the appropriate alternative reporting or whistleblowing route must be used.

Multi-Agency Working

Effective safeguarding requires appropriate partnership working.

Bouncing Statistics will work with schools, local authorities, Children's Social Care, Family Help services, health services, police, youth justice services, safeguarding partnerships and other relevant professionals where this is necessary to safeguard children.

Relevant information will be shared lawfully, proportionately and in the best interests of the child.

Where staff are unsure whether appropriate action has been taken, they should seek advice and escalate concerns through the appropriate safeguarding route.

2.3 Continuous Improvement and Safeguarding Quality

Bouncing Statistics recognises that safeguarding practice must be continually reviewed and improved.

The organisation will use appropriate safeguarding supervision, case reviews, CPOMS audits, safeguarding audits, action tracking, incident reviews, staff feedback, training, trend analysis, policy review and lessons learned to identify strengths, risks and areas for improvement.

Where safeguarding practice falls below the expected standard, appropriate actions will be identified, assigned, monitored and reviewed.

The organisation's safeguarding SOPs, flowcharts and decision-making arrangements will be reviewed where learning identifies a need for change.



SECTION 3 – ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 Safeguarding is Everyone's Responsibility

Safeguarding and promoting children's welfare is everyone's responsibility.

All staff, volunteers, contractors, agency workers and other adults working on behalf of Bouncing Statistics must:

- act in the best interests of children;
- remain alert to abuse, neglect, exploitation and other safeguarding concerns;
- report concerns to the DSL/DDSL without unnecessary delay;
- record concerns accurately and factually;
- maintain appropriate professional boundaries and confidentiality;
- share relevant information appropriately and lawfully;
- complete required safeguarding training and updates; and
- cooperate with safeguarding assessments, referrals and multi-agency work.

Staff must not assume that someone else has reported a concern. Reporting a concern does not remove an individual's responsibility to act if further concerns arise.

Staff must follow SOP-001/C-001 – Safeguarding Disclosure, SOP-002/C-002 – Reporting a Safeguarding Concern and SOP-003/C-003 – CPOMS Recording Guide, as applicable.

3.2 Designated Safeguarding Lead

Lead DSL: Ryan Blackwood

The DSL has lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection across Bouncing Statistics.

The DSL will:

- provide safeguarding leadership and advice;
- ensure safeguarding concerns are appropriately assessed and responded to;
- make or oversee referrals to relevant agencies;
- maintain oversight of safeguarding records, actions and outcomes;
- coordinate safeguarding and multi-agency responses;
- ensure appropriate escalation where concerns remain unresolved;
- ensure staff receive appropriate safeguarding training and updates;
- monitor safeguarding practice, emerging risks and lessons learned; and
- ensure safeguarding policies, procedures and practice are reviewed and improved.

The DSL will use SOP-004/C-004 – DSL Decision Making & Thresholds when assessing and determining the appropriate response to safeguarding concerns.



The DSL will also oversee safeguarding records and outstanding actions in accordance with SOP-003/C-003 – CPOMS Recording Guide and SOP-016/C-016 – Safeguarding Action Tracker.

3.3 Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead

Deputy DSL: Joel Ambalu

The DDSL supports the DSL and provides safeguarding cover when the DSL is unavailable.

The DDSL may:

- receive and respond to safeguarding concerns;
- provide safeguarding advice to staff;
- support safeguarding assessments and referrals;
- undertake delegated safeguarding actions;
- support multi-agency working;
- monitor safeguarding actions and follow-up; and
- support safeguarding training, audits and quality assurance.

Where the DSL is unavailable, the DDSL will provide appropriate safeguarding leadership and ensure concerns continue to be acted upon without delay.

Ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding remains with the DSL.

3.4 Directors

Directors have strategic responsibility for ensuring that effective safeguarding arrangements are in place across Bouncing Statistics.

Directors will:

- ensure safeguarding remains an organisational priority;
- ensure the DSL and DDSL have appropriate authority, resources, training and support;
- provide challenge and oversight of safeguarding arrangements;
- review safeguarding information, audits, significant concerns and emerging risks;
- ensure safeguarding policies and procedures are reviewed;
- ensure appropriate safer recruitment arrangements are in place; and
- ensure learning from safeguarding concerns and reviews informs organisational improvement.

Directors provide challenge and assurance and must not assume that the existence of a DSL alone demonstrates effective safeguarding.

3.5 Alternative Provision Responsibilities

Bouncing Statistics recognises that children accessing Alternative Provision may experience additional or overlapping vulnerabilities.

Staff working within Alternative Provision must remain alert to changes in behaviour, attendance, presentation, relationships, wellbeing and engagement and must report safeguarding concerns through the organisation's normal safeguarding arrangements.

Where a child is placed by a commissioning school, safeguarding responsibilities and information-sharing arrangements must be understood and maintained between Bouncing Statistics and the commissioning school.

This does not remove Bouncing Statistics staff's responsibility to act on concerns arising within our provision.

3.6 Safeguarding When the DSL is Unavailable

Safeguarding arrangements must remain effective when the DSL is unavailable.

The DDSL will provide cover where available. Where neither the DSL nor DDSL is immediately available, staff must not delay necessary safeguarding action.

Staff should follow C-011 – Safeguarding Concerns Outside Normal Working Hours and C-015 – Safeguarding Escalation & Emergency Response, including contacting emergency services where required.

4. Recognising Abuse, Neglect, Exploitation and Safeguarding Risks

4.1 Recognising Safeguarding Concerns

Staff must remain alert to signs that a child may be experiencing abuse, neglect, exploitation or another form of harm.

Concerns may arise from:

- a disclosure or allegation;
- changes in behaviour, presentation or emotional wellbeing;
- attendance or engagement concerns;
- physical or emotional indicators;
- information from parents, carers, peers or professionals;
- online activity;
- incidents within or outside the provision; or
- a combination of smaller concerns that may indicate a wider safeguarding risk.

Staff should maintain professional curiosity and should not dismiss a concern because it appears minor or because another professional or agency is already involved.

Where a concern arises, staff must follow SOP-001/C-001 – Safeguarding Disclosure, SOP-002/C-002 – Reporting a Safeguarding Concern and SOP-003/C-003 – CPOMS Recording Guide, as appropriate.

4.2 Types of Abuse

Bouncing Statistics recognises the four main categories of abuse:

Physical abuse – causing physical harm to a child through acts such as hitting, shaking, poisoning, burning, suffocation or other harmful behaviour.

Emotional abuse – persistent emotional maltreatment that negatively affects a child's emotional development, including humiliation, intimidation, rejection, isolation, controlling behaviour or exposure to domestic abuse.

Sexual abuse – involving or encouraging a child in sexual activity, including contact and non-contact abuse, grooming, exploitation and online sexual abuse.

Neglect – the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical or psychological needs, including adequate care, supervision, medical attention, education or protection from harm.

4.3 Specific Safeguarding Risks

Staff must remain alert to safeguarding risks including:

- child-on-child abuse;
- bullying, cyberbullying and sexual harassment;
- sexual violence and sexual exploitation;
- child criminal exploitation and county lines;
- serious violence;
- domestic abuse;
- online abuse and exploitation;
- sharing of nude or semi-nude images;
- radicalisation and extremism;
- honour-based abuse and forced marriage;
- teenage relationship abuse;
- financial exploitation; and
- other emerging or contextual safeguarding risks.

Safeguarding risks may occur within or outside the home, within or outside the provision, online or offline.



Where appropriate, staff should consider the potential impact of extra-familial harm, including risks arising from peer groups, relationships, community environments and online spaces.

4.4 Vulnerability and Additional Safeguarding Needs

Some children may face increased safeguarding risks because of their circumstances or individual needs.

This may include children with:

- SEND or additional learning needs;
- mental health or emotional wellbeing needs;
- attendance difficulties or persistent absence;
- previous safeguarding involvement;
- experience of care or Alternative Provision;
- communication difficulties;
- disabilities;
- exploitation or criminal justice concerns; or
- other factors that may increase vulnerability.

Vulnerability must never be used to make assumptions about a child or their family. Staff should consider the individual circumstances of each child and remain alert to changes or emerging concerns.

4.5 Contextual Safeguarding

Bouncing Statistics recognises that safeguarding concerns may arise beyond the family home.

Children may be exposed to risks through peers, relationships, schools, neighbourhoods, community settings, online environments or other social contexts.

Where concerns indicate a risk of extra-familial harm, the organisation will work with relevant professionals and agencies to understand the context, share appropriate information and take proportionate safeguarding action.

4.6 Responding to Concerns

Staff must not attempt to investigate or determine whether abuse has occurred.

Where a concern is identified, staff must:

1. consider immediate safety;
2. report the concern without unnecessary delay;
3. make an accurate and factual record; and



4. follow the relevant safeguarding procedure.

The DSL/DDSL will assess the concern and determine the appropriate response, including whether further safeguarding advice, referral or escalation is required.

For concerns requiring escalation or immediate protective action, staff should follow C-015 – Safeguarding Escalation & Emergency Response.

SECTION 5 – REPORTING, RECORDING AND RESPONDING TO SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS

5.1 Reporting a Safeguarding Concern

All staff have a responsibility to act when they have a concern about the safety or welfare of a child.

Concerns may arise from a disclosure, observation, change in behaviour or attendance, information from another person or professional, online activity, or any other information indicating that a child may be at risk of harm or require additional support.

Staff must not assume that someone else has reported a concern.

Concerns must be reported to the DSL or DDSL without unnecessary delay in accordance with SOP-002 – Reporting a Safeguarding Concern and the relevant safeguarding flowchart.

5.2 Responding to a Disclosure

Where a child makes a disclosure, staff should:

- remain calm and listen;
- take the child seriously;
- allow them to speak without unnecessary questioning;
- avoid leading or investigative questions;
- avoid judgement or expressing disbelief;
- explain that information may need to be shared to keep them safe;
- never promise confidentiality;
- consider immediate safety;
- report the concern without delay; and
- make an accurate record.

Staff must not investigate or seek further evidence themselves.

Staff should follow SOP-001 – Responding to a Safeguarding Disclosure and C-001 – Safeguarding Disclosure.



Where there is an immediate risk to life or serious harm, 999 should be contacted, and the DSL/DDSL informed as soon as safely possible. Where the DSL/DDSL is unavailable, staff must follow the relevant escalation arrangements.

5.3 Recording Safeguarding Concerns

Bouncing Statistics uses CPOMS as its electronic safeguarding recording system.

Safeguarding concerns, disclosures and relevant safeguarding information must be recorded promptly, accurately and factually.

Records should distinguish, where relevant:

- what was reported or observed;
- what the child said;
- actions taken;
- who was informed;
- decisions made and the rationale;
- referrals or escalation; and
- outcomes or outstanding actions.

Records must be objective and free from speculation or unnecessary opinion.

Staff must follow SOP-003 – CPOMS Recording Standards.

5.4 DSL Decision-Making and Safeguarding Response

The DSL or DDSL will assess safeguarding concerns and determine the appropriate response, taking account of:

- the child's immediate safety and welfare;
- the child's wishes and feelings;
- relevant history and patterns of concern;
- information from Bouncing Statistics and other professionals;
- the level and nature of risk;
- whether additional support or Family Help may be appropriate;
- whether children's social care, police, LADO or another agency should be contacted; and
- the relevant local safeguarding arrangements and thresholds.

Possible responses may include internal monitoring and support, Family Help, consultation with children's social care, referral to children's social care, police involvement, LADO consultation or other appropriate safeguarding action.

The DSL will record the decision, rationale and actions taken.



Staff must follow SOP-004 – DSL Decision-Making Framework and C-004 – DSL Decision-Making & Thresholds.

5.5 Information Sharing and Confidentiality

Information will be shared where this is necessary and appropriate to safeguard a child.

Safeguarding information must be:

- relevant;
- proportionate;
- accurate;
- shared in a timely manner; and
- shared only with those who have a legitimate professional need to know.

Data protection legislation must not be treated as a barrier to appropriate safeguarding information sharing.

Staff must not promise a child that safeguarding information will remain confidential or withhold information because they are unsure whether it can be shared. Where staff are unsure, they should seek advice from the DSL/DDSL.

Information sharing must follow SOP-009 – Information Sharing & Confidentiality and applicable legislation, statutory guidance and local arrangements.

5.6 Safeguarding Follow-Up and Escalation

Safeguarding concerns must remain subject to appropriate oversight until the required action has been completed.

The DSL will ensure that significant concerns, referrals, actions and outcomes are appropriately monitored and recorded.

Where another agency does not respond appropriately, or concerns remain about a child's safety, Bouncing Statistics will use appropriate professional challenge and escalation arrangements.

Staff must continue to raise concerns where they believe a child remains at risk.

Relevant arrangements are set out in SOP-013 – Multi-Agency Working & Professional Challenge, SOP-016 – Safeguarding Action Tracker and C-015 – Safeguarding Escalation & Emergency Response.

5.7 Safeguarding Reporting Framework

The safeguarding reporting process is supported by the organisation's SOPs and flowcharts.

Staff should use the relevant procedure, including:

- **SOP-001 / C-001** – Safeguarding Disclosure
- **SOP-002 / C-002** – Reporting a Safeguarding Concern
- **SOP-003 / C-003** – CPOMS Recording
- **SOP-004 / C-004** – DSL Decision-Making
- **SOP-009 / C-009** – Information Sharing & Confidentiality
- **SOP-013 / C-013** – Multi-Agency Working & Professional Challenge
- **SOP-016 / C-016** – Safeguarding Action Tracker
- **C-015** – Safeguarding Escalation & Emergency Response

The SOPs and flowcharts provide the operational process and do not replace professional judgement, statutory requirements or local safeguarding arrangements.

6. Child Protection Procedures

6.1 Commitment to Child Protection

Bouncing Statistics is committed to protecting children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and significant harm.

Where there is reasonable cause to believe that a child may be suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, appropriate child protection action will be taken without delay.

The welfare and safety of the child will remain central to all safeguarding decisions.

6.2 Responding to Child Protection Concerns

Where a concern indicates that a child may be at risk of significant harm, the DSL or DDSL will assess the information and determine the appropriate response.

This may include:

- immediate protective action;
- consultation with Children's Social Care;
- referral to the appropriate safeguarding partnership or MASH;
- referral to the Police;
- multi-agency strategy discussions; or
- other statutory safeguarding intervention.



Decisions, actions and professional rationale will be appropriately recorded in accordance with SOP-003 – CPOMS Recording Standards and SOP-004 – DSL Decision-Making Framework.

Where immediate protective action is required, staff should follow C-015 – Safeguarding Escalation & Emergency Response.

6.3 Referrals and Multi-Agency Working

Where statutory intervention is required, the DSL/DDSL will make or coordinate referrals in accordance with local safeguarding arrangements.

Bouncing Statistics will work collaboratively with Children's Social Care, Police, health services, education providers, Early Help/Family Help, Youth Justice Services and other relevant agencies.

Information will be shared lawfully, proportionately and where necessary to safeguard the child, in accordance with SOP-009 – Information Sharing & Confidentiality.

6.4 Children Subject to Safeguarding Plans

Where a child attending Bouncing Statistics is subject to a Child Protection Plan, Child in Need Plan or other statutory safeguarding arrangement, the organisation will:

- contribute to safeguarding planning and meetings where appropriate;
- provide relevant information and reports;
- monitor the child's welfare within the provision;
- communicate concerns promptly to the relevant professionals; and
- maintain accurate safeguarding records.

6.5 Professional Challenge and Escalation

Where staff believe that appropriate safeguarding action has not been taken, concerns must be raised and escalated appropriately.

The organisation will use professional challenge and local safeguarding escalation procedures where there is disagreement about safeguarding decisions, thresholds or the response to a concern.

Relevant arrangements are set out in SOP-013 – Multi-Agency Working & Professional Challenge and C-015 – Safeguarding Escalation & Emergency Response.

6.6 Supporting Children

Bouncing Statistics will provide a safe, consistent and supportive environment for children experiencing safeguarding concerns.



Support will be based on the individual needs of the child and may include pastoral support, mentoring, appropriate adjustments, specialist referrals and partnership working with families and other professionals.

Safeguarding action and support will be coordinated with the child's wider plan where appropriate.

SECTION 7 – FAMILY HELP AND EARLY INTERVENTION

7.1 Early Intervention and Family Help

Bouncing Statistics recognises that children and families should receive the right help at the right time. Staff should remain alert to emerging needs and consider whether additional support may prevent concerns from escalating.

Depending on the child's circumstances, support may include universal services, targeted early help, Family Help, support for children in need or statutory child protection intervention.

Bouncing Statistics will work with children, families, schools, local authorities and relevant agencies to identify needs and support appropriate intervention.

7.2 Identifying Children Who May Need Additional Support

Staff should remain alert to children who may require additional support, including children experiencing:

- SEND or additional needs;
- mental health or emotional wellbeing difficulties;
- attendance difficulties or missing education;
- exploitation, criminal or sexual exploitation;
- harmful or concerning behaviour;
- domestic abuse, substance misuse or other significant family difficulties;
- involvement with Alternative Provision;
- risks associated with offending, violence, gangs or county lines;
- radicalisation or extremism; or
- other circumstances that may affect their welfare or development.

This list is not exhaustive. Staff should consider the individual circumstances and combination of factors affecting the child.

7.3 Assessing and Responding to Need

The DSL/DDSL will consider the information available and determine the appropriate safeguarding response in accordance with local safeguarding arrangements.

Where appropriate, this may involve:



- internal support or mentoring;
- targeted early help or Family Help;
- consultation with Children's Social Care;
- Section 17 support;
- Section 47 child protection procedures; or
- other statutory or specialist intervention.

Where there is reasonable cause to suspect significant harm, safeguarding action must not be delayed while lower-level support is considered.

The DSL will follow SOP-004 – DSL Decision-Making Framework and C-004 – DSL Decision-Making & Thresholds.

7.4 Working with Families and Professionals

Bouncing Statistics will seek to work openly and collaboratively with children, parents and carers wherever it is safe and appropriate to do so.

The organisation will work with commissioning schools, local authorities, Children's Social Care, Family Help practitioners, health services, education providers, Police and other relevant agencies where this is necessary to support or safeguard a child.

Information will be shared appropriately and lawfully in accordance with SOP-009 – Information Sharing & Confidentiality.

A lack of parental agreement must not prevent appropriate safeguarding action where a child may be at risk of significant harm.

7.5 Child-Centred Practice

Children should, wherever appropriate, be given meaningful opportunities to express their views, wishes and feelings.

The child's voice will be considered alongside professional judgement, parental/carers views, relevant information and the child's wider circumstances.

Staff should recognise that children may not always recognise or disclose harm. Trusted relationships and professional curiosity therefore remain important to identifying emerging needs.

7.6 Recording, Monitoring and Escalation

Safeguarding-relevant Family Help and early intervention activity must be appropriately recorded in CPOMS in accordance with SOP-003 – CPOMS Recording Standards.

The DSL/DDSL will monitor whether the support provided remains appropriate.



Where intervention is unsuccessful, circumstances deteriorate or new safeguarding information emerges, the level of need must be reconsidered and escalated where necessary.

Professional challenge and escalation should follow SOP-013 – Multi-Agency Working & Professional Challenge and C-015 – Safeguarding Escalation & Emergency Response, where applicable.

SECTION 8 – CHILD-ON-CHILD ABUSE

8.1 Commitment

Bouncing Statistics recognises that children can experience abuse from other children and that child-on-child abuse can occur in educational settings, the community and online.

All concerns will be taken seriously and responded to promptly. Child-on-child abuse must not be dismissed as "banter", "just having a laugh" or an inevitable part of childhood.

Safeguarding responses will consider the needs, welfare and safety of all children involved, including the child who has experienced harm and the child whose behaviour has caused harm.

8.2 Forms of Child-on-Child Abuse

Child-on-child abuse may include:

- bullying and cyberbullying;
- discriminatory or prejudice-based abuse;
- physical abuse and threats;
- harmful sexual behaviour;
- sexual harassment and sexual violence;
- abuse within intimate relationships;
- coercive or controlling behaviour;
- sharing of nude or semi-nude images;
- AI-generated or manipulated sexual imagery;
- online sexual abuse, exploitation or coercion;
- upskirting;
- initiation or hazing-type violence; and
- other harmful or emerging behaviours.

This list is not exhaustive.

8.3 Responding to Concerns

Concerns relating to child-on-child abuse must be reported to the DSL/DDSL without unnecessary delay.

Staff must:

- consider immediate safety;
- listen calmly and take concerns seriously;
- avoid making assumptions or conducting their own investigation;
- record information factually;
- preserve relevant information or evidence where appropriate; and
- follow the direction of the DSL/DDSL.

Staff should follow SOP-002 – Reporting a Safeguarding Concern, SOP-003 – CPOMS Recording Standards and the relevant safeguarding flowchart.

Where there is an immediate risk of serious harm, staff should follow C-015 – Safeguarding Escalation & Emergency Response.

8.4 Harmful Sexual Behaviour, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence

Bouncing Statistics recognises that harmful sexual behaviour, sexual harassment and sexual violence may occur across a continuum and can take place online or offline.

Concerns involving sexual behaviour must be treated seriously and assessed by the DSL/DDSL.

Staff must not attempt to determine whether sexual activity was consensual or whether a criminal offence has occurred. These matters must be referred to the DSL/DDSL for appropriate safeguarding assessment and advice.

The organisation will provide appropriate education and early intervention to challenge harmful sexualised, discriminatory or misogynistic behaviour.

8.5 Nudes, Semi-Nudes and AI-Generated Images

Concerns involving the creation, possession, sending or sharing of nude or semi-nude images, including AI-generated or manipulated sexual imagery, must be reported to the DSL/DDSL without delay.

Staff must not forward, copy, download or unnecessarily retain sexual images of children.

The concern will be managed in accordance with safeguarding procedures and relevant statutory guidance.

8.6 Risk Assessment and Support

Where child-on-child abuse is identified or an ongoing risk exists, the DSL/DDSL will consider appropriate protective measures and support.

Depending on the circumstances, this may include:

- individual risk assessment or safety planning;
- increased supervision;
- changes to group or seating arrangements;
- separation of children where appropriate;
- pastoral or mentoring support;
- behaviour support;
- specialist services; or
- multi-agency intervention.

Responses will be proportionate and regularly reviewed.

The organisation will consider the welfare and safeguarding needs of all children involved and recognise that a child displaying harmful behaviour may themselves have experienced abuse, trauma, exploitation or other safeguarding concerns.

8.7 Working with Families and Other Agencies

Where appropriate and safe to do so, parents and carers will be involved in safeguarding decisions.

Bouncing Statistics will work with commissioning schools, Children's Social Care, Police, health services, safeguarding partners and other relevant agencies where necessary.

Information will be shared appropriately and lawfully in accordance with SOP-009 – Information Sharing & Confidentiality.

Where professional disagreement arises, the organisation will use SOP-013 – Multi-Agency Working & Professional Challenge and relevant escalation procedures.

8.8 Recording, Monitoring and Prevention

Child-on-child abuse concerns and incidents must be recorded in accordance with SOP-003 – CPOMS Recording Standards.

The DSL will monitor safeguarding records for patterns, repeat incidents and emerging risks and will consider whether further preventative or protective action is required.

SECTION 9 – ONLINE SAFETY AND DIGITAL SAFEGUARDING

9.1 Online Safety

Bouncing Statistics recognises that children use technology and online platforms as part of their education, communication and social lives. Online safety is therefore an integral part of safeguarding.

Children may be exposed to risks including harmful content, inappropriate contact, harmful online behaviour, exploitation, financial scams and other emerging online harms.

Our approach focuses on prevention, education, identification, intervention and escalation.

9.2 Online Safeguarding Risks

Staff must remain alert to online safeguarding concerns, including:

- harmful or age-inappropriate content;
- online grooming and exploitation;
- cyberbullying, harassment and threats;
- sexual harassment and sexual violence;
- sharing of nude or semi-nude images;
- AI-generated or manipulated sexual imagery;
- radicalisation and extremist content;
- harmful or discriminatory online behaviour;
- misinformation and disinformation;
- financial exploitation, scams and phishing;
- harmful online communities, influencers or challenges; and
- emerging risks associated with new technologies and platforms.

Online safeguarding risks may involve content, contact, conduct or commerce, and more than one area may apply to the same concern.

9.3 Generative AI

Bouncing Statistics recognises that generative AI presents both opportunities and safeguarding risks.

Staff must consider safeguarding, privacy, confidentiality, data protection, accuracy and age appropriateness when using AI.

Confidential, sensitive or personally identifiable information relating to children must not be entered into publicly accessible AI systems unless appropriately authorised.



AI must not replace professional judgement, safeguarding assessment or human oversight. Concerns involving AI-generated or manipulated content, including sexual imagery involving children, must be reported to the DSL/DDSL.

9.4 Education, Filtering and Monitoring

Where appropriate, children will receive age-appropriate education to help them understand online risks, healthy digital relationships, privacy, image sharing, exploitation, misinformation, online abuse and how to report concerns.

Where Bouncing Statistics provides or manages internet-connected systems used by children, appropriate filtering and monitoring arrangements will be maintained.

Where these systems are managed by a commissioning school, local authority or other partner, responsibilities will be agreed and understood.

Filtering and monitoring arrangements will be reviewed appropriately and safeguarding concerns identified through them will be escalated in accordance with safeguarding procedures.

9.5 Professional Digital Boundaries

Staff must maintain the same professional boundaries online as they do in person.

Staff must:

- use approved communication systems where available;
- avoid inappropriate communication with children through personal accounts;
- protect professional and personal account security;
- maintain appropriate privacy settings; and
- report inappropriate online contact or communication.

Concerns about professional boundaries should be reported through the safeguarding or low-level concerns procedures, including C-018 – Low-Level Concerns Reporting & Management, where applicable.

9.6 Responding to Online Safeguarding Concerns

Online concerns that may place a child at risk of harm must be treated as safeguarding concerns.

Staff must:

1. consider the child's immediate safety;
2. avoid independently investigating the concern;
3. avoid deleting or altering potential evidence;

4. record the concern promptly;
5. inform the DSL/DDSL without unnecessary delay; and
6. follow the relevant safeguarding procedure.

Staff should follow SOP-002 – Reporting a Safeguarding Concern, SOP-003 – CPOMS Recording Standards and C-017 – Online Safety Concern.

Where an online concern involves serious harm, exploitation, abuse or potential criminal activity, the DSL will consider whether referral to the Police, Children's Social Care, the commissioning school or another safeguarding partner is required.

9.7 Nudes, Semi-Nudes and AI-Generated Sexual Imagery

Concerns involving the making, possession, requesting or sharing of nude or semi-nude images involving children must be reported to the DSL/DDSL without delay.

This includes self-generated, coerced, non-consensually shared, digitally altered, AI-generated or deepfake imagery.

Staff must not copy, forward, download or unnecessarily retain sexual images of children.

Such concerns must be managed in accordance with the relevant safeguarding procedures and statutory guidance.

9.8 Training and Review

Online safety will form part of safeguarding training and regular safeguarding updates.

The DSL will monitor online safeguarding concerns and emerging risks and use relevant learning to inform safeguarding practice, training, risk assessment and policy review.

SECTION 10 – ATTENDANCE, CHILDREN MISSING EDUCATION AND MISSING FROM PROVISION

10.1 Attendance as a Safeguarding Responsibility

Regular attendance is important to a child's safety, wellbeing and education.

Changes in attendance, persistent or severe absence, repeated lateness or unexplained absence may indicate wider welfare or safeguarding concerns. Attendance should therefore be considered alongside the child's wider circumstances and safeguarding information.



Bouncing Statistics will work with commissioning schools, parents/carers, Local Authorities and other relevant agencies to identify and address concerns at the earliest appropriate opportunity.

10.2 Attendance Monitoring

Where Bouncing Statistics provides Alternative Provision, Inclusion Hub, mentoring or other scheduled provision, attendance and engagement will be monitored in accordance with the arrangements agreed with the commissioning organisation.

Staff should remain alert to:

- unexplained or repeated absence;
- persistent or severe absence;
- repeated lateness;
- unexpected changes in attendance;
- a child failing to attend an agreed session; or
- attendance patterns that may indicate wider safeguarding concerns.

Attendance concerns must be reported to the DSL/DDSL where they indicate a safeguarding concern.

10.3 Missing from Provision

A child being absent from Bouncing Statistics provision does not automatically mean that they are a Child Missing Education (CME).

Where a child unexpectedly fails to attend or leaves the provision without authorisation, staff must follow SOP-007 – Children Missing from Provision and C-007 – Child Missing from Provision.

The response will take account of the child's age, vulnerability, known risks and individual circumstances.

Where there is an immediate concern for the child's safety, staff must act without delay and follow the appropriate safeguarding escalation arrangements.

All actions and outcomes must be recorded appropriately, including on CPOMS where there is a safeguarding concern. The missing-from-provision SOP requires a clear chronology of actions, including searches, notifications, agency contact and the child's return.

10.4 Children Missing Education

Children Missing Education (CME) are children of compulsory school age who are not registered at a school and are not receiving suitable education otherwise than at school.

CME is distinct from a child being absent from an Alternative Provision placement.

Where Bouncing Statistics becomes aware that a child may be missing education, the concern must be escalated to the DSL/DDSL and, where appropriate, the commissioning school and relevant Local Authority.

The organisation will cooperate with relevant enquiries and provide information where lawful and appropriate.

Where safeguarding concerns are also present, these must be managed through the safeguarding procedures without waiting for attendance or CME processes to conclude.

10.5 Alternative Provision and Commissioning Schools

Bouncing Statistics recognises that safeguarding responsibilities for children accessing Alternative Provision are shared across the safeguarding system.

The commissioning school remains responsible for the overall safeguarding oversight of its pupil while placed with Bouncing Statistics.

Bouncing Statistics will:

- maintain accurate attendance and participation records;
- communicate significant attendance or safeguarding concerns promptly;
- cooperate with placement reviews and safeguarding meetings;
- provide relevant information where appropriate and lawful; and
- maintain effective safeguarding arrangements within its provision.

10.6 Attendance Concerns and Early Intervention

Attendance difficulties may be an indicator or consequence of wider vulnerability.

Where appropriate, the organisation will work with the child, family, commissioning school and relevant professionals to understand and address barriers to attendance.

Support may include pastoral support, mentoring, family engagement, reasonable adjustments, Family Help or other multi-agency support.

Where attendance concerns indicate a safeguarding risk, the DSL/DDSL will determine whether further safeguarding action or escalation is required.

10.7 Recording and Review

Attendance-related safeguarding concerns must be recorded accurately and promptly.

The DSL/DDSL will monitor relevant attendance and safeguarding information to identify patterns, emerging risks and whether further action is required.

Safeguarding records should be maintained in accordance with SOP-003 – CPOMS Recording Standards, and outstanding safeguarding actions should be monitored through SOP-016 – Safeguarding Action Tracker, where applicable.

SECTION 11 – SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN WITH SEND AND ADDITIONAL VULNERABILITIES

11.1 Commitment

Bouncing Statistics recognises that some children may face additional barriers to recognising abuse, communicating concerns, seeking help or accessing safeguarding support.

Children with SEND and other additional vulnerabilities may be at increased risk of certain forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and other safeguarding concerns.

Safeguarding arrangements will therefore be inclusive, accessible, equitable and responsive to the individual needs of each child.

The organisation will consider the child's communication needs, developmental stage, SEND, lived experiences, strengths, relationships, identity, culture and wider circumstances when responding to safeguarding concerns.

11.2 Recognising Additional Vulnerability

Staff must remain professionally curious and consider whether changes in a child's behaviour, communication, attendance, presentation, relationships or engagement may indicate a safeguarding concern.

Staff must not assume that concerning behaviour is solely attributable to SEND, disability, neurodiversity or a known diagnosis.

Additional vulnerability may arise from circumstances including:

- SEND or an EHCP;
- care experience;
- domestic abuse or family difficulties;
- trauma or previous safeguarding involvement;
- poor attendance or missing education;

- Alternative Provision;
- exploitation;
- mental health or emotional wellbeing difficulties;
- social isolation;
- harmful peer or intimate relationships;
- online risks; or
- other individual or contextual factors.

The presence of a vulnerability does not mean that a child is experiencing abuse. Staff should consider the whole child and their wider circumstances.

11.3 Accessible and Individualised Safeguarding

Safeguarding responses will be adapted to the individual needs of the child.

Where appropriate, staff will:

- use accessible language and communication methods;
- allow appropriate time for the child to communicate;
- consider the child's preferred communication style;
- provide opportunities for the child to express their wishes and feelings;
- consider relevant EHCPs, support plans and risk assessments; and
- involve appropriate adults and professionals where necessary.

Children should be supported to participate meaningfully in safeguarding decisions affecting them.

11.4 SEND, Behaviour and Safeguarding

Changes in behaviour, attendance, engagement or presentation may indicate distress, unmet need or safeguarding concerns.

Staff should consider whether there has been a significant or unexplained change in the child's usual presentation, including changes in:

- behaviour or emotional wellbeing;
- attendance or engagement;
- peer relationships;
- communication;
- physical presentation; or
- signs of coercion, manipulation or exploitation.

Behaviour management must not replace safeguarding assessment.

Where staff remain concerned, they must report the concern to the DSL/DDSL in accordance with SOP-002 – Reporting a Safeguarding Concern.

11.5 Multi-Agency Working and Safeguarding Support

Some children with additional vulnerabilities may require coordinated support from education, health, social care or specialist services.

Bouncing Statistics will work with commissioning schools, parents/carers, Local Authorities, Children's Social Care, health professionals, SEND services and other relevant agencies where appropriate.

Where safeguarding concerns arise, information will be shared lawfully and proportionately in accordance with SOP-009 – Information Sharing & Confidentiality.

Where a child is subject to an EHCP or other support plan, safeguarding concerns should be considered alongside their wider needs.

11.6 Recording, Professional Curiosity and Escalation

Safeguarding concerns relating to children with SEND or additional vulnerabilities must be recorded accurately and objectively in accordance with SOP-003 – CPOMS Recording Standards.

Staff should continue to raise concerns where:

- concerns persist;
- existing support does not appear effective;
- the child's presentation changes;
- new safeguarding information emerges; or
- there are concerns about exploitation, extra-familial harm or other significant risk.

The DSL/DDSL will consider whether further assessment, information sharing, referral or multi-agency intervention is required.

Where concerns remain unresolved or professional disagreement arises, the organisation will follow SOP-013 – Multi-Agency Working & Professional Challenge and relevant escalation procedures.

SECTION 12 – ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STAFF, LOW-LEVEL CONCERNS AND WHISTLEBLOWING

12.1 Commitment

Bouncing Statistics is committed to maintaining high standards of professional conduct and safeguarding practice.

Concerns about the behaviour or conduct of any adult working with children will be taken seriously and managed promptly, fairly and proportionately.



This includes staff, volunteers, contractors, agency workers and other adults working on behalf of Bouncing Statistics.

Safeguarding concerns must not be minimised because the individual is a member of staff or holds a position of responsibility.

12.2 Allegations Against Adults Working with Children

An allegation may arise where an adult working with children is alleged to have:

- harmed, or may have harmed, a child;
- potentially committed a criminal offence involving a child;
- behaved towards a child in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm; or
- behaved in a way that may indicate they are unsuitable to work with children.

Staff must not investigate allegations themselves, interview witnesses or attempt to determine whether an allegation is substantiated.

Concerns must be reported promptly through the appropriate safeguarding route.

The organisation will seek appropriate safeguarding advice and, where required, work with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), Children's Social Care, Police or other relevant agencies.

Where an allegation concerns the DSL, it must be escalated to the appropriate senior leader or Board representative rather than being managed by the DSL.

All decisions and actions will be appropriately recorded and confidentiality maintained.

12.3 Low-Level Concerns

Bouncing Statistics recognises that concerns which do not meet the threshold for an allegation can still be important indicators of professional boundary or conduct issues.

A low-level concern may include behaviour that is inconsistent with the Staff Code of Conduct or expected professional standards, such as inappropriate communication, language, humour, boundaries or use of technology.

A low-level concern does not mean that the behaviour is insignificant. Patterns or repeated concerns may indicate a more serious safeguarding issue.

Staff must report low-level concerns in accordance with C-018 – Low-Level Concerns Reporting & Management and the organisation's Low-Level Concerns Policy.

The organisation will record and review concerns and consider whether further management action, training, supervision or escalation is required.

12.4 Whistleblowing

Staff have a responsibility to raise concerns where they believe safeguarding practice, professional conduct, organisational decisions or procedures may place children at risk.

Concerns should normally be raised through the appropriate internal safeguarding or management route.

Where this is inappropriate, including where the concern relates to the DSL or senior leadership, staff may use an alternative escalation route, including the appropriate senior leader, Board representative, LADO, Children's Social Care, Police or other relevant safeguarding authority.

Bouncing Statistics will support staff who raise genuine safeguarding concerns in good faith and will not tolerate victimisation or detrimental treatment for doing so.

Staff should follow the organisation's Whistleblowing Policy and C-019 – Whistleblowing Reporting Process.

12.5 Professional Challenge and Escalation

Effective safeguarding requires staff to have the confidence to challenge decisions or practice where they believe a child may remain at risk.

Staff should raise and escalate concerns where:

- a safeguarding concern has not been appropriately acted upon;
- required information has not been shared;
- safeguarding actions remain outstanding;
- they disagree with a decision that may leave a child at risk; or
- safeguarding procedures have not been followed.

Professional challenge should be respectful, evidence-based and focused on the safety and welfare of the child.

Where concerns remain unresolved, staff should follow SOP-013 – Multi-Agency Working & Professional Challenge and the appropriate escalation route.

12.6 Recording, Confidentiality and Learning

Allegations, low-level concerns and whistleblowing matters will be recorded and managed securely in accordance with relevant organisational procedures and statutory requirements.



Information will only be shared with those who have a legitimate professional need to know, while ensuring that confidentiality does not prevent necessary safeguarding information sharing.

The organisation will monitor relevant concerns to identify patterns, professional practice issues, training needs and wider safeguarding learning.

Learning may inform supervision, training, safeguarding procedures and organisational improvement.

SECTION 13 – SAFER RECRUITMENT, INDUCTION AND TRAINING

13.1 Safer Recruitment

Bouncing Statistics is committed to safer recruitment and to taking reasonable steps to prevent individuals who may pose a risk to children from gaining inappropriate access to them.

Recruitment and selection will include appropriate checks based on the role, responsibilities and level of contact with children.

These may include:

- identity and right-to-work checks;
- verification of qualifications and professional status where relevant;
- employment history and appropriate exploration of gaps;
- references;
- appropriate DBS and Children's Barred List checks where legally required;
- prohibition or other relevant checks where applicable;
- overseas checks or other appropriate due diligence where relevant;
- appropriate online searches as part of pre-employment due diligence; and
- any other checks required by legislation, statutory guidance or the nature of the role.

The level of checking will be determined according to the duties and safeguarding responsibilities of the role.

13.2 Regulated Activity and Safeguarding Checks

Bouncing Statistics will assess whether roles constitute **regulated activity with children** and will determine the appropriate level of safeguarding check.

The organisation will review DBS requirements where an individual's role or duties change and will ensure that required safeguarding checks are completed before regulated activity is undertaken, subject to any lawful exception.



Particular consideration will be given to employees, volunteers, agency workers, contractors and other adults who have regular contact with children.

Where the organisation is required to maintain a Single Central Record (SCR), it will be maintained accurately and securely in accordance with the requirements applicable to Bouncing Statistics.

13.3 Safeguarding Induction

All employees, volunteers, agency workers, contractors and other adults working with children will receive safeguarding information and induction appropriate to their role.

Induction will include, as appropriate:

- the Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy;
- Staff Code of Conduct;
- DSL and DDSL reporting arrangements;
- safeguarding reporting and recording procedures;
- professional boundaries;
- low-level concerns and allegations against adults;
- whistleblowing arrangements;
- online safety;
- relevant safeguarding risks;
- emergency safeguarding arrangements; and
- information-sharing expectations.

Staff will be expected to understand how to raise a safeguarding concern and where to access relevant procedures.

13.4 Safeguarding Training

Staff and volunteers will receive safeguarding and child protection training appropriate to their role and level of responsibility.

Training will be:

- provided as part of induction;
- refreshed in accordance with statutory and organisational requirements;
- informed by emerging safeguarding risks and local arrangements;
- proportionate to the individual's role; and
- informed by safeguarding learning and organisational need.

Training will cover relevant safeguarding areas, including abuse and neglect, child-on-child abuse, exploitation, online safety, attendance and missing education, SEND and additional vulnerabilities, Prevent, professional boundaries, allegations against adults and safeguarding recording.



The DSL and DDSL will receive additional training appropriate to their safeguarding responsibilities, including safeguarding thresholds, referral pathways, child protection procedures, multi-agency working, LADO arrangements and local safeguarding procedures.

13.5 Agency Staff, Contractors, Volunteers and Visitors

Where adults are supplied through an agency or third party, Bouncing Statistics will take reasonable steps to obtain assurance that appropriate safeguarding checks have been completed.

The organisation will ensure that relevant individuals:

- have appropriate identity and safeguarding checks;
- understand their safeguarding responsibilities;
- receive appropriate induction;
- work within the limits of their authorised role; and
- know how to report safeguarding concerns.

Volunteers and visitors will be managed according to the nature and level of their contact with children. Appropriate supervision and safeguarding checks will be applied where required.

13.6 Professional Development and Safeguarding Culture

Safeguarding competence is an ongoing professional responsibility.

Bouncing Statistics will support safeguarding development through appropriate updates, specialist training, supervision, briefings, reflective practice, case learning, safeguarding audits and learning from incidents or reviews.

Staff are expected to apply safeguarding learning within their professional practice and seek advice where they are uncertain.

13.7 Monitoring and Compliance

The Directors, DSL and appropriate managers will maintain oversight of safer recruitment, safeguarding induction and training.

Monitoring will include, where applicable:

- recruitment and safeguarding checks;
- regulated activity assessments;
- SCR compliance where required;
- agency and contractor assurance;
- induction and training completion;



- DSL/DDSL training;
- safeguarding competency; and
- identified training or organisational learning needs.

Findings will inform safeguarding audits, quality assurance, staff development and continuous improvement.

Relevant recruitment, induction and training records will be maintained securely.

SECTION 14 – MONITORING, QUALITY ASSURANCE AND GOVERNANCE

14.1 Safeguarding Leadership and Governance

Bouncing Statistics is committed to maintaining effective safeguarding arrangements through strong leadership, appropriate governance, quality assurance and continuous improvement.

The Directors have overall responsibility for ensuring that appropriate safeguarding arrangements, resources and oversight are in place.

The DSL has operational responsibility for coordinating safeguarding, providing assurance to Directors and identifying areas requiring improvement, additional support or action.

Managers and other leaders are responsible for implementing safeguarding arrangements within their areas of responsibility and escalating identified concerns or weaknesses without delay.

14.2 Safeguarding Monitoring and Quality Assurance

Bouncing Statistics will maintain a proportionate safeguarding quality assurance process to assess whether safeguarding arrangements are being implemented effectively.

Monitoring may include:

- safeguarding concerns, referrals and outcomes;
- CPOMS records and chronologies;
- safeguarding decision-making and professional rationale;
- attendance and missing education concerns;
- risk assessments and safeguarding action plans;
- child-on-child and online safeguarding concerns;
- allegations and low-level concerns;
- staff safeguarding training and induction;
- safeguarding supervision; and
- feedback from children, families, staff and partner agencies.

Quality assurance activity will be undertaken in accordance with SOP-014 – Safeguarding Supervision, Audits & Quality Assurance.

14.3 Professional Challenge and Safeguarding Assurance

Safeguarding assurance will consider not only whether procedures have been followed, but whether they are effective in identifying risk and protecting children.

Leaders will consider whether:

- concerns are identified and reported appropriately;
- safeguarding thresholds are applied consistently;
- cumulative risk is considered;
- actions are completed within appropriate timescales;
- children are listened to and their views considered;
- staff receive appropriate supervision and support; and
- safeguarding arrangements remain appropriate for children accessing Alternative Provision and other targeted services.

Staff are expected to respectfully challenge decisions, assumptions or practice where they believe a child may remain at risk.

Where disagreement remains unresolved, staff should follow the organisation's professional challenge and escalation arrangements.

14.4 Monitoring Trends and Learning

The DSL and senior leaders will monitor safeguarding information to identify patterns, cumulative risk, emerging concerns and opportunities for improvement.

This may include reviewing patterns relating to:

- safeguarding concerns and referrals;
- attendance and missing episodes;
- child-on-child abuse;
- online safety;
- exploitation;
- behaviour and physical intervention;
- allegations and low-level concerns;
- complaints and professional conduct;
- training compliance; and
- outstanding safeguarding actions.

Learning may arise from safeguarding incidents, audits, supervision, professional challenge, complaints, feedback, near misses and changes to statutory guidance.



Identified learning will inform safeguarding practice, training, supervision, risk management and policy development.

14.5 Annual Safeguarding Review and Improvement

Bouncing Statistics will undertake a formal review of its safeguarding arrangements at least annually.

The review will consider relevant safeguarding performance, audit findings, referrals, trends, training, risk assessments, feedback, significant incidents, learning and changes to legislation, statutory guidance or local safeguarding arrangements.

Where weaknesses or areas for improvement are identified, an appropriate safeguarding improvement plan will be developed, identifying the required action, responsible person, timescale and arrangements for follow-up.

Immediate safeguarding risks will be addressed without waiting for the annual review.

14.6 Continuous Improvement

Bouncing Statistics will regularly review and strengthen its safeguarding arrangements.

This will include:

- reviewing the effectiveness of policies, SOPs and flowcharts;
- responding to changes in legislation and statutory guidance;
- using safeguarding data and learning to identify emerging risks;
- providing appropriate staff training and development;
- encouraging professional challenge and reflective practice; and
- involving children, families, staff and relevant partners in safeguarding learning where appropriate.

Safeguarding improvement will remain focused on effective practice and better outcomes for children.

SECTION 15 – POLICY REVIEW, DOCUMENT CONTROL AND ACCESSIBILITY

15.1 Policy Ownership and Review

This Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy is owned by Bouncing Statistics and applies to staff, volunteers, contractors, agency workers and other individuals working within or on behalf of the organisation.

The Directors have overall governance responsibility for the policy.



The DSL is responsible for coordinating the policy review process and ensuring that safeguarding arrangements remain aligned with current statutory guidance, local safeguarding arrangements and organisational practice.

The policy will be formally reviewed at least annually and sooner where required, including following:

- changes to legislation or statutory guidance;
- changes to local safeguarding arrangements;
- significant safeguarding incidents or learning;
- organisational or service changes;
- safeguarding audits or quality assurance findings; or
- changes to safeguarding risks or organisational procedures.

Where necessary, interim amendments may be made before the next formal review.

15.2 Statutory and Local Alignment

This policy will be reviewed against relevant statutory guidance and local safeguarding arrangements.

This includes, where applicable:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE) 2026;
- Working Together to Safeguard Children;
- Local Safeguarding Children Partnership procedures;
- local safeguarding thresholds and referral arrangements;
- attendance and Children Missing Education requirements;
- Alternative Provision safeguarding requirements; and
- relevant developments in online safety and emerging safeguarding risks.

Changes to statutory guidance or local arrangements will be considered alongside any necessary updates to the organisation's safeguarding procedures, SOPs, flowcharts and staff training.

15.3 Accessibility and Availability

This policy will be made accessible to those who need to understand or implement it.

It will be:

- provided to relevant staff as part of safeguarding induction;
- accessible throughout employment;
- shared with volunteers, agency staff and other relevant individuals where appropriate; and



- made available to commissioning schools, safeguarding partners, commissioners or regulatory bodies where reasonably required.

Bouncing Statistics will take reasonable steps to ensure that relevant safeguarding information is accessible and understandable.

All staff are expected to familiarise themselves with this policy and follow the safeguarding responsibilities relevant to their role.

15.4 Related Safeguarding Framework

This policy forms part of the wider Bouncing Statistics safeguarding framework and should be read alongside relevant organisational policies, SOPs and safeguarding flowcharts.

These include, as applicable:

- Staff Code of Conduct & Safeguarding Standards;
- Online Safety & Digital Safeguarding Policy;
- Behaviour Policy;
- SEND Policy;
- Attendance Policy;
- Safer Recruitment Policy;
- Low-Level Concerns Policy;
- Whistleblowing Policy;
- relevant safeguarding SOPs; and
- relevant safeguarding flowcharts and decision pathways.

Staff should use the relevant SOP or flowchart when responding to a specific safeguarding situation and seek advice from the DSL/DDSL where they are uncertain.

15.5 Document Control

Document	Details
Document Title	Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy
Organisation	Bouncing Statistics
Policy Owner	Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)
Approved By	Directors
Version	Version 1.0
Approval Date	September 2026
Effective Date	September 2026
Review Date	September 2027
Classification	Public / Internal Policy
Statutory Framework	KCSIE 2026 and relevant statutory and local safeguarding arrangements
Related Documentation	Safeguarding policies, Staff Code of Conduct, SOPs and safeguarding flowcharts



Final statement

Safeguarding is central to everything Bouncing Statistics does.

Every adult working within or on behalf of the organisation has a responsibility to promote the welfare of children, protect them from harm and contribute to an environment where children feel safe, valued and respected.

Bouncing Statistics is committed to a child-centred, trauma-informed, strengths-based and professionally curious approach to safeguarding.

Effective safeguarding requires skilled staff, clear procedures, strong leadership, professional challenge, accurate recording, appropriate information sharing, partnership working and continuous learning.

Safeguarding is fundamental to the values, culture and mission of Bouncing Statistics and to our commitment to supporting children and young people to achieve their potential.