

School Safeguarding Policy



WHOLE SCHOOL Safeguarding POLICY

St Benedict's Catholic Secondary School

SAFEGUARDING Policy

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| Approved by: | |
| Signature of Chair of Governors: | |
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Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-

centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child. (Keeping Children Safe in Education)

“To work in partnership with parents, the Church and society in order to be a community in which young people are well educated and prepared to be effective Christians in the modern world.”

Purpose and Aims

The purpose of this safeguarding policy is to provide a secure framework for the school in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of those students who attend St Benedict's. The policy aims to ensure that all our students are safe and protected from harm.

Culture of vigilance and safer recruitment

Buildings and security Local context of Risk assessments

Safer recruitment Whistleblowing Complaints e-Safety & Anti-Bullying Behaviour & Attendance

SCR Records of referrals and student records

Designated Safeguarding roles Workforce training Positive learner behaviour and staff conduct Everyone understands their responsibilities for Safeguarding

Other elements of provision and policies are in place to enable students to feel safe and adopt safe practices

Staff, students, governors, visitors, volunteers and parents are aware of the expected behaviours and the school's legal responsibilities in relation to the safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all of our students.

1. Ethos statement

At St Benedict's Catholic School we value the individual worth and dignity of each student and young person in the sight of God. We consider safeguarding to be everyone's responsibility and as such our school aims to create an environment within which every student has the opportunity to be healthy, stay safe, enjoy and achieve, make a positive contribution and achieve economic well-being. We therefore aim to create an atmosphere in which everyone, regardless of race, creed, gender, culture or ability, is aware of their God given right to be valued, respected, listened to and believed. We wish all students to know that they do not have to accept the actions of others towards them without question and that they are entitled to share their concerns within or outside the school community. All staff and regular visitors will; either through training or induction, know how to recognise a disclosure from a child and will know how to manage this. We will not make promises to any child and we will not keep secrets.

We will endeavour to work in partnership with other agencies, and seek to establish effective working relationships with parents, carers and other colleagues. We will develop activities and opportunities within PSHE and throughout our curriculum that will help to equip our children with the skills they need to stay safe.

2. Introduction

The governing body recognises the need to ensure that it complies with its duties under legislation and this policy has regard to statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSiE), Working Together to Safeguard Children and locally agreed interagency procedures put in place by Suffolk Safeguarding Partnership Board.

This policy will be reviewed annually, as a minimum, and will be made available publicly via the school website or on request.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as: protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of children's health or development; ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

This policy is for all staff, parents, governors, volunteers and the wider school community. It forms part of the child protection and safeguarding arrangements for our school and is one of a suite of policies and procedures which encompass the safeguarding responsibilities of St Benedict's (See section 17 Links to other policies). In particular, this policy should be read in conjunction with the school's Code of Conduct/Staff Behaviour Policy (including Acceptable Use of ICT), Safer Recruitment Policy, E-Safety Policy, Anti Bullying Policy, and Department for Education (DfE) guidance Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment Between Children in Schools and Colleges.

The aims of this policy are to:

- Provide staff with a framework to promote and safeguard the wellbeing of children and young people and ensure that they understand and meet their statutory responsibilities;
- Ensure consistent good practice across St Benedict's.

The governing body expects that all staff will know and understand this child protection and safeguarding policy and their responsibility to implement it. Staff working directly with children must, as a minimum, have read and understand Part One of KCSiE. Governors will ensure that they have read and understand Parts One and Two of KCSiE. The governing body will ensure that those staff who do not work directly with children will read either Part One or Annex A of KCSiE1.

The governing body will ensure that arrangements are in place for all staff members to receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training which is regularly updated.

Compliance with the policy will be monitored by the Headteacher (Mrs Senior), designated safeguarding lead (DSL) (Mrs Berry) and safeguarding governor (Mrs Southin).

3. Statutory framework Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 place a statutory duty on governing bodies and proprietors to have policies and procedures in place that safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people who are students of St Benedict's which must have regard to any guidance given by the Secretary of State.

In accordance with statutory guidance, Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018, local safeguarding arrangements must be established for every local authority area by the three safeguarding partners (Local Authority, Police and Clinical Commissioning Groups). All three partners have equal and joint responsibility for a range of roles and statutory functions including developing local safeguarding policy and procedures and scrutinising local arrangements. In Suffolk, all professionals including staff in schools should work in

accordance with the multi-agency procedures developed by the Suffolk Safeguarding Partnership (SSP) which can be found on their website at: <http://suffolk-safeguarding-partnership.org.uk/>.

4. Key roles and responsibilities Governing Body

The Named Safeguarding Governor is: Mrs Southin and can be contacted via the school.

It is the legal responsibility of St Benedict's Governing body to make sure that the school has an effective safeguarding policy and procedures in place and that the school complies with them. The Governing body will also ensure that the policy is made available to parents and carers if requested. It is also the responsibility of the Governing body to ensure that all staff and volunteers are properly vetted to make sure they are safe to work with the students who attend our school and that the school has procedures for handling allegations of abuse made against members of staff (including the Head Teacher) and volunteers. Should an allegation be made against the Head teacher, the Chair of Governors will be responsible for liaising with the Local Authority. The Governing body will ensure that there is a Named Governor and a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who has lead responsibility for dealing with all safeguarding issues in our school.

The governing body will ensure that policies for special educational needs and disability, and supporting pupils in school with medical conditions are in place and are reflective of safeguarding as appropriate.

The governing body will ensure that our safeguarding policy is in place and is reviewed annually. The content of our policy has been written following consultation with the Local Authority and the requirements of the Safeguarding Children's Board Policies and Procedures. The school will keep a copy of all safeguarding training that has taken place.

It is the responsibility of the governing body/proprietor to ensure that staff and volunteers are properly vetted to make sure they are safe to work with the pupils who attend our school and that the school has procedures for appropriately managing allegations of abuse made against members of staff (including the headteacher, supply teachers, contractors, and volunteer helpers).

The governing body will inform Suffolk County Council annually about the discharge of their safeguarding duties by completing the safeguarding self-assessment audit.

Safer Recruitment

The appropriate vetting of people working at St Benedict's is of utmost importance. The accurate recording of these checks on the Single Central Record (SCR) is equally important. There are a range of checks we carry out, some for teachers, others for all staff. We will ensure that our Headteacher and at least one governor has completed appropriate safer recruitment training and is accredited by the NSPCC. Currently Sam Tatum (Deputy

Headteacher) and Mr John D'Mello (Assistant Headteacher) have also been trained at the time of writing.

We undertake pre-appointment checks, in accordance with the guidance outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education, September 2023. The required checks are:

- an identity check;
- a barred list check;
- an enhanced DBS check;
- a prohibition from teaching check (this is not the same as a barred list check);
- (Note: A Prohibition check must be made for anyone who has a teaching qualification)
- further checks on people living or working outside the UK;
- a check of professional qualifications;
- a check to establish the person's right to work in the United Kingdom; and
- for relevant staff, a check for 'Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006'

We require evidence of original academic certificates. We do not accept testimonials and insist on taking up references. We will question the contents of application forms if we are unclear about them, and make enquiries about any unexplained gaps in career history. We will undertake enhanced DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) checks and barred list information and use any other means of ensuring we are recruiting and selecting the most suitable people to work with our children. We will appoint staff where a DBS certificate is seen, however if this is not possible then a List 99 check will be done and a Risk Assessment put in place. We will use the recruitment and selection process to deter and reject unsuitable candidates and will adhere to the requirements of Safeguarding Children in Education and Safer Recruitment.

In addition to the vetting checks, we will have obtained two references for every member of staff. References should be obtained before the interviews take place (see Governors' Handbook November 2015 paragraph 68). All permanent members of staff will have an interview with a panel of at least two people, one of whom will have successfully completed Safer Recruitment training. This applies even if the person has been working in the school previously as a volunteer, student or agency/supply member of staff.

At all times the Headteacher and governing body will ensure that safe recruitment practices are followed.

Single Central Record All adults that come into regular contact with children at our school will be recorded on our Single Central Record.

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputies

The governing body will ensure that there is a named governor for safeguarding, a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who has lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, and a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement of children who are looked after or previously looked after and will ensure that these people have the appropriate training.

At St Benedict's, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is Krystyna Berry (Director of ReIntegration). If not available the DSL Deputies are Mrs J Bourne, Mrs K Bailey, (These persons can also be contacted at school with any safeguarding concerns).

The DSL takes lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection (including online safety). This is explicit in the role-holder's job description. (The broad areas of responsibility and activities related to the role of the DSL are set out in Annex C of KCSiE).

The DSL will have the appropriate status and authority to carry out the duties of the post. The DSL and any alternate DSLs should liaise with the local authority and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children.

It is the responsibility of the DSL to ensure that all safeguarding issues raised in school are effectively responded to, recorded and referred to the appropriate agency and to arrange whole school safeguarding training for all staff and volunteers who work with children and young people in our school. The DSL has a role in ensuring that the whole school safeguarding training takes place at least every three years. The DSL or Deputy will attend or ensure that a senior member of staff who has the relevant training and access to appropriate supervision, attends where appropriate, all conferences, core groups or meetings where it concerns a child at our school and to contribute to multi-agency discussions to safeguard and promote the child's welfare.

The DSL will complete a Self-Review Assessment Report annually which demonstrates that the Safeguarding arrangements in the school are being met. If the self-assessment highlights any areas for improvement, this will be detailed in the action plan which will be signed off and monitored by the Named Governor for Safeguarding or Deputy to ensure these improvements are implemented. The self-review is to be shared annually with the Local Authority, who will have an auditing role in ensuring the school is meeting its Safeguarding requirements under sec 175/157 of the Education Act 2002 for both maintained and independent schools.

During term time, the DSL and/or an alternate will always be available during school hours for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns either in person or via telephone. The DSL will make arrangements for adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term time activities, including school trips.

The DSL will undergo training to provide them with the knowledge and skills to carry out the role. This training will be updated every two years.

On line Safety Lead

On line safety focuses on keeping children and young people safe on all new and emerging technological devices, including mobile phones and smart phones, televisions, game consoles, and computers that are internet/satellite enabled. At St Benedict's, the online safety Lead (OSL) is Mrs Krystyna Berry and Jo Bourne as Deputy. The OSL is the named point of contact on all online safety issues, and has responsibility for ensuring that students, staff and parents are fully aware of this aspect of safeguarding and know what to do if they are concerned about an online safety issue. Through the development and implementation of the school online safety policy, the OSL will ensure that the school's infrastructure and technology provides a safe and secure environment for students and that online safety awareness is embedded within the curriculum. The OSL will also co-ordinate staff training in online safety, provide information to parents, monitor and report online safety issues to governors and the Local Authority, and liaise with outside agencies as appropriate.

Headteacher

The headteacher will ensure that the policies and procedures adopted by the governing body are fully implemented and that sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable staff members to discharge their safeguarding responsibilities.

All Child Protection concerns need to be acted on immediately. If school staff are concerned that a child may be at risk or is actually suffering abuse, they should tell the Designated Safeguarding Lead or Deputy immediately. All Adults have a duty to refer all known or suspected cases of abuse to Children's Social Care or the Police. Where a disclosure is made to a visiting staff member from a different agency, e.g. School Nurse, it is the responsibility of that agency staff to formally report the referral to the School's Designated Safeguarding Lead in the first instance. Where the disclosure is made by a child attending a Student Referral Unit (PRU) or alternative provision, the referral should be recorded and referred to the On-Site Designated Safeguarding Lead and a formal notification made to St Benedict's DSL where the child is on role for information or appropriate action to be taken. The DSL will record and refer any disclosure made by a student visiting from another educational establishment to the DSL of that establishment.

Staff Support

Dealing with cases of suspected child abuse can be very stressful. Staff may wish to discuss their feelings and concerns with an appropriate professional, this is known as Supervision. This can be done without naming or giving details about the student concerned. The Headteacher or designated teacher will ensure that a member of staff is given appropriate guidance about where to go to seek support.

Recording and Maintenance

If we are concerned about the welfare or safety of any child, adults in our school will record their concern via the online recording system CPOM's and through this alert the appropriate DSL. Any information recorded will be kept securely. Children with active cases / involvement of other agencies & services shall have separate files kept. These files will be the responsibility of the DSL and information will only be shared within school on a need to know basis for the protection of the child. Any historic safeguarding information will be kept in locked named individual files. Copies of referrals, invitations to child protection conferences, core groups and reports will be uploaded onto the CPOMs system so that up to date picture of the child's need and risk level is kept. On transfer of the young person to another educational establishment, a photocopy of the closed file will be stored at St Benedict's and the original documents forwarded to the DSL at the new establishment. A receipt will be asked for from the receiving school. If the receiving school is using CPOM's the child's file will be securely transferred using this system. The same is true of students entering the school if CPOM's is used files will be transferred via this means otherwise the file will be requested and forwarded by secure post. All safeguarding files will be risk assessed within as short a time as possible of the child appearing on role at the school and the file being received.

All staff individual responsibilities

All staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.

All staff working directly with children must read and ensure they understand at least Part One of KCSiE. Those staff that do not work directly with children must read and ensure they understand either at least Part One or Annex A of KCSiE. At St Benedict's all staff will be required to complete and pass an online test which tests their understanding of Part One and Annex B of KCSiE.

All staff must ensure they are familiar with the systems within school which support safeguarding, including the child protection and safeguarding policy, the code of conduct/staff behaviour policy, the behaviour policy, the safeguarding response to children who go missing from education, and the role of the DSL (including the identity of the DSL and any deputies).

All staff should be aware of indicators of abuse and neglect so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.

All staff should know what to do if a child tells them he/she is being abused, neglected or exploited, and/or is otherwise at risk of involvement in criminal activity, such as knife crime, or involved in county lines drug dealing.

All staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to children's social care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 that may follow a referral, especially section 17 (children in need) and section 47 (a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm) along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.

All staff should be aware of the early help process and understand their role within it. This includes providing support as soon as a problem emerges, liaising with the DSL, and sharing information with other professionals in order to support early identification and assessment, focussing on providing interventions to avoid escalation of worries and needs (see Section 12: Information Sharing). In some cases, staff may be asked to act as the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment.

Any child may benefit from early help, but all staff at St Benedict's should be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs
- has special educational needs (SEN) (whether or not they have a statutory Education, Health and Care Plan)
- has a mental health need
- is a young carer
- is showing signs of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups or county lines
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
- is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or sexual or criminal exploitation
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- has a family member in prison, or is affected by parental offending
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues or domestic abuse
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
- has returned home to their family from care
- is at risk of honour-based abuse such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) or forced marriage
- is a privately fostered child
- is persistently absent from education

Knowing what to look out for is vital to the early identification of abuse and neglect. If staff are unsure, they should always speak to the DSL (or deputy). If in exceptional circumstances the DSL (or deputy) is not available, this should not delay appropriate action

being taken. Staff should consider speaking to a member of the senior leadership team and/or take advice from children's social care (Customer First 0808 800 4005). In these circumstances, any action taken should be shared with the DSL as soon as is practically possible.

Name and contact details:

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Mrs Krystyna Berry kberry@st-benedicts.suffolk.sch.uk 01284 753512

Alternate DSL

Mrs Jo Bourne, Mrs K Bailey, Mr M Boorman and Mrs K Defew

Named safeguarding governor

Mrs Southin

School e-Safety Lead

Mrs Krystyna Berry

Designated teacher for Children in Care and children previously in care (CiC)

Mrs Krystyna Berry

5. Training Members of staff will undertake appropriate safeguarding training, currently called 'Introduction to Safeguarding', in line with current timescales (currently 3 yearly). The DSL, Krystyna Berry, and the Deputy DSL's, of Mrs Jo Bourne and Mrs K Bailey, and any other senior member of staff who may be in a position of making referrals or attending child protection conferences or core groups will attend Suffolk Safeguarding Children's Board multi agency training – 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' every two years, as well as their update as 'Designated Safeguarding Leads and Deputies' every two years. In addition to this the senior designated professional will also attend Safeguarding Children in Education, every two years.

Our governing body will also undertake appropriate training to ensure they are able to carry out their duty to safeguard all of the children at our school. We will do this in a number of ways. The named governor for safeguarding, Jane Southin, will attend training with other named governors in our area, and there will be safeguarding training available for our whole Governing Body; our named governor will also be encouraged to attend the Safeguarding Children in Education training with our senior designated professional and will also undertake additional training at least every two years to support their employers' role in Handling Allegations against adults who work with children and young people, including our staff and volunteers.

As well as training all staff every three years, we actively encourage all of our staff to keep up to date with the most recent local and national safeguarding advice and guidance. This can be accessed on www.suffolkscb.org.uk.

In addition, all staff members will receive regular safeguarding and child protection (including online safety) updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings) as required, to provide them with relevant skills and up to date knowledge of emerging and evolving safeguarding issues to safeguard children effectively. Government guidance on a range of safeguarding issues is available on the school VLE and school website.

At St Benedict's all staff will be required to complete and pass an online test which tests their understanding of Part One and Annex B of KCSIE. It will also check that they can recognise our DSL and deputy DSL's so that they can easily find support when they are concerned about a child. All staff training and attendance to training and safeguarding tests will be kept on record as evidence.

All staff who are new to the school will have Safeguarding Induction. On commencement of employment there will be time with DSL where they will be issued with KCSIE Sept 2021 and Staff Code Of Conduct and any certification checked. If they have not undergone safeguarding training (including PREVENT) it will be arranged to take place if possible within two days commencement of their employment; ideally we will arrange for it to take place before employment commences. Further information can be gained from Sexual Offences Act 2003 and Serious Crime act 2015.

In considering safeguarding training arrangements the governing body will also have regard to the Teachers' Standards which set out the expectation that all teachers manage behaviour effectively to ensure a good and safe educational environment and require teachers to have a clear understanding of the needs of all pupils, including those with mental health needs.

6. Recognising concerns - signs and indicators of abuse. All staff should be aware of indicators of abuse and neglect, and specific safeguarding issues such as exploitation, so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.

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

All staff should also be aware that that technology is a significant component in many safeguarding and wellbeing issues. Children are at risk of abuse online as well as in day to day life. In many cases abuse will take place concurrently via online channels and in daily life.

Abuse is defined 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. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

The following indicators listed under the categories of abuse are not an exhaustive list:

Physical abuse: 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.

Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and 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. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may 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. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education (See section 7: Specific safeguarding issues and Appendix A)

Neglect: 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. (Source Keeping Children Safe in Education)

7. Specific safeguarding issues

All staff should have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm. Behaviours linked to issues such as of drug taking, alcohol abuse, deliberately missing education and sharing self-generated indecent images (also known as sexting) can be signs that children are at risk.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

Both CSE and CCE are forms of abuse and both occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual or criminal activity.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Whilst all staff should speak to the DSL (or deputy) with regard to any concerns about FGM, there is a specific legal duty on teacher to report cases of FGM to the police.

Mental Health

All staff should be aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

Child on Child abuse

All staff should be aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer-on-peer abuse. This is most likely to include, but may not be limited to:

- abuse in intimate personal relationships between peers
- bullying (including cyberbullying)
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm
- sexual violence, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault
- sexual harassment, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be stand-alone or part of a broader pattern of abuse.
- upskirting, which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttock to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
- sharing self-generated indecent images (also known as sexting); and
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element)

All staff should be clear about the school's policy and procedures with regards to Child on Child abuse.

Serious violence

All staff should be aware of the indicators which may signal that children are at risk from, or involved with, serious violent crime. These may include increased absence from school, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs and may be at risk of criminal exploitation.

All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between children outside of school. All staff should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence. All staff, especially the DSL (or deputy), should be considering the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding. Children's social care assessments of children should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare. It is important that staff provide as much information as possible as

part of the referral process. Additional information regarding contextual safeguarding can be found here: Contextual Safeguarding

Further information about specific forms of abuse and safeguarding issues can be found in Appendix A. All staff should familiarise themselves with this.

Children potentially at greater risk of harm

The governing body recognise that whilst all children should be protected there are some groups of children who are potentially at greater risk of harm and, in some cases, these children may find it difficult to communicate what is happening to them.

Staff should avoid making assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury may relate to the child's disability or medical condition without further exploration.

Staff should also be aware that these children may be more prone to peer group isolation or bullying (including prejudice-based bullying) than other children. Similarly, staff should be aware of the potential for children with SEND or certain medical conditions being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying without outwardly showing signs or being able to communicate how they are feeling.

Children who need a social worker (Child in Need and Child Protection Plans) Children may need a social worker due to complex safeguarding or welfare needs. Children may need this help due to abuse, neglect and complex family circumstances. A child's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm, as well as educationally disadvantaged in facing barriers to attendance, education, behaviour and mental health.

The governing body/proprietor expects that the Local Authority will share the fact a child has a social worker, and the DSL will hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. This should be considered as a matter of routine. There are clear powers to share this information under existing duties on both Las and school to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Where children need a social worker, this should inform decisions about safeguarding (for example, responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks) and about promoting welfare (for example, considering the provision of pastoral and/or academic support, alongside action by statutory services).

Children missing from education Children missing education, particularly persistently, can indicate a warning sign to a range of safeguarding issues including neglect, sexual abuse and child sexual and criminal exploitation.

It is important that the school's response to children missing education supports identifying such abuse and also helps prevent the risk of them going missing in the future. As such, all staff should be aware of the school's safeguarding response to children missing from education.

Children requiring mental health support Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.

The governing body will ensure there is a clear system and process in place for identifying possible mental health problems, including routes to escalate, and a clear referral and accountability system. This can be seen via our SEND and mental health policy.

Staff can access further advice in a DfE guidance document on mental health and behaviour in schools.

8. Curriculum

The governing body/proprietor will ensure that children and young people are taught about safeguarding, including online safety, through teaching and learning opportunities as part of a broad and balanced curriculum. This is in order to help children stay safe, recognise when they do not feel safe and identify who they might or can talk to.

This may include covering relevant issues through Relationships Education (primary schools) and Relationships and Sex Education (also known as Sex and Relationship Education) (secondary schools) and through Health Education (all pupils in state funded schools) and/or Personal, Social, Health and Economic education (PHSE).

The governing body/proprietor will also ensure there is a comprehensive curriculum response to e-safety issues, enabling children and young people and their parents to learn about the risks of new technologies, communication and social media and how to use these responsibly.

The government has made regulations which will make the subjects of Relationships Education (for all primary pupils) and Relationships and Sex Education (for all secondary pupils) and Health Education (for all pupils in state funded schools) mandatory from September 2020.

The school will ensure that there are appropriate filters and monitoring systems in place to safeguard children and young people from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material.

9. Online safety

The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues such as child sexual exploitation, radicalisation and sexual predation and technology often provides the platform that facilitates such harm.

Online safety issues can be categorised into three areas of risk:

- Content: being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material, for example, pornography, fake news, racist, misogynistic, self-harm, suicide, anti-Semitic, or radical and extremist views;
- Contact: being exposed to harmful online interaction with other users, for example, peer to peer pressure, commercial advertising, as well as adults posing as children or young adults; and

- Conduct: personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images, sharing others' explicit images, or online bullying.

The governing body/proprietor has had due regard to the additional information and support set out in KCSiE and will ensure that the school has a whole school approach to online safety and has a clear policy on use of communications technology in school.

The governing body/proprietor will ensure that an annual review is undertaken of the school's approach to online safety, supported by an annual risk assessment that considers and reflects the risks pupils face online.

School staff can access resources, information and support as set out in Annex D of KCSiE.

10. Child on Child abuse

In most instances, the conduct of pupils towards each other will be covered by the behaviour policy. However, some allegations may be of such a serious nature that they may raise safeguarding concerns. The school is clear that abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as "banter", "just having a laugh" or "part of growing up".

Staff should be aware that issues associated with disability, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation may make it more difficult for children to report abuse.

Peer on peer abuse can manifest itself in many ways and may include sexual violence and sexual harassment, physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm, sexting (also known as self-generated indecent images), initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

Any incidents of serious peer on peer abuse will be managed according to school procedures which detail measures to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse, how allegations of peer abuse will be recorded, investigated and dealt with, and processes for how victims, perpetrators and any other child affected by peer on peer abuse will be supported. (The way these incidents are managed can be found within our schools behaviour policy).

11. Procedures

If staff notice any indicators of abuse/neglect or signs that a child or young person may be experiencing a safeguarding issue they should record their concerns on a school recording form for safeguarding concerns and pass it to the DSL without delay. A suggested recording form is included at Appendix B

What to do if you are concerned. If a child makes an allegation or disclosure of abuse against an adult or other child or young person, it is important that you:

- Stay calm and listen carefully;
- Accept what is being said;
- Allow the child/young person to talk freely – do not interrupt or put words in the child/young person's mouth;

- Only ask questions when necessary to clarify, do not investigate or ask leading questions;
- Reassure the child, but don't make promises which it might not be possible to keep;
- Do not promise confidentiality;
- Emphasise that it was the right thing to tell someone;
- Reassure them that what has happened is not their fault;
- Do not criticise the perpetrator;
- Explain what has to be done next and who has to be told;
- Make a written record via CPOMs, which should include the time, date and your position in school;
- Do not include your opinion without stating it is your opinion;
- Pass the information to the DSL or alternate without delay verbally and by assigning the CPOMs incident to them.
- Consider seeking support for yourself and discuss this with the DSL as dealing with a disclosure can be distressing.

When a record of a safeguarding concern is passed to the DSL, the DSL will record the time and date the record of concern was received if you have not done this via CPOMs. The DSL will assess the concern and, taking into account any other safeguarding information known about the child/young person, consider whether it suggests that the threshold of significant harm, or risk of significant harm, has been reached. If the DSL is unsure whether the threshold has been met, they will contact the MASH Professional Consultation Line for advice (0345 606 1499). Where appropriate, the DSL will complete and submit the SSP multi agency referral form (MARF) (available on the SSP website).

N.B. The exception to this process will be in those cases of known FGM where there is a mandatory requirement for the teacher to report directly to the police, although the DSL should also be made aware.

Where the DSL believes that a child or young person may be at imminent and significant harm risk of harm they should call Customer First immediately and then complete the SSP MARF within 24 hours to confirm the referral. In these circumstances, it is important that any consultation should not delay a referral to Customer First.

Where a safeguarding concern does not meet the threshold for completion of a MARF, the DSL should record how this decision has been reached and should consider whether additional needs of the child have been identified that might be met by a coordinated offer of early help.

School staff might be required to contribute to multi-agency plans to provide additional support to children, though this will mainly be the DSL or DSL deputies. This might include attendance at child protection conferences or core group meetings, with support from the DSL. The school is committed to providing as much relevant up to date information about the child as possible, including submitting reports for child protection conferences in advance of the meeting in accordance with SSP procedures and timescales.

The school is committed to obtaining more than one emergency contact number for each pupil and if possible more than two.

School staff must ensure that they are aware of the procedure to follow when a child goes missing from education. (This is linked to attendance policy) Further information can be found in Appendix B.

12. Information sharing, record keeping and confidentiality

Information sharing is vital in safeguarding children by identifying and tackling all forms of abuse and neglect, and in promoting children's welfare, including their educational outcomes. Schools have clear powers to share, hold and use information for these purposes.

As part of meeting a child's needs, the school understands that it is critical to recognise the importance of information sharing between professionals and local agencies and will contribute to multi-agency working in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children. Where there are concerns about the safety of a child, the sharing of information in a timely and effective manner between organisations can reduce the risk of harm. Whilst the Data Protection Act 2018 places duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully, it is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a child or vulnerable adult being placed at risk of harm. Similarly, human rights concerns, such as respecting the right to a private and family life would not prevent sharing where there are real safeguarding concerns. Staff should not assume a colleague, or another professional will take action and share information that might be critical in keeping children safe. Staff will have regard to the Government guidance: Information sharing: advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services which supports staff who have to make decisions about sharing information. This advice includes the seven golden rules for sharing information and considerations with regard to the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). If in any doubt about sharing information, staff should speak to the DSL or a deputy.

Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice. All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing. If in doubt about recording requirements, staff should discuss with the DSL.

The school recognises that confidentiality should be maintained in respect of all matters relating to child protection. Information on individual child protection cases may be shared by the DSL or deputy DSL with other relevant members of staff. This will be on a 'need to know' basis and where it is in the child's best interests to do so.

A member of staff must never guarantee confidentiality to anyone about a safeguarding concern (including parents / carers or pupils), or promise a child to keep a secret which might compromise the child's safety or wellbeing.

As well as allowing for information sharing, in circumstances where it is warranted because it would put a child at risk of serious harm, the DPA 2018 and the GDPR allow schools to withhold information. This may be particularly relevant where a child is affected by domestic abuse perpetrated by a parent or carer.

Ordinarily, the school will always undertake to share its intention to refer a child to Social Care with their parents /carers unless to do so could put the child at greater risk of harm, or impede a criminal investigation. If in doubt, staff will consult with the MASH Professional Consultation Line on this point.

The school will have regard to SCC Guidance for schools on maintaining and transferring pupil safeguarding/child protection records. Where a child leaves the school, the DSL will ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school as soon as possible (within 5 days for an in-year transfer or within the first 5 days of the start of a new term). The file will be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt should be obtained.

13. Managing allegations made against teachers, including supply teachers, other staff, volunteers and contractors

The school will follow the SSCB Arrangements for Managing Allegations of Abuse Against People Who Work With Children or Those Who Are in A Position of Trust if an allegation is made against an adult in a position of trust.

An allegation is any information which indicates that a member of staff /volunteer may have:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he/she may pose a risk of harm to children.

This applies to any child the member of staff/volunteer has contact with in their personal, professional or community life. It also applies regardless of whether the alleged abuse took place in our school.

If any member of staff has concerns that a colleague or volunteer might pose a risk to children, it is their duty to report these to the Deputy Headteacher or Headteacher. Where the concerns or allegations are about the Headteacher, these should be referred to the Chair of Governors (see Whistleblowing policy).

The Headteacher/Deputy Headteacher or Chair of Governors should report the concern to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) within one working day.

The corporate Director for Health, Wellbeing and Children's Services, has identified dedicated staff to undertake the role of LADO. LADOs can be contacted via email on LADOCentral@suffolk.gcsx.gov.uk or by using the LADO central telephone number: 0300 123 2044 for allegations against all staff and volunteers. Our current LADO is Simon Hope.

14. Use of school premises for non-school activities

The governing body will ensure that where school facilities/premises are hired or rented out to organisations or individuals, sports associations or service providers to run community or extra-curricular activities appropriate arrangements are in place to keep children safe.

The governing body/proprietor will seek assurance that the body concerned has appropriate child protection and safeguarding policies and procedures in place, including inspecting these as needed. Arrangements will also be put in place for the body hiring or renting the school facilities or premises to liaise with the school on these matters where appropriate.

Where a lease or hire agreement is entered into the governing body will ensure safeguarding requirements are included as a condition of use and occupation of the

premises; this will make clear that any failure to comply would lead to termination of the agreement.

15. Whistleblowing

The governing body recognises that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so. Whistleblowing is 'making a disclosure in the public interest' and occurs when a worker (or member of the wider school community) raises a concern about danger or illegality that affects others, for example, pupils in the school or members of the public.

All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns, where they exist, about the management of child protection, which may include the attitude or actions/inactions of colleagues, poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's safeguarding arrangements.

The governing body would wish for everyone in the school community to feel able to report any child protection/safeguarding concerns through existing procedures within school, including the whistleblowing procedure adopted by governors where necessary. However, for members of staff who do not feel able to raise such concerns internally, there is a NSPCC whistleblowing helpline. Staff can call 0800 028 0285 (line available from 8.00am to 8.00pm, Monday to Friday) or email: help@nspcc.org.uk

16. Useful Contacts:

Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Professional Helpline: 0345 606 1499

Customer First (Professional Referral Line) for use in emergencies only: 0345 606 6167

Customer First: 0808 800 4005

Police (emergency only): 999

Suffolk Police main switchboard: 01473 613500

Suffolk Police Cybercrime Unit: 101

Suffolk Local Safeguarding Children Board www.suffolkscb.org.uk

Suffolk County Council: www.suffolk.gov.uk/community-and-safety/staying-safe-online/esafer-suffolk/

17. Links to other policies:

Acceptable Use of ICT and mobile phones Policy; Anti-Bullying; Health and Safety; Whistleblowing Policy; Allegations Procedures; Young Carers Policy Staff code of conduct. Whistleblowing policy.

Appendix A

Further information on specific safeguarding issues (source: Annex B, KCSiE)

Whole School Safeguarding Policy – October 2023

Child abduction and community safety incidents Child abduction is the unauthorised removal or retention of a minor from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child. Child abduction can be committed by parents or other family members; by people know but not related to the victim (such as neighbours, friends and acquaintances; and by strangers.

Other community safety incidents in the vicinity of a school can raise concerns amongst children and parents, for example, people loitering nearby or unknown adults engaging children in conversation.

As children get older and are granted more independence (for example, as they start walking to school on their own) it is important they are given practical advice on how to keep themselves safe. Many schools provide outdoor-safety lessons run by teachers or by local police staff.

Is it important that lessons focus on building children's confidence and abilities rather than simply warning them about all strangers. Further information is available at: www.actionagainstabduction.org and www.clevernevergoes.org.

Children and the court system Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age appropriate guides to support children 5-11 year olds and 12-17 year olds.

They explain each step of the process and support and special measures that are available. There are diagrams illustrating the courtroom structure and the use of video links is explained.

Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online child arrangements information tool with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. This may be useful for some parents and carers.

Children missing from education All staff should be aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and can also be a sign of child criminal exploitation including involvement in county lines. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zone, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. Staff should be aware of their school or college's unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

Children with family members in prison Approximately 200,000 children in England and Wales have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. NICCO provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) CCE is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child into any criminal activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial or other advantage of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or (c) through violence or the threat of violence. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. CCE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CCE can include children being forced to work in cannabis factories, being coerced into moving drugs or money across the country (county lines, see page for more information), forced to shoplift or pickpocket, or to threaten other young people.

Some of the following can be indicators of CCE:

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) CSE occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. CSE does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. CSE can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16- and 17-year olds who can legally consent to have sex. It can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and noncontact sexual activity and may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media).

The above CCE indicators can also be indicators of CSE, as can: ▪ children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends; and ▪ children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant.

The DfE provides: Child sexual exploitation: guide for practitioners County lines County lines is a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs (primarily crack cocaine and heroin) into one or more importing areas (within the UK), using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line".

Exploitation is an integral part of the county lines offending model with children and vulnerable adults exploited to move (and store) drugs and money. Offenders will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons to ensure compliance of victims. Children can be targeted and recruited into county lines in a number of locations including schools, further and higher educational institutions, pupil referral units, special educational needs schools, children's homes and care homes. Children are often recruited to move drugs and money between locations and are known to be exposed to techniques such as 'plugging', where drugs are concealed internally to avoid detection.

Children can easily become trapped by this type of exploitation as county lines gangs create drugs debts and can threaten serious violence and kidnap towards victims (and their families) if they attempt to leave the county lines network.

One of the ways of identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes (both from home and school), when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered. If a child is suspected to be at risk of or involved in county lines, a safeguarding referral should be considered alongside consideration of availability of local services/third sector providers who offer support to victims of county lines exploitation.

Further information on the signs of a young person's involvement in county lines is available in guidance published by the Home Office.

Domestic abuse The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is: any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial; and
- emotional

Children and young people can be victims of domestic abuse both in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between parents or carers, but also within their own intimate personal relationships.

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped is available at:

[NSPCC-UK domestic-abuse signs symptoms effects](#)

[Refuge what is domestic violence/effects of domestic violence on children](#)

[Safelives: young people and domestic abuse](#)

Homelessness Being homeless or at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. Whilst referrals and/or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live. The following factsheets usefully summarise the new duties. Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets. The new duties shift focus to early intervention and encourage those at risk to seek support as soon as possible, before they are facing a homelessness crisis.

In most cases school and college staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, it should also be recognised in some cases 16- and 17-year olds could be living independently from their family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances. The department and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government have just published joint statutory guidance on the provision of accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds who may be homeless and/or require accommodation: [here](#)

So-called 'honour-based' abuse (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage) So-called honour-based abuse (HBV) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing, Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBV, or already having suffered HBV.

Actions If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBV or who has suffered from HBV, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy). As appropriate, they will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multiagency liaison with police and children's social care. Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on teachers that requires a different approach (see following section).

Under Section 5B(11)(a) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, "teacher" means, in relation to England, a person within section 141A(1) of the Education Act 2002 (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work at schools and other institutions in England).

FGM FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2016) places a statutory duty upon teachers along with regulated health and social care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence and they should not be examining pupils, but the same definition of what is meant by “to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out” is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at: Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information.

Teachers must personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the school or college’s designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) and involve children’s social care as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. The following is a useful summary of the FGM mandatory reporting duty: FGM Fact Sheet.

Forced marriage Forcing a person into marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example.) Nevertheless, some perpetrators use perceived cultural practices as a way to coerce a person into marriage, Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage.

The Forced Marriage Unit has published statutory guidance and Multi-agency guidelines, with pages 35-36 of which focus on the role of schools and colleges. School and college staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information: Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fmufco.gov.uk.

Preventing radicalisation Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harm and abuse, protecting children from this risk should be a part of a school’s or college’s safeguarding approach.

Section 5B(6) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 states teachers need not report a case to the police if they have reason to believe that another teacher has already reported the case.

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

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

Terrorism is an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use of threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

There is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media) and settings (such as the internet).

However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. As with other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who may be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) making a referral to the Channel programme.

The school's DSL (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Prevent referral.

The Prevent duty All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".¹¹ This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools' and colleges' wider safeguarding obligations. Designated safeguarding leads and other senior leaders should familiarise themselves with the Revised Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales, especially paragraphs 57-76 which are specifically concerned with schools (and also covers childcare). The guidance is set out in terms of four general themes: Risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training, and IT policies.

Channel

As defined in the Government's Counter Extremism Strategy 8 As defined in the Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales 9 As defined in the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT 2000) 10 According to the Prevent duty guidance 'having due regard' means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions. 11 "Terrorism" for these purposes has the same meaning as for the Terrorism Act 2000 (section 1(1) to (4) of that Act).

Channel is a voluntary, confidential support programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to be drawn into terrorism. Prevent referrals may be passed to a multi-agency Channel panel, who will discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required. A representative from the school may be asked to attend the Channel panel to help with this assessment. An individual's

engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. . Guidance on Channel is available at: Channel Guidance.

Additional support The department has published advice for schools on the Prevent duty. The advice is intended to complement the Prevent guidance and signposts other sources of advice and support.

There is additional guidance: Prevent duty guidance: for further education institutions in England and Wales that applies to colleges.

Educate Against Hate, a website launched by Her Majesty's Government has been developed to support and equip school and college leaders, teachers, and parents with information, tools and resources (including on the promotion of fundamental British values) to help recognise and address extremism and radicalisation in young people. The platform provides information on and access to training resources for teachers, staff and school and college leaders, some of which are free such as Prevent e-learning, via the Prevent Training catalogue.

Child on Child abuse. Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as Child on child abuse and can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to): abuse within intimate partner relationships bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiating/hazing type violence and rituals.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges
Context Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children.

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of: ▪ making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up; ▪ not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”; and ▪ challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risk normalising them.

What is sexual violence and sexual harassment? Sexual violence It is important that school and college staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual offences in the Sexual Offences Act 2003¹² as described below:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

What is consent?¹³ Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.¹⁴

Sexual harassment When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include: ▪ sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names; ▪ sexual "jokes" or taunting;

Legislation.gov.uk It is important school and college staff (and especially designated safeguarding leads and their deputies) understand consent. This will be especially important if a child is reporting they have been raped, More information here PSHE Teaching about consent from the PSHE association provides advice and lesson plans to teach consent at Key Stage 3 and 4. ▪ physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence – it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and ▪ online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.¹⁵ It may include: ▪ non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos; ▪ sexualised online bullying; ▪ unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media; and ▪ sexual exploitation; coercion and threats; and ▪ upskirting

'Upskirting' typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is now a criminal offence.

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment The initial response to a report from a child is important. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

If staff have a concern about a child or a child makes a report to them, they should follow the referral process as set out from paragraph 55 in Part 1 of KCSiE. As is always the case, if staff are in any doubt as to what to do they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy).

Additional advice and support Abuse or Safeguarding issue Link to Guidance/Advice Source Abuse What to do if you're worried a child is being abused DfE advice Domestic abuse: Various Information/Guidance Home Office Faith based abuse: National Action Plan DfE advice Relationship abuse: disrespect nobody Home Office website Bullying Preventing bullying including cyberbullying DfE advice Children and the courts Advice for 5-11-year-old witnesses in criminal courts MoJ advice Advice for 12-17-year-old witnesses in criminal courts MoJ advice Children missing from education, home or care Children missing education DfE statutory guidance Children missing from home or care DfE statutory guidance Children and adults missing strategy Home Office strategy Children with family members in prison National Information Centre on Children of Offenders Barnardo's in partnership with Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) advice Child Exploitation County Lines: criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults Home Office guidance

Project deSHAME from Childnet provides useful research, advice and resources regarding online sexual harassment. 16 Additional information can be found at GOV.UK Child sexual exploitation: guide for practitioners DfE Trafficking: safeguarding children DfE and HO guidance Drugs Drugs: advice for schools DfE and ACPO advice Drugs strategy 2017 Home Office strategy Information and advice on drugs Talk to Frank website ADEPIS platform sharing information and resources for schools: covering drug (& alcohol) prevention Website developed by Mentor UK "Honour Based Violence"

(so called)

Female genital mutilation: information and resources Home Office Female genital mutilation: multi agency statutory guidance DfE, DH, and HO statutory guidance Forced marriage: statutory guidance and government advice Foreign Commonwealth Office and Home Office

Health and Wellbeing

Fabricated or induced illness: safeguarding children DfE, Department for Health and Home Office Rise Above: Free PSHE resources on health, wellbeing and resilience Public Health England resources Medical conditions: supporting pupils at school DfE statutory guidance Mental health and behaviour DfE advice Homelessness Homelessness: How local authorities should exercise their functions HCLG Online Sexting: responding to incidents and safeguarding children UK Council for Child Internet Safety Private fostering Private fostering: local authorities DfE – statutory guidance Radicalisation Prevent duty guidance Home Office guidance Prevent duty advice for schools DfE advice Educate Against Hate Website DfE and Home Office Violence Gangs and youth violence: for schools and colleges Home Office advice Ending violence against women and girls 2016-2020 strategy Home Office strategy Violence against women and girls: national statement of expectations for

victims Home Office guidance Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges DfE advice Serious violence strategy Home Office Strategy

Appendix B – Temporary revised guidance on safeguarding in schools during COVID-19 pandemic Introduction The DfE has issued updated guidance on safeguarding in schools during the COVID-19 pandemic. The guidance supports governing bodies, proprietors, senior leadership teams and designated safeguarding leads (DSLs) so they can continue to have appropriate regard to KCSIE and keep their children safe. It suggests where schools and colleges might consider safeguarding policy and process differently when compared to business as usual. School policies and procedures must have regard to the updated guidance from the DfE during the COVID-19 period and ensure they are operating according to the most recent advice. The way schools and colleges are currently operating in response to coronavirus (COVID19) is fundamentally different to business as usual, however, a number of important safeguarding principles remain the same: ▪ with regard to safeguarding, the best interests of children must always continue to come first ▪ if anyone in a school or college has a safeguarding concern about any child they should continue to act and act immediately via online referral and email to DSL informing them of their concerns if a telephone or face to face, conversation cannot be had. ▪ a DSL or deputy will always be available (during school hours) for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns and other times via email. ▪ it is essential that unsuitable people are not allowed to enter the children's workforce and/or gain access to children so no sharing of school emails or students home addresses will be requested. ▪ children should continue to be protected when they are online, all online lessons will include the request that student's screens are on blank so to keep their privacy. Though students will be asked to unmute and speak to the teacher to acknowledge presence.

Schools and colleges should, as far as is reasonably possible, take a whole institution approach to safeguarding. This will allow them to satisfy themselves that any new policies and processes in response to COVID-19 are not weakening their approach to safeguarding or undermining their child protection policy.

Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL)

It is acknowledged that face to face DSL training is very unlikely to take place during this period. For the period COVID-19 measures are in place, a DSL (or deputy) who has been trained will continue to be classed as a trained DSL (or deputy) even if they miss their refresher training. It may be possible to access virtual training.

Every school and college will face unique challenges at this time. Where reasonably possible, the DSL (or deputy) should consider these in a child protection context and reflect them in the child protection policy as appropriate.

Inter-agency working

Meetings to discuss children at risk of harm, such as CiC reviews, CiN and child protection conferences will still be taking place via Microsoft Teams. As such, DSLs, or senior leaders where a DSL is not available, will be expected to attend virtual meetings where at all possible.

Vulnerable children It is especially important during this period of COVID-19 that school staff continue to work with and support children's social workers to help protect vulnerable children. This will include home visits with doorstep checks.

Children and online safety away from school should any groups of children be advised to self-isolate, or a local lockdown were to occur St Benedict's will continue to all we reasonably can do to keep all of their children safe.

All staff who interact with children, including online, will continue to look out for signs a child may be at risk. Any such concerns should be dealt with as per the child protection policy and where appropriate referrals should still be made to children's social care and as required the police, this will be done as normal via referral via CPOMS and the DSL will inform the relevant agency.

Schools should ensure any use of online learning tools and systems is in line with privacy and data protection/GDPR requirements.

