



URSULINE HIGH SCHOOL
Wimbledon

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

September 2018

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The Ursuline High School has statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. All staff members should be aware of the systems within UHS which support safeguarding.

If you have any concerns about the health and safety of a child at this school or feel that something may be troubling them, *you will need to decide what action to take. Where possible you should share this information with the Designated Safeguarding Lead or their deputy straight away, to agree a course of action, but you may also make a referral directly to children's social care. If you do this, you must inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible.*

Please do not worry that you may be reporting a small matter – we would rather you report things which turn out to be small than miss a worrying situation

If you think the matter is very serious and may be related to a child protection concern, where the child has been harmed or is at risk of harm e.g. physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect, a referral should be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately. Anyone can make a referral, but where you make a referral without reference to the Designated Safeguarding Lead first, they must be informed as soon as possible. Do not delay. If you are unable to contact them you can ask the school office staff to find them and ask them to speak to you straight away about a confidential and urgent matter.

The people you should talk to at this school are:



The Designated Safeguarding Lead

Name: **Jenny Harriott**

Their office is located next to Student Services Office

Their tel. no / mobile no is **020 3908 3161**

The Designated Safeguarding Deputies

Names: Ms Snarska, **Mrs Gilmore, Ms McCourt.**

Their office is located in the Pastoral Centre (Ms Snarska and **Mrs Gilmore**), in Student Services (**Mrs McCourt**).

Any allegation or disclosure involving someone who works with children in a paid or voluntary capacity must be reported directly to the Head Teacher, or Senior Manager, unless it involves them and then it should be reported directly to the Chair of the Governing Body or Management Committee.

Head Teacher is responsible for implementing policies & procedures, allocating resources to the safeguarding team & addressing staff safeguarding concerns.

Ms J. Waters

Tel: 0208 3908 3124

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL): a member of the leadership team with appropriate authority, responsible for dealing with safeguarding issues, providing advice and support to other staff, liaising with the local authority, and working with other agencies.

Ms J. Harriott

Tel: 020 3908 3161

Designated Safeguarding Deputies: a member of the teaching, support or pastoral staff, in a post which requires assessment of children and with sufficient status & authority to effectively deputise for the DSL role above. This cannot be an administrative or finance worker.

Mrs Gilmore – 020 3908 3168

Ms Snarska -020 3908 3197

Mrs McCourt -0208 3908 3182

Special Educational Needs Coordinator (SENCo): a staff member who provides advice, liaison & support for school staff and other agencies working with pupils with special education needs and their parents or carers.

Ms Delhoum -020 3908 3132

Wellbeing Coordinator:

Pastoral Support Assistant KS3:

Pastoral Support Assistant KS4:

Designated Lead for LAC:

Deputy Designated Lead for LAC:

Ms Snarska -020 3908 3197

Mrs McCourt -0208 3908 3182

Ms Andrews - 0208 3908 3179

Ms J. Harriott – 020 3908 3161

Mrs Gilmore – 020 3908 3168

The Safeguarding Children Team also links in with the:

Safeguarding/Child Protection Governor: ensures there are appropriate safeguarding children policies and procedures in place, monitors whether they are followed and, together with the rest of the governing body, remedies deficiencies and weaknesses that are identified.

Ms Karen Peck

Tel: Via 020 3908 3122

Chair of Governors: takes the lead in dealing with allegations of abuse made against the Head Teacher /Senior Manager (and other members of staff when the Head Teacher is not available), in liaison with the Local Authority; and on safe recruitment practices with the Head Teacher /Senior Manager.

Mr Clive Weeks

Tel: Via 020 3908 3122

Related Policies

The Ursuline High School fully recognises its responsibilities for child protection and safeguarding. This policy sets out how the School will deliver these responsibilities. This is an overarching policy and forms part of a suite of documents and policies which relate to the child protection and safeguarding responsibilities of the school.

The following policies fall under our safeguarding umbrella and have links with this policy:

- Staff Code of Conduct
- Anti-Bullying
- Positive Mental Health Policy
- Behaviour for learning
- Recruitment & Selection
- Whistle-blowing
- Attendance
- Computer misuse
- Social Media
- Health and Safety including site security
- Students with medical conditions (incorporating Medical Room procedures)
- Intimate Care
- Educational visits
- Prohibited Items Policy
- Substance Misuse Policy
- Physical Restraint Policy

This policy has due regard for and should be read in conjunction with:

[‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’ \(Updated 2018\)](#) which is statutory guidance to be read and followed by all those providing services for children and families, including those in education.

[‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ \(Updated 2018\) which is the statutory guidance for Schools and Colleges.](#)

[‘What to do if you are worried a child is being abused’ \(March 2015\)](#)

[‘Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners’ \(July 2018\) Provides advice for practitioners and senior managers, to help them decide when and how to share personal information legally and professionally](#)

[‘The Prevent Duty’ \(August 2015\) Government advice for schools and child care providers.](#)

[‘Information sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers’ \(2018\) Government advice to support staff who have to make decisions about sharing information.](#)

[‘Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges \(2018\).](#)

DfE detailed advice for schools and colleges on this subject.

['Use of reasonable force – advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies'](#)

i. Policy Review

This policy is available on our school website and is available on request from the school office. Parents and carers are informed about this policy when their children join our school and through our school newsletter.

This policy will be reviewed in full by the Governing Body on an annual basis *unless an incident or new statutory guidance or local policy creates the need for an earlier review. Review is informed by the school's own experience of managing safeguarding, and its own self-evaluation of this area.* This policy was last reviewed and agreed by the Governing Body in September 2018. It is due for review in September 2019.

The policy is provided to all staff (including temporary staff and volunteers) at induction alongside our Staff Code of Conduct, *our policy to manage children who go missing from education and Part One of the statutory guidance 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' DfE, September 2018 (KCSIE 2018).* All staff should read and understand at least Part 1 of this guidance.

Signature: (Head Teacher) **Date:**

Signature: (Chair of Governors) **Date:**

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1. Statutory Guidance and other national publications

1.1 The school will act in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:

- The Children Act 1989
- The Children Act 2004
- Education Act 2002 (Section 175/157)
- The Education (Pupil Information) England Regulations 2005
- Sexual Offences Act (2003)
- Section 26, the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (Section 74 Serious Crime Act 2015)
- Children Missing in Education – Statutory Guidance (2016)
- The Teachers Standards 2012

2. Purpose and aims of policy

2.1 The purpose of this policy is to ensure every child at our school is safe and protected from harm. It applies and gives clear direction to staff, volunteers, visitors and parents about our legal duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of our pupils. All children regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity have equal rights to protection.

2.2 The aims of the policy are the prevention, protection and support of all children, and particularly *those that are vulnerable*. To meet these aims, the school will:

- a) establish and maintain a safe environment in which children can learn and develop;
- b) practice safer recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children and ensuring up to date Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks;
- c) raise awareness of child protection issues and through planned curriculum activities and opportunities, equip children with the skills needed to keep them safe from abuse both online and offline;
- d) ensure our pupils know that they can approach adults in the school if they are worried or in difficulty and their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon as appropriate;
- e) implement effective procedures for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases of all forms of abuse;
- f) support pupils who have been abused or for whom there are welfare concerns in accordance with their agreed child protection; child in need plan or other care plan;
- g) ensure all staff members are aware of school policy and guidance for their own and pupils' use of mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of mobile technologies and their associated risks *within the context of the planned teaching of safeguarding issues in general*;
- h) remain alert to the safeguarding needs of pupils who go missing from education and to the risks posed to them; and

- i) appoint a designated teacher, and their deputy, to promote the educational achievement of children who are looked after; and children who have left care through adoption, special guardianship or child arrangement orders or who have been adopted from state care outside England and Wales;

There are five main elements to our Policy, which are described in the following sections:

- The types of abuse that are covered by the policy.
- The signs of abuse that all staff / anyone who has contact with a child or young person including governors and volunteers should look out for.
- Roles and responsibilities for safeguarding;
- Expectations of all staff / anyone who has contact with a child or young person including governors and volunteers with regard to safeguarding, and the procedures and processes that should be followed, including the support provided to children ;
- How the school will ensure that all staff / anyone who has contact with a child or young person including governors and volunteers are appropriately trained, and checked for their suitability to work within the School.

3. Our ethos

The Ursuline High School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. The school will always take a considered and sensitive approach in order that we can support all our students and recognise that each students' welfare is of paramount importance. Our school will establish and maintain an ethos where:

- a) *safeguarding is threaded through everything we do in our school ('the golden thread') including the curriculum;*
- b) pupils feel secure, are encouraged to talk, are listened to and are safe. Children at our school will be able to talk freely to any member of staff at our school if they are worried or concerned about something, be it with regard to adults or their peers;
- c) we recognise that staff at our school play a particularly important role as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help for children to prevent concerns from escalating. All staff are encouraged to maintain an attitude of '**it could happen here**' where safeguarding is concerned;
- d) through robust training and induction, all staff and regular visitors will know how to recognise indicators of concern, how to respond to a disclosure from a child and how to record and report this information;
- e) every pupil will know what the adult will have to do with any information the child/young person has disclosed; and
- f) at all times we will work in partnership and endeavour to establish effective working relationships with parents, carers and colleagues from other agencies in line with '*Working Together to Safeguard Children*' (2018).

We recognise that some children may be especially vulnerable to abuse. Additional barriers can exist, for example, when recognising abuse and neglect for children with Special Educational Needs (SEN). We recognise that children who are abused or neglected may find it difficult to develop a sense of worth and to view the world in a positive way. Whilst at school their behaviour may be challenging and we recognise that some children who have experienced abuse may harm others.

3.1 Our Principles

Safeguarding arrangements at this school are underpinned by these key principles:

- Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility: all staff / anyone who has contact with a child or young person including governors and volunteers must play their full part in keeping children safe.
- We will aim to protect children using national, local and school child protection procedures.
- All Staff /anyone who has contact with a child or young person including governors and volunteers *should have a clear understanding regarding abuse and neglect in all forms, including how to identify, respond and report. This also includes knowledge of the process for allegations against professionals. Staff, (including governors and volunteers) must feel confident that they can report all matters of safeguarding in the school where the information will be dealt with swiftly and securely, following the correct procedures with the safety and wellbeing of the children in mind at all times.*
- We operate a child-centred approach: a clear understanding of the needs, wishes, views and voices of children.

4. Terminology

Abuse: 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 other (eg via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

Safeguarding: In relation to children and young people, the School adopts the definition used in the Children Act 2004 and the Department for Education (DfE) guidance document: Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 which define safeguarding and promoting children and young people's welfare as:

- a) protecting children from maltreatment;
- b) preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- c) ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- d) taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Safeguarding is not just about protecting children from deliberate harm. It also relates to aspects of

school life including:

- a) *Pupil attendance*
- b) Pupils' health and safety
- c) The use of reasonable force
- d) Meeting the needs of children with medical conditions
- e) Providing first aid
- f) Educational visits
- g) Intimate care
- h) Internet or *online* safety
- i) *Data security*
- j) Appropriate arrangements to ensure school security

Child Protection: The above statutory guidance defines child protection as part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. Child protection is the activity undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

Child refers to all young people who have not yet reached their 18th birthday.

Parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting role, for example step-parents, foster carers and adoptive parents.

Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the school, full time or part time, in either a paid or voluntary capacity. *Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is the responsibility of all staff in the school.*

Designated Officer works within Children's Social Care and should be alerted to all cases in which there is an allegation of abuse of a child by a person who works with children where there is a concern that the person may have:

- a) behaved in a way that has, or may have harmed a child;
- b) possibly committed a criminal offence against/related to a child;
- c) behaved towards a child or children in a way which indicates s/he would pose a risk of harm if they work regularly or closely with children.

The Designated Officer captures concerns, allegations or offences emanating from outside of work and is involved from the initial phase of the allegation through to the conclusion of the case.

A school must have a Designated Safeguarding Lead. In addition, other staff may be trained in safeguarding and have the responsibilities of the role delegated to them.

'Whilst the activities of the designated safeguarding lead can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, as set out above,

remains with the designated safeguarding lead. This responsibility should not be delegated.'
Keeping Children Safe In Education 2018

During term time, the designated safeguarding lead and or a deputy should always be available (during school or college hours) for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns. It is a matter for individual schools and colleges and the designated safeguarding lead to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.
Keeping Children Safe In Education 2018

5. Abuse of trust

- 5.1** All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards pupils is unacceptable and that their conduct towards pupils must be beyond reproach.
- 5.2** In addition, staff should understand that, under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of the school staff and a pupil under 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that pupil is over the age of consent.
- 5.3** The school's Code of Conduct sets out our expectations of staff behaviour and is signed by all staff members.

6. Types and Aspects of Abuse

6.1 Children who may require early help:

Any child may benefit from early help, but all staff (including governors and volunteers) working within the school 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 (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
- 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;
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home;
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves;
- Is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation;
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse;
- has returned home to their family from care;
- is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect;
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited;

- is a privately fostered child.

These children are therefore more vulnerable; this school will identify who their vulnerable children are, ensuring all staff and volunteers know the processes to secure advice, help and support where needed.

6.2 Child Abuse

There are four types of child abuse as defined in 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' (2018) which is defined in the 'Keeping Children Safe in Education Statutory Guidance 2018' as:

- **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 from 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. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. 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.

- **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, for example, 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.

6.3 Specific Safeguarding Issues

Staff must be aware of the wider, specific safeguarding issues, including behaviours associated with drug taking, alcohol abuse, truanting and sexting, all of which put children in danger. A longer list of such issues is in Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018), with links to further information about each issue, which staff must read and understand.

All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) should be considering the context within which incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding, which simply means 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.

This school will incorporate signs of abuse and specific safeguarding issues on safeguarding into briefings, staff induction training, and ongoing development training for all staff.

6.4 Extremism and Radicalisation

At our school we fully consider radicalisation, extremism and exposure to extremist materials to be safeguarding issues that can lead to poor outcomes for our pupils. In line with the Prevent duty (July 2015), we will work to ensure that members of staff are fully engaged in being vigilant about radicalisation; and maintain an attitude that “it could happen” in the school. School staff will be supported to understand when it is appropriate to make a referral to the Channel programme.

Through accessing training, we will ensure that all our staff are fully aware of the threats, risks and vulnerabilities that are linked to radicalisation; are aware of the process of radicalisation and how this might be identified early on. The DSL will undertake Prevent awareness training and will be able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation. We will work alongside other professional bodies and agencies to ensure that our pupils are safe from harm. We will assess the risk of children being drawn into terrorism, including support for extremist ideas that are part of terrorist ideology.

The school will not tolerate any prejudice, discrimination or extremist views, including derogatory language, displayed by pupils or staff who will always be challenged and where appropriate dealt with in line with our behaviour policy for learners and the Code of Conduct for staff.

We will closely follow any locally agreed procedures and agreed processes and criteria for safeguarding individuals who are vulnerable to extremism and radicalisation. As part of wider safeguarding responsibilities school staff will be alert to:

- Disclosures by pupils of their exposure to the extremist actions, views or materials of others outside of college, such as in their homes or community groups, especially where learners have not actively sought these out.
- Graffiti symbols, writing or art work promoting extremist messages or images
- Pupils accessing extremist material online, including through social networking sites
- Parental reports of changes in behaviour, friendship or actions and requests for assistance
- Reports from police and local authority services of issues affecting pupils in the school or other education settings in the locality.
- Learners voicing opinions drawn from extremist ideologies and narratives
- Use of extremist or hate terms to exclude others or to incite violence
- Intolerance of difference, whether secular or religious or, in line with our equalities policy, views based on, but not exclusive to, gender, disability, homophobia, race, colour or culture
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- Anti-Western or Anti-British views

6.5 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 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. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

6.6 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (Child Protection)

The school recognises the need for all staff to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or of having already suffered FGM. Staff will be alert to the range of potential indicators that a girl may be at risk of FGM.

If staff have a concern regarding a girl that might be at risk of FGM they must activate safeguarding procedures. They will personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, in line with Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. Staff should not be examining pupils. Information and guidance can be found within 'Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information' (DfE, Oct 2015). Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still discuss any such case with the DSL and involve children's social care as appropriate. The school

recognises and understands that there is now a mandatory reporting duty for all teachers to report to the police where it is believed an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 in the UK. Failure to do so may result in disciplinary action being taken.

6.7 Allegations of abuse against other children/Peer on Peer abuse

Children may be harmed by other children or young people. Staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use the school's anti-bullying procedures where necessary. However, there will be occasions when a pupil's behaviour warrants a response under safeguarding and child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures.

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:

- bullying (including cyberbullying);
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence and sexual harassment (see Appendix 12 for more information);
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery – please see Appendix 11 for more information); and
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

Staff should be aware of Part 5 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018, which provides guidance about managing reports of child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment. The guidance will be followed in the case of such a concern, with regard to responding to a report, carrying out a risk assessment, and actions to be taken following a report. Where these concerns exist, staff should discuss with the Designated Safeguarding Lead who will seek advice from agencies and professionals including reference to the safeguarding procedures as outlined by the local authority. This may mean a referral into the Police and Social Care.

Governing bodies and leaders should also be aware of the detailed guidance published by the DfE on this subject [‘Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges \(2018\)’](#) – See Appendix 12.

Research suggests that up to 40 per cent of child sexual abuse is committed by someone under the age of 18. The management of children and young people with sexually harmful behaviour is complex and the school will work with other relevant agencies to maintain the safety of the whole school community. Young people who display such behaviour may be victims of abuse themselves and the child protection procedures will be followed for both victim and perpetrator.

6.8 Online Safety

The school encourages children to use the Internet as much as is possible but at all times in a safe way. Mobile phones, computers and tablets are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and

education and our pupils have regular use of these devices. School is aware that that some adults and young people will use these technologies to harm children through hurtful or abusive communications; enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations; webcam photography or face-to-face meetings. The school's online safety policy explains how we aim to keep pupils safe in school while promoting ICT appropriate skills.

We have an unequivocal response to online bullying and sexting by pupils, via texts and emails. This will not be tolerated and will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying. In the absence of a child protection concern online bullying will be managed through our anti-bullying and confiscation procedures.

If staff members discover instances of misuse, either by staff member, volunteer or child, the issue must be reported to the Headteacher without delay. The Headteacher has overall responsibility for Internet safety and will have access to all email addresses and passwords provided.

The school has put in place appropriate filters and monitoring systems (through the LGfL) and the use of e-forensics on all school-owned devices and school software to ensure children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. These systems do not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.

The school's policy on mobile technology states that student phones should be turned off and in their school bags and not be used in school. If phones are seen or heard in school, phones will be confiscated and a letter will be sent home, requiring a parent to come into school to collect the confiscated item.

6.9 Children Missing Education (CME)

Ensuring admission and attendance registers are up to date and knowing where children are during school hours are extremely important aspects of safeguarding. Missing school can be an indicator of abuse and neglect, and in older children may raise concerns around child sexual exploitation. To safeguard pupils who are missing education, the school will ensure compliance with local authority policy and procedures for Children Missing Education

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will monitor unauthorised absence and follow procedures, particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions.

The school will maintain both admission and attendance registers that are accurate and up to date, including all pupils.

The school will ensure there are procedures to inform the local authority when:

- pupils fail to attend on the agreed or notified first date of attendance at the school;
- pupils fail to attend school regularly or has been absent without the school's permission for a continuous period of ten school days or more;
- pupils are added to the school role;

- a pupil's name is to be deleted from the admission register on any of the 15 grounds set out in the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 as amended, including for the following reasons:
 - The school is replaced by another school on an attendance order
 - The school attendance order is revoked by the Local Authority (LA)
 - Completion of compulsory school age
 - The permanent exclusion of a pupil
 - The death of a pupil
 - The pupil is transferred between schools
 - The pupil is withdrawn to be educated outside the school system
 - The pupil fails to return from an extended family holiday after both the school and the LA have tried to locate the pupil
 - A medical condition prevents their attendance and return to the school before ending compulsory school-age
 - The pupil is in custody for more than four months
 - The pupil has left the school
 - There are 20 school-days continuous absence without good reason
 - The death of the pupil
 - The permanent exclusion of a pupil

Deletion from the register is a shared responsibility between the school and the LA. The school must consult the Local Authority prior to deletion from roll and must make reasonable steps to find the pupil if they are not attending. When sharing off rolling information with the LA the school will follow the LA policy.

The school will ensure that all staff:

- understand what to do when children do not attend regularly;
- know the signs and triggers for travelling to conflict zones, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage and domestic servitude; and
- inform the local authority of any pupil who fails to attend school 'regularly' or does not attend school for 10 consecutive days without authorisation.

7. Photography of children in School

- 7.1** We have taken a sensible and balanced approach that is based on parental consent to take pictures that capture children's achievements, activities and promote success and wherever possible, take steps to ensure anonymity when in the use of images taken by School for these described purposes.
- 7.2** The Ursuline High School acknowledges that the majority of people who take or view photographs of children do so for entirely innocent, understandable and acceptable reasons. Sadly, some people abuse children through taking or using images. To help protect pupils, we will implement the following safeguards:

- a) seek their consent for photographs to be taken or published (for example, on our website or in newspapers or publications);
- b) seek parental consent;
- c) use only the pupil's first name with an image;
- d) ensure pupils are appropriately dressed;
- e) encourage pupils to tell us if they are worried about any photographs that are taken of them;
- f) seek parents' cooperation when taking images at school events to ensure that images of unrelated children are not taken without consent or posted to the Internet or other medium without consent of the parents of children involved;
- g) have strict rules regarding use of mobile technology while on school premises.

7.3 Guidance for Parents taking Photographs at School Productions

The Ursuline High School have a policy in place with regards to the taking, making and use of images and parents will have previously signed a consent form stating whether or not their child could be photographed.

If parents wish to take photos at a school production there is a strong possibility that other children will also be included within the picture.

At The Ursuline High School we are happy for parents and carers to take photos of events for personal use but we request that these images are not distributed or put online. Videoing is not permitted. This is to protect all members of the community.

The sharing of photographs on social media is now commonplace but we must ensure we protect and safeguard all children and staff, including those who do not want to have their images stored online.

Please be aware that parents are not permitted to take photographs for anything other than their own personal use.

Parents should be reminded that:

- a) Once posted and shared online any image can be copied and will stay online forever.
- b) Some children are at risk and **MUST NOT** have their image put online. Not all members of the community will know who they are.
- c) Some people do not want their images online for personal or religious reasons.
- d) Some children and staff may have a complex family background which means that sharing their image online can have unforeseen consequences.
- e) Therefore in order to keep all members of the community safe we must all 'Think before We Post' Online.

8. Prevention

With reference to our values and ethos, The Ursuline High School will:

- a) include regular consultation with children e.g. through safety questionnaires and participation in anti-bullying activities;
- b) ensure that all children know there is an adult in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty;
- c) include the teaching of safeguarding across the curriculum, including PSHE opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know to whom they should turn for help. In particular this will include online safety, anti-bullying work, transition support; prevention of radicalisation etc;
- d) ensure all staff members are aware of school guidance for their use of mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of mobile technologies and their associated risks.

9. Roles and Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of every member of staff, volunteer and regular visitor to our school to ensure that they carry out the requirements of this policy and, at all times, work in a way that will safeguard and promote the welfare of all of the pupils at this school. The specific roles of the Designated Safeguarding Lead; the Headteacher and Governing Body are outlined in Appendix 2.

10. The School Commitment

We follow the procedures set out by the [Merton Safeguarding Children's Board](#). In accordance with the above procedures, we carry out an annual audit of our Safeguarding provision (S175 Safeguarding Audit, which is a requirement of the Education Act 2002 & 2006). The current priorities of the MSCB are:

1. **Think Family** – to support children and adults in our most vulnerable families to reduce risk and ensure improved outcomes.
2. **Supporting Vulnerable Adolescents** – adolescence is a time of significant change for all young people.
3. **Early Help** – To develop an early help system that is responsive and effectively prevents escalation of concerns

The school will take account of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018), (the current statutory guidance issued by the Department for Education) to ensure that the policies, procedures and training in the school are effective and comply with the law at all times. In particular, the school will ensure that:

- a) *appropriate policies and procedures are in place in order for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to safeguard and promote children's welfare;*

- b) we have a Designated Safeguarding Lead (Jenny Harriott) for child protection who is a senior member of staff and a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Rachael Gilmore) who will fulfil the role when the Designated Safeguarding Lead is unavailable. All designated staff will have received and access regular and appropriate training and support for this role;
- c) we work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements within our school to identify, assess and support those children who are suffering harm or for whom there is a welfare concern, and to ensure there is a *co-ordinated offer of early help when additional needs are identified*;
- d) *all staff recognise their individual responsibilities for reporting concerns and importance of sharing information between professionals and local agencies to ensure no child is placed at risk of harm*;
- e) *all staff are provided with the most up to date training and information on a regular basis*;
- f) *children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material by ensuring appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place*;
- g) *there is a clear policy in place on the use of mobile technology in the school*;
- h) children are taught about safeguarding through teaching and learning opportunities as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum;
- i) we operate safer recruitment procedures;
- j) *there are procedures in place to handle allegations against teachers, the headteacher, volunteers and other staff*;
- k) any member of staff found not suitable to work with children is reported to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for consideration for barring, including following resignation, dismissal or in the case of a volunteer, when we cease to use their services as a result of a substantiated allegation;
- l) *policy and practice minimises the risk of peer on peer abuse*;
- m) *children's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what actions to take, whilst being clear that confidentiality cannot be agreed, and always acting in the best interests of the child*;
- n) *appointing a designated teacher to promote the educational achievement of children looked after*;
and
- o) *recognising that children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) can provide additional safeguarding challenges*.

11 Teaching of Safeguarding

We will include the teaching of safeguarding across the curriculum, including online safety, through PSHE opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know to whom they should turn for help. In particular this will include online safety, anti-bullying work, transition support; prevention of radicalisation etc;

12 Looked After Children and Previously Looked After Children

The Governing Body and school leaders will work with the Local Authority to promote the educational achievement of looked after children, and children who have been previously looked after. The designated teacher will have appropriate training and the relevant qualifications and experience. All staff will have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep these children safe.

13 The use of reasonable force

The school will follow the DfE guidance for schools on the [‘Use of reasonable force – advice for headteachers, staff and governing bodies’](#), and also the Local Authority’s policy for schools on this subject. Staff must only physically restrain a student as a last resort, with only the minimum force and only to restrain, as outlined in the school’s Physical Restraint Policy in Appendix 5.

14. Training and Induction

New staff, visitors and volunteers

- 14.1** When new staff regular visitors or volunteers join our school, they will be informed of the safeguarding arrangements in place, they will be informed of the role, names and location of our designated safeguarding staff; and they will be provided with copies of the safeguarding policy, the behavior policy, the Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct) *and our policy to manage children who go missing from education. They will be asked to read and understand Part One of the statutory guidance ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ DfE, (2018).* They will also be given copies of the record of concern form alongside information about how to complete the form and who to pass it on to.
- 14.2** Every new member of staff or volunteer in the school will be given an induction period that will include essential information relating to signs and symptoms of abuse; how to manage a disclosure from a child; how to record and how to manage issues of confidentiality. The induction will also advise staff and volunteers of their responsibility to safeguard all children at our school and the remit of the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead. *This will include ensuring they are aware of the early help process; their role in identifying emerging problems, and their responsibility to share information with relevant professionals to support early identification and assessment.* At induction, all staff will also be provided Part One of ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ (2018) and will be expected to read and to sign a declaration that they have read and understood the contents.

All staff

- 14.3** *In addition to the safeguarding induction, the school will ensure that all staff access appropriate refresher safeguarding and child protection training on a yearly basis. In addition, as themes and concerns arise nationally and locally, the school will ensure that all staff access training on these and in accordance with the [Merton Child Protection Training Pathway](#) as set out by the Merton Safeguarding Children Board (MSCB).*
- 14.4** In addition to regular training, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will provide regular safeguarding briefings and updates for staff to enable staff to keep up to date with the most recent local and national safeguarding advice and guidance on specific safeguarding issues including but not limited

to extremism and radicalisation; child sexual exploitation and Female Genital Mutilation. *These updates could be provided via email, staff meetings or e-bulletins.*

14.5 The Designated Safeguarding Lead, and their deputies will undertake regular child protection training in compliance with the statutory requirements for the role, at least on an annual basis. In Merton, DSLs are advised to be trained to the following levels:

- complete the single agency two day training for school Designated Safeguarding Leads every two years;
- complete refresher training (half a day) in the intervening years (focusing on ‘what’s new’);
- attend DSL forums on a twice termly basis. Where all DSLs in the School are unable to attend the forums, one of the DSLs will attend and ensure that all information is shared with the other DSLs;
- complete the multi-agency CC1 training (‘The Child Protection Process’) delivered by the MSCB, and, thereafter, one multi-agency training per year, perhaps focusing on the MSCB priorities.

Governors

14.6 Our governing body will also undertake appropriate training to ensure they are able to carry out their duties to safeguard all of the children at our school. Training for Governors can be accessed via Merton Governor Services.

15. School Procedures – staff responsibilities

15.1 Any staff member concerned about a child must follow the school procedures outlined in Appendix 6 and without delay, where possible inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead of their concern, no matter how small. *All school staff should be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help and to make a referral to children’s social care.* If anyone other than the designated safeguarding lead makes the referral, they must inform the designated safeguarding lead as soon as possible. All staff must understand their role in identifying emerging difficulties, sharing information with other professionals to identify and assess children in need of support. *This will involve working with parents and carers to ensure that help is available at the earliest opportunity to address risk and prevent issues escalating into crisis.*

15.2 Following the identification of a concern, next steps will include managing any support for the child internally via the school’s own pastoral processes; an early help assessment; or a referral for statutory services, for example as the child might be in need, is in need or likely to suffer harm. The DSL may take advice from the Multi-Agency safeguarding Hub (MASH)/First Response Team (020 8545 4226/4227) or other Children Social Care Team supporting schools safeguarding, such as the Vulnerable Children Team (020 8545 3343), and will generally lead on early help where this is appropriate. The Local Authority should make a decision within one working day of a referral being made about the type of response that is required and should let the referrer know the outcome. Any referral made to Children’s Social Care via the MASH/First Response Team will be discussed with the parent/s, unless to do so would place the child at further risk of harm. Where threshold for a MASH

referral is not met, the Designated Safeguarding Lead, with consent from the parent, may convene a Team Around Child/Family meeting to progress the school's early help offer to the child and family. This will be managed under a Common and Shared Assessment (CASA). This will involve engaging families to accept help and support. *In all cases where the threshold is not met, there will be constant review: if the child's welfare does not improve, then referral will be considered again.*

- 15.3 If, at any point, there is a risk of immediate serious harm to a child, a referral should be made to Children's Social Care immediately. Anybody can make a referral. If the child's situation does not appear to be improving the staff member with concerns should press for re-consideration. Concerns should always lead to help for the child at some point.
- 15.4 Governors will appoint a member to take leadership responsibility for the school's safeguarding arrangements – Jenny Harriott.

16. When to be concerned

- 16.1 All staff and volunteers should be *aware of the signs of abuse, neglect and specific safeguarding issues, and 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. Types of abuse and neglect are described in Appendix 4. Specific safeguarding issues are earlier in this document.*
- 16.2 All staff and volunteers should be concerned about a child if she presents with indicators of possible significant harm, noting in particular that a child in an abusive relationship may:
- a) appear frightened of the parent/s or other household members e.g. siblings or others outside of the home;
 - b) act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups);
 - c) display insufficient sense of 'boundaries', lack stranger awareness;
 - d) appear wary of adults and display 'frozen watchfulness'.

17. Dealing with a Disclosure

- 17.1 It takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose that they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual; their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell; they may have lost all trust in adults; or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault. If a pupil talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, **the staff member will need to let the pupil know that they must pass the information on** – staff are not allowed to keep secrets. The point at which they tell the pupil this is a matter for professional judgement. If they jump in immediately the pupil may think that they do not want to listen, if left until the very end of the conversation, the pupil may feel that they have been misled into revealing more than they would have otherwise.

17.2 During their conversations with the pupils it is best practice for staff to:

- a) allow pupils to speak freely;
- b) remain calm and not overreact – the pupil may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting their listener;
- c) give reassuring nods or words of comfort – ‘I want to help’, ‘This isn’t your fault’, ‘You are doing the right thing in talking to me’;
- d) not be afraid of silences, and allow space and time for pupil to continue, staff will recognise the barriers the pupil may have had to overcome to disclose;
- e) clarifying or repeating back to check what they have heard if needed but will not lead the discussion in any way or ask investigative or leading questions – such as “Whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the pupil’s mother thinks about it”;
- f) at an appropriate time tell the pupil that in order to help them, the member of staff must pass the information on;
- g) not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who has been abused;
- h) avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying things such as ‘I do wish you had told me about this when it started’ or ‘I can’t believe what I’m hearing’ may be the staff member’s way of being supportive but may be interpreted by the child to mean that they have done something wrong;
- i) tell the pupil what will happen next. The pupil may agree to go with you to see the Designated Safeguarding Lead. Otherwise let them know that you will be consulting them;
- j) write up their conversation as soon as possible on CPOMS;
- k) seek support if they feel distressed.

18. Working with Parents and Carers

- 18.1** The school is committed to working positively, openly and in partnership with parents and carers. The school will support parents and carers to understand our legal duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils in our school. This includes our duty to make referrals to Children’s Social Care and to assist our colleagues in other agencies with child protection enquiries.
- 18.2** When pupils join our school, their parents and carers will be informed of the safeguarding and child protection policy and signposted to the school website or upon request at the school office, receive a copy of the policy.
- 18.3** The school respects parents’ rights to privacy and confidentiality and will not share sensitive information unless we have permission to do so or it is necessary to do so in order to safeguard a child from harm.
- 18.4** In the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure by a child, School will seek to share the concern

with the parent/carer unless to do so may place the child at increased risk of harm. A lack of parental engagement or agreement on the concerns the school has about a child will not prevent the Designated Safeguarding Lead from making a referral to Children's Social Care in circumstances where it is appropriate to do so.

- 18.5** The school will only share information about pupils with adults who have parental responsibility for a pupil or where a parent with parental responsibility has given written permission which includes the full details of any other adult with whom information about a pupil can be shared.
- 18.6** In order to keep our pupils safe and provide appropriate care for them, the school requires parents to provide accurate and up to date information regarding the:
- a) full names and contact details of all adults with whom the child normally lives and the child's relationship to the adult with whom s/he lives;
 - b) full names and contact details of all persons with parental responsibility (if different from above), where reasonably possible more than one;
 - c) emergency contact details (if different from above);
 - d) full details of any other adult authorised by the parent to collect the child from school (if different from the above).
- 18.7** *The school will seek to secure effective engagement with parents/the family particularly with regard to the Prevent duty, as they are in a key position to spot signs of radicalisation.*

19. Support for those involved in a child protection issue

Child abuse is devastating for the child and can also result in distress and anxiety for staff who become involved. We will support pupils, their families, and staff by:

- a) taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously;
- b) nominating a link person (*the Designated Safeguarding Lead – Jenny Harriott*) who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact. Where a member of staff is the subject of an allegation made by a pupil, separate link people will be nominated to avoid any conflict of interest;
- c) responding sympathetically to any request from pupils or staff for time out to deal with distress or anxiety;
- d) maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need-to-know basis only with relevant individuals and agencies;
- e) maintaining and storing records securely;
- f) offering details of helplines, counselling or other avenues of external support;
- g) following the procedures laid down in our whistleblowing, complaints and disciplinary procedures;
- h) cooperating fully with relevant statutory agencies.

20. Complaints procedure

- 20.1** Our complaints procedure will be followed where a parent raises a concern about the handling of the process of dealing with safeguarding- The school's complaints policy is on the school's website. Examples include unfairly singling out a pupil, belittling a pupil or discriminating against them in some way. Complaints are managed by senior staff, the Headteacher and governors.
- 20.2** Complaints from staff are dealt with under the school's complaints and disciplinary and grievance procedures.

21. Concerns about a colleague & managing allegations involving Staff

- 21.1** The Ursuline aims is to provide a safe and supportive environment which secures the wellbeing and very best outcomes for the children at our school. We recognise however that sometimes the behaviour of adults may lead to an allegation of abuse being made. Allegations sometimes arise from a differing understanding of the same event, but when they occur they are distressing and difficult for all concerned. We also recognise that many allegations are genuine and there are some adults who deliberately seek to harm or abuse children.
- 21.2** Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a pupil are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The school's **whistleblowing code** enables staff to raise concerns or allegations in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.
- 21.3** School will take all possible steps to safeguard our children and to ensure that the adults in our school are safe to work with children. We will always ensure that the procedures outlined in the *Merton Safeguarding Children Board: Procedures for Allegations Against Persons who Work with Children* and Part Four of DfE '*Keeping Children Safe in Education*', (2018) are adhered to and will seek appropriate advice from the Designated Officer who is:

Name: **John Shelly**

Tel. No.: **020 8545 3633**

- 21.4** The Headteacher/Principal must be informed without delay when an allegation is made or information is received which indicates that an adult working in our School may be unsuitable to work with children. If an allegation is made against the Headteacher, this must be reported to the Chair of Governors. Where either the Headteacher or Chair of Governors is not contactable on that day, the information must be passed to and dealt with by either the member of staff acting as Headteacher or the Vice Chair of Governors. The Chair of Governors for the School is:

Name: **Clive Weekes**

Tel No.: **Via 020 8879 4322**

In the absence of the Chair of Governors, the Vice Chair should be contacted. The Vice Chair of Governor's in this school is:

- 21.5** The Headteacher or Chair of Governors will seek advice from the Designated Officer within one working day. No member of staff or the governing body may carry out investigations before receiving advice from the Designated Officer.
- 21.6** Any member of staff or volunteer who does not feel confident to raise their concerns with the Headteacher or Chair of Governors should contact the Designated Officer directly.
- 21.7** The School has a legal duty to refer to the Disclosure and Barring Service, anyone who has harmed; or poses a risk of harm to a child; or if there is reason to believe a member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences; has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity; or would have been removed had they not left. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person. If these circumstances arise in relation to a member of staff at our school, a referral will be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the individual in accordance with advice from the Designated Officer or Human Resources.

22. Support for Staff

Dealing with a disclosure from a child, and safeguarding issues can be distressing. Staff members should recognise their own emotions and seek support from Designated Safeguarding Lead, who will also be proactive in offering support to staff to whom distressing disclosures have been made.

23. Confidentiality and Sharing information

- 23.1** All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the pupil and staff involved but also to ensure that being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.
- 23.2** Staff should only discuss concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Headteacher or chair of governors (depending on who is the subject of the concern). That person will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a 'need-to-know' basis.

Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with Data Protection Act 2018 principles, which require that information is:

- used fairly, lawfully and transparently
- used for specified, explicit purposes
- used in a way that is adequate, relevant and limited to only what is necessary
- accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date
- kept for no longer than is necessary
- handled in a way that ensures appropriate security, including protection against unlawful or unauthorised processing, access, loss, destruction or damage

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) states that within education, some sensitive information about children is processed that is not set out in the legislation as a 'special category personal data'. This includes safeguarding data. The DfE considers it best practice that when considering security and business processes about such data, that they are also treated with the same 'high status' as the special categories set out in law.

In relation to Safeguarding, GDPR does not prevent, or limit, the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Legal and secure information sharing between schools, children's social care and other local agencies is essential for keeping children safe and ensuring they get the support they need. Information can be shared without consent if to gain consent would place a child at risk.

- 23.5** Record of concern forms and other written information will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected on CPOMS and only made available to relevant individuals.
- 23.6** Every effort will be made to prevent unauthorised access, and sensitive information should not be stored on laptop computers, which, by the nature of their portability, could be lost or stolen. If it is necessary to store child protection information on portable media, such as a CD or flash drive, these items will also be kept in locked storage. Child protection information will be stored separately from the pupil's school file and the school file will be 'tagged' to indicate that separate information is held.
- 23.7** Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Data Protection Act, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request from a pupil or parent to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the Headteacher or Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- 23.8** The Data Protection Act does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child. *Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018)* is clear that these duties should not be a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would result in a child being placed at risk of harm. *Fears about sharing information cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children.* Ideally information sharing will be done in writing so that there is an evidence trail however there may be occasions in Child Protection proceedings where this method is too slow. In cases where agencies ring the school requesting information reception staff will take a message and inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) *immediately*, the DSL will ensure they can identify who is requesting the information before sharing and then record what has been shared, when, why and with whom.

24. Referrals to Children's Social Care

- 24.1** The Designated Safeguarding Lead will make a referral to children's social care if it is believed that a pupil is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The pupil, subject to their age and understanding, the pupil and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child.
- 24.2** Staff should follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy. However, they may also share information directly with Children's Social Care or Police if:

a) the situation is an emergency and the Designated Safeguarding Lead, their deputy, and the Headteacher are all unavailable;

24.3 Staff will record any referral made on CPOMS and notify through CPOMS the Designated Safeguarding Lead so that there is oversight of referrals made.

25. Record Keeping and Monitoring

25.1 The Ursuline High School staff will make timely and accurate recording of safeguarding concerns raised about a child in the school. Our staff will be supported to understand the importance of timely, comprehensive and accurate recording in line with messages from serious case reviews on issues of recording and sharing information.

25.2 A recording of each and every episode/incident/concern/activity regarding that child, including telephone calls to other professionals, needs to be recorded on a chronology kept within the confidential file for that child on CPOMS. This will include any contact from other agencies who may wish to discuss concerns relating to a child. Actions will be agreed and roles and responsibility of each agency will be clarified and outcomes recorded. The chronology will be brief and log activity; the full recording will be on the record of concern.

25.3 Recordings of safeguarding concerns will be kept on CPOMS. Written records of concern will be made on CPOMS even where there is no immediate need to refer to Children's Social Care.

25.4 The concern file will be securely stored away from the main pupil file. The main pupil file will be marked with a **red sticker** in the top right hand corner to denote a separate file exists. -

25.5 A 'concern' file will be started in the event of a child welfare concern being submitted on CPOMS to the DSL.

25.6 Records will be kept up to date and reviewed regularly by the Safeguarding Team to evidence and support actions taken by staff in discharging the school's safeguarding arrangements. Original notes will be retained as they may be important in any criminal proceedings arising from current or historical allegations of abuse or neglect.

25.7 Staff members recording concerns about a child may not keep copies of electronic recordings made. All recordings must be sent via CPOMS to the DSL who will store them securely in the child's 'concern' file.

25.8 The concern file can be active or non-active in terms of monitoring i.e. a child is no longer LAC, subject to a child protection plan and this level of activity can be recorded on CPOMS as a start and end date. If future concerns then arise it can be re-activated and indicated as such on CPOMS and on the chronology as new information arises.

25.9 If the child moves to another school, the concern file will be securely sent or taken, as part of the admission/transition arrangements, to the DSL at the new establishment/school. There will be a

timely liaison between each school DSL for Safeguarding to ensure a smooth and safe transition for the child.

- 25.10 We will follow the Local Authority's current guidance and system for the secure transfer of school files between primary and secondary school. This ensures that child protection files are transferred to the new school as soon as possible, using a secure method and that confirmation of receipt is obtained. When receiving files, the school ensures that key staff such as the DSL and SENCO are aware as required. Where a child transfers to another education setting at any other time, the same principles are followed.
- 25.11 In addition to the child protection file, the DSL will also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

26. Safer recruitment

The school operates safer recruitment practices, checking staff who work with children; taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required; and ensuring volunteers are appropriately supervised. The school has a separate recruitment and selection policy which should be read in conjunction with this policy.

The school has at least one person on any appointment panel who has undertaken safer recruitment training, including, where appropriate, a member of the governing body.

We will in all cases for example check on;

- the identity of candidates;
- professional qualifications;
- the right to work in the UK;
- make overseas checks where relevant;
- ask for and follow up at least two references (including one from the candidate's current or most recent employer
- scrutinise applications for gaps in employment
- contact the referees to provide further clarification as appropriate.

We will have a Single Central Record which will cover all Staff, including Governors, and volunteers, frequent visitors, agency and supply, and others according to their role and responsibility. We will ensure this record is regularly updated and reviewed in line with National and Local requirements (see Appendix 1 of the Merton Safeguarding Audit). For Independent Schools, including Academies and Free Schools, this will also cover all members of the Proprietor body.

Appendix 1

Summary of Part One of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education: Information for all School and College Staff (DFE, Sept 2018)

Part one: Safeguarding information for all staff

What school and college staff should know and do

A child centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding :

1. Schools and colleges and their staff form part of the wider safeguarding system for children. This system is based on the principle of providing help for families to stay together where it is safe for the children to do so, and looking at alternatives where it is not, whilst acting in the best interests of the child at all times. This system is described in statutory guidance Working together to safeguard children.
 2. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. 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.
 3. No single professional can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances. If children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, everyone who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.
 4. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance 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.
 5. Children includes everyone under the age of 18.
- The role of school and college staff
6. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in safeguarding children. School and college staff are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help for children, preventing concerns from escalating.
 7. All school and college staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.
 8. Each school and college should have a designated safeguarding lead who will provide support to staff members to carry out their safeguarding duties and who will liaise closely with other services such as children's social care.
 9. All school and college staff should identify children that may benefit from early help. Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years. In the first instance staff should discuss early help requirements with the designated safeguarding lead. Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment.
 10. Anyone who has a concern about a child's welfare should ensure a referral is made to children's social care. In the first instance staff should generally discuss any potential referral with the designated safeguarding lead, who in most instances (see para 18-23 for more information) would make any referral. Staff may be required to support social workers and other agencies following any referral.
 11. Teachers, including headteachers, should safeguard children's wellbeing and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of their professional duties.

What school and college staff need to know

- All staff members should be aware of systems within their school or college which support safeguarding and child protection. These systems should be explained to them as part of staff induction and revisited regularly, at appropriate intervals (at least annually), via training. This should include: the school's or college's overarching safeguarding policy; the child protection policy; the staff behaviour policy (sometimes called a code of conduct); and information on the role of the designated safeguarding lead.
- All staff should be aware of the early help process, and understand their role in identifying emerging problems, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment and, in some

cases, acting as the lead professional in undertaking an early help assessment. They 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, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.

- Detailed information on early help can be found in Chapter 1 of Working together to safeguard children. The Teachers' Standards apply to: trainees working towards QTS; all teachers completing their statutory induction period (newly qualified teachers [NQTs]); and teachers in maintained schools, including maintained special schools, who are subject to the Education (School Teachers' Appraisal) (England) Regulations 2012. Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need in their area for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. Local authorities undertake assessments of the needs of individual children to determine which services to provide and what action to take. This can include: Section 17- A child in need is defined under section 17(10) of the Children Act 1989 as a child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health or development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. Section 47- If the local authority have reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm they have a duty to make enquires under section 47 to enable them to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare. This duty also applies if a child is subject to an emergency protection order (under section 44 of the Children Act 1989) or in police protective custody under section 46 of the Children Act 1989. Detailed information on statutory assessments can be found in Part 1 of Working together to safeguard children.

What school and college staff should look out for:

- All school and college staff members should be aware of the signs of abuse, neglect and specific safeguarding issues so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection. Types of abuse and neglect, and specific safeguarding issues, are described in paragraphs 30-58 of this guidance.
- Departmental advice: What to do if you are worried a child is being abused- Advice for practitioners, provides more information on understanding and identifying abuse and neglect. Examples of potential signs of abuse and neglect are highlighted throughout the advice and will be particularly helpful for school and college staff. The NSPCC website also provides useful additional information.
- Staff members working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the best interests of the child.
- Knowing what to look for is vital to the early identification of abuse, neglect and specific safeguarding issues. If staff members are unsure they should always speak to the designated safeguarding lead. In exceptional circumstances, such as in emergency or a genuine concern that appropriate action has not been taken, staff members should speak directly to children's social care.
- What school and college staff should do if they have concerns about a child
- If staff members have any concerns (as opposed to a child being in immediate danger - see para 23) about a child they should raise these with the school or college designated safeguarding lead. The designated safeguarding lead should usually help decide whether a referral to children's social care, early help or other support is appropriate.
- If a referral to children's social care is appropriate in most instances the designated safeguarding lead should make it. However, anyone can make a referral and if for any reason a staff member thinks a referral is appropriate and one hasn't been made they can and should consider making a referral themselves.
- If after a referral the child's situation does not appear to be improving the designated safeguarding lead (or the person that made the referral) should press for re-consideration to ensure their concerns have been addressed, and most importantly the child's situation improves.
- If early help is appropriate the designated safeguarding lead should support the teacher in liaising with other agencies and setting up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate.
- If early help and or other support is appropriate the case should be kept under constant review and

- consideration given to a referral to children's social care if the child's situation doesn't appear to be improving.
- If, a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately. Anybody can make a referral.
 - It is important for children to receive the right help at the right time to address risks and prevent issues escalating. Research and Serious Case Reviews have repeatedly shown the dangers of failing to take effective action. Poor practice includes: failing to act on and refer the early signs of abuse and neglect, poor record keeping, failing to listen to the views of the child, failing to re-assess concerns when situations do not improve, sharing information too slowly and a lack of challenge to those who appear not to be taking action.⁶
 - See page 10 for a flow chart setting out the process for staff when they have concerns about a child.
 - What school and college staff should do if they have concerns about another staff member ²⁶. If staff members have concerns about another staff member then this should be referred to the headteacher or principal. Where there are concerns about the headteacher or principal this should be referred to the chair of governors, chair of the management committee or proprietor of an independent school as appropriate. In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the headteacher and/or where the headteacher is also the sole proprietor of an independent school, allegations should be reported directly to the designated officer(s) at the local authority. Staff may consider discussing any concerns with the designated safeguarding lead and if appropriate make any referral via them. Full details can be found in Part 4 of this guidance.
 - What school or college staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices within the school or college All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school or college's safeguarding regime and that such concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.
 - Appropriate whistleblowing procedures, which are suitably reflected in staff training and staff behaviour policies, should be in place for such concerns to be raised with the school or college's senior leadership team.
 - Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their employer or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them.⁷

Advice on whistleblowing

Actions when there are concerns about a child

(1) In cases which also involve an allegation of abuse against a staff member, see Part four of this guidance. (2) Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life. Where a child would benefit from coordinated early help an early help inter-agency assessment should be arranged. Chapter one of Working together to safeguard children provides detailed guidance on the early help process. (3) Under the Children Act 1989, local authorities are required to provide services for children in need for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting their welfare. This can include section 17 assessments of children in need and section 47 assessment of children at risk of significant harm- full details in Chapter one of Working together to safeguard children. (4) This could include applying for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO).

Types of abuse and neglect

- All school and college staff should be aware 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.
- Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.
- 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.
- 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.
- Specific safeguarding issues 36. Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues. For example information for schools and colleges can be found on the TES website and the NSPCC website.

Schools and colleges can also access broad government guidance on the issues listed below via the GOV.UK website:

- child missing from education – and see page 13
- child missing from home or care • child sexual exploitation (CSE) – and see page 14
- bullying including cyberbullying
- domestic violence
- drugs
- fabricated or induced illness
- faith abuse
- female genital mutilation (FGM) – and see page 15
- forced marriage
- gangs and youth violence
- gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- mental health
- private fostering
- preventing radicalisation – and see page 16
- sexting
- teenage relationship abuse
- trafficking

Appendix 2

Roles and Responsibilities

Designated Safeguarding Lead Role

We have a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) who has received appropriate training and support for this role. This DSL is a senior member of the school leadership team. We also have a Deputy DSL who will provide additional support to ensure the responsibilities for child protection and safeguarding children are fully embedded within the school ethos and that specific duties are discharged. Our DSL will ensure there is a structured procedure within the school, which will be followed by all of the members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse.

Responsibilities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Referrals, Tracking and Monitoring

The DSL will:

- Refer cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children's social care;
- Support staff who make referrals to local authority children's social care;
- Refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern;
- Support staff who make referrals to the Channel programme;
- Refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child to the Disclosure and Barring Service;
- Refer cases where a crime may have been committed to the Police;
- Liaise with the 'case manager' and designated officer(s) at the local authority for child protection concerns (all cases which concern a staff member);
- Liaise with the headteacher/principal (where the DSL role is not carried out by the headteacher) to inform him/her of any issues especially ongoing enquiries under section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations. The DSL will ensure there is always cover for this role.
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies;
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for all staff;
- Maintain an overview of all children about whom there are concerns i.e subject to a child protection plan, Child in Need plan, a Looked After Child, or a child about whom there is a concerns file.
- Ensure when children leave the school, that their safeguarding/child protection file is discussed with the DSL at the new school, as soon as possible and that it is transferred separately to the main pupil file. This file will document all concerns as well as child protection and safeguarding concerns.
- Cooperate with any requests for information from the local authority, such as Child Protection training returns and self-evaluative forms for safeguarding and child protection, in compliance

with Section 11, Children Act 2004

Training

The Designated Safeguarding Lead and their deputy will undergo training (at least bi-annually) to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out the role. In addition, their knowledge and skills will be refreshed at regular intervals, as appropriate to allow them to understand and keep up with any developments relevant to their role so they:

- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention within Merton.
- Have a working knowledge of how the Merton Safeguarding Children Board operates, the-how Merton conducts of a child protection review conference, and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so.
- Ensure each member of staff has access to, and understands this policy and its associated procedures, especially new or part-time staff Are alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers.
- Ensure all staff receive induction training covering child protection and are able to recognise and report any concerns immediately they arise.
- Are able to keep detailed, accurate and secure written records of referrals/concerns.
- Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses.
- Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them.

The DSL and their deputy will undertake Prevent awareness training.

Raising Awareness

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure the school's safeguarding and child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately:

- Ensure the school's safeguarding and child protection policy is reviewed annually (as a minimum), and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies or proprietors regarding this.
- Ensure the safeguarding and child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school in this.
- Link with the MSCB to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Where children leave the school ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible. This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Headteacher

The headteacher of the school will ensure that:

- The policies and procedures adopted by the governing body are fully implemented, and followed by all staff.
- Sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable the Designated Safeguarding Lead and other staff to discharge their responsibilities, including taking part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings, and contributing to the assessment of children.
- All staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice with regard to children, and that such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with agreed whistle-blowing policies.

- The Headteacher will ensure all staff have access to and read:-
 - The safeguarding policy;
 - the staff behaviour/conduct policy,
 - DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education guidance March 2018, Part one, as a minimum.

Roles and Responsibilities of our Governing Body

The governing body is collectively responsible for ensuring that safeguarding arrangements are fully embedded within the school's ethos and reflected in the school's day to day safeguarding practices by:

- Ensuring that the school has effective policies and procedures in place in accordance with this policy, and monitor the school's compliance with them.
- Ensuring there is an individual member of the governing body to:
 - champion safeguarding and child protection issues within the school;
 - provide support and challenge to the DSL and Headteacher/;
 - provide information and reports to the governing body;
 - have an overview of the Safeguarding and Child Protection and all related policies, ensuring this is updated annually and in line with latest statutory and local authority guidance;
 - ensure that all staff undertake appropriate child protection training that is updated regularly;
 - audit safeguarding measures annually alongside the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the Headteacher and report back to the full governing body.

It will not be appropriate for that person to take the lead in dealing with allegations of abuse made against the Headteacher. That is more properly the role of the chair of governors or, in the absence of a chair, the vice chair.

- Ensuring that the governing body is collectively responsible for the school's safeguarding arrangements. All members of the governing body will undertake training about child protection to ensure they have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities.
- Ensuring the head teacher and all other staff who work with children, undertake training which is kept up-to-date by refresher training at two yearly intervals.
- Ensuring the temporary staff and volunteers who work with children are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities.
- Exercising their disciplinary functions in respect of allegations against a member of staff or as a consequence of dealing with a complaint.

Other Staff's Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of all other members of staff to:

- be aware of the contents of this policy, the staff behaviour policy/staff code of conduct, and other relevant policies
- read and understand Part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018)
- ensure that all safeguarding concerns, both minor and serious, are reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) as soon as reasonably possible. The DSL may have other information regarding a child, young person or their family of which other staff may not be aware. Minor

concerns may take on greater significance within the wider context of knowledge of a child or family that the DSL may have.

Any member of staff can refer a child concern.

Appendix 3

Identifying Concerns

All members of staff, volunteers and governors will know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse, or where others raise concerns about them and will be familiar with procedures to be followed.

If a student chooses to tell a member of staff about alleged abuse, there are a number of actions that staff will undertake to support the child:

- The key facts will be established in language that the student understands and the student's words will be used in clarifying/expanding what has been said.
- No promises will be made to the student eg to keep secrets.
- Staff will stay calm and be available to listen.
- Staff will actively listen with the utmost care to what the student is saying.
- Question normally without pressurising and only using open questions.
 - Leading questions should be avoided as much as possible.
 - Questioning should not be extensive.
- Staff will not put words in the student's mouth but note the main points carefully.
- A full written record will be made by the staff on CPOMS and dated, including the time the conversation with the child took place, outline what was said, comment on the student's body language, etc.
- It is not appropriate for staff to make students write statements about abuse that may have happened to them.
- Staff will reassure the student and let them know that they were right to inform them and inform the child that this information will now have to be passed on.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead will be immediately informed, unless the disclosure has been made to them.

Appendix 4

Indicators of Abuse

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Physical abuse 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.

Indicators in the Child	Indicators in the Parent	Indicators in Family/Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises – shape, grouping, site, repeat or multiple • Bite marks – site and size • Burns and Scalds – shape, definition, size, depth, scars • Fractures- delay in seeking medical attention, old fractures, • Injuries not typical of accidental injury • Fabricated or induced illness • Improbable or conflicting explanations for injuries • Repeated or multiple in injuries • Admission of punishment which appears excessive • Fear of parents being contacted and fear of returning home • Withdrawal from physical contact • Aggression towards others • Frequently absent from school <p>Emotional/behavioural presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal to discuss injuries • Admission of punishment which appears excessive • Fear of parents being contacted and fear of returning home • Withdrawal from physical contact • Arms and legs kept covered in hot weather • Fear of medical help • Aggression towards others • Frequently absent from school • An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury • Several different explanations provided for an injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent with injuries that may suggest domestic violence • Not seeking medical help/unexplained delay in seeking treatment • Evasive or aggressive towards child or others • Refusal or reluctance to discuss injuries or mention previous injuries • Delay in seeking treatment • Given explanation inconsistent with injury • Over chastisement of child / aggressive towards child or others • Absent without good reason when their child is presented for treatment • Disinterested or undisturbed by accident or injury • Unauthorised attempts to administer medication • Tries to draw the child into their own illness. • Past history of childhood abuse, self harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault • May appear unusually concerned about the results of investigations which may indicate physical illness in the child • Wider parenting difficulties may (or may not) be associated with this form of abuse. • Parent/carer has convictions for violent crimes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalised or isolated by the community • History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence • History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of • the family • Past history of childhood abuse, self harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement.

Notes on Physical Abuse

Bruising

It is often possible to differentiate between accidental and inflicted bruises. The following must be considered as non accidental unless there is evidence or an adequate explanation provided:

- Bruising in or around the mouth
- Two simultaneous bruised eyes, without bruising to the forehead, (rarely accidental, though a single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive)
- Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally, for example the back, mouth, cheek, ear, stomach, chest, under the arm, neck, genital and rectal areas
- Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times
- The outline of an object used e.g. belt marks, hand prints or a hair brush
- Linear bruising at any site, particularly on the buttocks, back or face
- Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobe/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting
- Bruising around the face
- Grasp marks to the upper arms, forearms or leg
- Petechae haemorrhages (pinpoint blood spots under the skin.) Commonly associated with slapping, smothering/suffocation, strangling and squeezing

Fractures

Fractures may cause pain, swelling and discolouration over a bone or joint. It is unlikely that a child will have had a fracture without the carers being aware of the child's distress.

If the child is not using a limb, has pain on movement and/or swelling of the limb, there may be a fracture.

There are grounds for concern if:

- The history provided is vague, non-existent or inconsistent
- There are associated old fractures
- Medical attention is sought after a period of delay when the fracture has caused symptoms such as swelling, pain or loss of movement

Rib fractures are only caused in major trauma such as in a road traffic accident, a severe shaking injury or a direct injury such as a kick.

Skull fractures are uncommon in ordinary falls, i.e. from three feet or less. The injury is usually witnessed, the child will cry and if there is a fracture, there is likely to be swelling on the skull developing over 2 to 3 hours. All fractures of the skull should be taken seriously.

Mouth Injuries

Tears to the frenulum (tissue attaching upper lip to gum) often indicates force feeding of a baby or a child with a disability. There is often finger bruising to the cheeks and around the mouth. Rarely, there may also be grazing on the palate.

Poisoning

Ingestion of tablets or domestic poisoning in children under 5 is usually due to the carelessness of a parent or carer, but it

may be self harm even in young children.

Fabricated or Induced Illness

Professionals may be concerned at the possibility of a child suffering significant harm as a result of having illness fabricated or induced by their carer. Possible concerns are:

- Discrepancies between reported and observed medical conditions, such as the incidence of fits
- Attendance at various hospitals, in different geographical areas

- Development of feeding / eating disorders, as a result of unpleasant feeding interactions
- The child developing abnormal attitudes to their own health
- Non organic failure to thrive - a child does not put on weight and grow and there is no underlying medical cause
- Speech, language or motor developmental delays
- Dislike of close physical contact
- Attachment disorders
- Low self esteem
- Poor quality or no relationships with peers because social interactions are restricted
- Poor attendance at school and under-achievement

Bite Marks

Bite marks can leave clear impressions of the teeth when seen shortly after the injury has been inflicted. The shape then becomes a more defused ring bruise or oval or crescent shaped. Those over 3cm in diameter are more likely to have been caused by an adult or older child.

A medical/dental opinion, preferably within the first 24 hours, should be sought where there is any doubt over the origin of the bite.

Burns and Scalds

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds. Scalds are the most common intentional burn injury recorded. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious e.g. circular burns from cigarettes, linear burns from hot metal rods or electrical fire elements, burns of uniform depth over a large area, scalds that have a line indicating immersion or poured liquid.

Old scars indicating previous burns/scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation. Scalds to the buttocks of a child, particularly in the absence of burns to the feet, are indicative of dipping into a hot liquid or bath. The following points are also worth remembering:

- A responsible adult checks the temperature of the bath before the child gets in.
- A child is unlikely to sit down voluntarily in a hot bath and cannot accidentally scald its bottom without also scalding his or her feet.
- A child getting into too hot water of his or her own accord will struggle to get but and there will be splash marks

Scars

A large number of scars or scars of different sizes or ages, or on different parts of the body, or unusually shaped, may suggest abuse.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children 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 the 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, though it may occur alone.

Indicators in the Child	Indicators in the Parent	Indicators in Family/Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developmental delay • Abnormal attachment e.g. anxious, indiscriminate or no attachment • Aggressive behaviour towards others • Child scapegoated within the family • Frozen watchfulness, particularly in pre-school children • Low self esteem and lack of confidence • Withdrawn or seen as a 'loner' - difficulty relating to others • Over-reaction to mistakes • Inappropriate emotional responses to painful situations • Neurotic behaviour (e.g. rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking) • Self harm • Fear of parents being contacted • Extremes of passivity or aggression • Drug/solvent abuse • Chronic running away • Compulsive stealing • Low self-esteem • 'don't care' attitude • Social isolation – does not join in and has few friends • Depression, withdrawal • Behavioural problems e.g. aggression, attention seeking, hyperactivity, poor attention • Low self esteem, lack of confidence, fearful, distressed, anxious • Poor peer relationships including withdrawn or isolated behavior. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse • Mental health; drug or alcohol difficulties • Abnormal attachment to child e.g. overly anxious or disinterest in the child • Scapegoats one child in the family • Cold or unresponsive to the child's needs • Imposes inappropriate expectations on the child e.g. prevents the child's developmental exploration or learning, or normal social interaction through overprotection. • Overly critical of the child • Never allowing anyone else to undertake the child's care • History of abuse or mental health problems • Wider parenting difficulties may (or may not) be associated with this form of abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of support from family or social network. • Marginalised or isolated by the community. • History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence. • History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family • Past history of childhood abuse, self harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement.

NEGLECT

Neglect is 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.*

Indicators in the Child	Indicators in the Parent	Indicators in Family/Environmental
<p>Physical presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to thrive/ underweight or small stature • Frequent hunger • Dirty, unkempt condition • clothing in a poor state of repair or inadequate • Swollen limbs with sores that are slow to heal, usually associated with cold injury • Abnormal voracious appetite • Dry, sparse hair • Recurrent / untreated infections or skin conditions e.g. severe nappy rash, eczema or persistent head lice • Untreated medical problems • Frequent accidents or injuries <p>Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General delay, especially speech and language delay • Inadequate social skills and poor socialization <p>Emotional/behavioural presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment disorders • Absence of normal social responsiveness • Indiscriminate behaviour in relationships with adults • Emotionally needy • Compulsive stealing • Constant tiredness • Frequently absent or late at school • Poor self esteem • Destructive tendencies • Thrives away from home • Disturbed peer relationships • Self harming behavior 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dirty, unkempt presentation • Inadequately clothed • Inadequate social skills and poor socialisation • Abnormal attachment to the child .e.g. anxious • Low self esteem and lack of confidence • Failure to meet the basic essential needs e.g. adequate food, clothes, warmth, hygiene • Failure to meet the child's health and medical needs e.g. poor dental health; failure to attend or keep appointments with health visitor, GP or hospital; lack of GP registration; failure to seek or comply with appropriate medical treatment; failure to address parental substance misuse during pregnancy • Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent • Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods • Wider parenting difficulties, may (or may not) be associated with this form of abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of neglect in the family • Family marginalised or isolated by the community. • Family has history of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence. • History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family • Family has a past history of childhood abuse, self harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement. • Dangerous or hazardous home environment including failure to use home safety equipment; risk from animals • Poor state of home environment e.g. unhygienic facilities, lack of appropriate sleeping arrangements, inadequate ventilation (including passive smoking) and lack of adequate heating • Lack of opportunities for child to play and learn

SEXUAL ABUSE

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.

Indicators in the Child	Indicators in the Parent	Indicators in Family/Environmental
<p>Physical presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain, bleeding, bruising or itching in genital and /or anal area • Recurrent pain on passing urine or faeces / Blood on underclothes • Sexually transmitted infections • Pregnancy in a younger girl where there is secrecy about identity of the father • Physical symptoms such as injuries/bruises to the genital or anal area, buttocks, abdomen and thighs • presence of semen on vagina, anus, external genitalia or clothing <p>Emotional/behavioural presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes a disclosure. • Exhibits sexual knowledge or behaviour inappropriate to age/stage of development, or that is unusually explicit • Inexplicable changes in behaviour, such as becoming aggressive or withdrawn • Self-harm - eating disorders, self mutilation and suicide attempts • Poor self-image, self-harm, self-hatred • Reluctant to undress for PE • Running away from home • Poor attention / concentration • Sudden changes in school work habits, becomes truant • Withdrawal, isolation or excessive worrying or depression • Inappropriate sexualised conduct • Sexually exploited or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners • Wetting or other regressive behaviours e.g. thumb sucking • Draws sexually explicit pictures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments made by the parent/carer about the child. • Lack of sexual boundaries • Wider parenting difficulties or vulnerabilities • Grooming behaviour • Parent is a sex offender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marginalised or isolated by the community. • History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence. • History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family • Past history of childhood abuse, self harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement. • Family member is a sex offender.

Appendix 5

Physical Restraint Policy

Guidance to Staff when they need to be alone with pupils

The work of staff, teaching and non-teaching, means that at times they will be alone with individual students. It is only wise to be aware of how easy it is for words and actions in such situations to be misunderstood.

The following are intended to prevent such misunderstandings and have been prepared with reference to Merton guidelines.

Interviewing a student on her own

- if the door does not have a glass panel, have the door ajar or have another adult present or conduct the interview in a room frequented by others or if none of the above are possible, tell another adult the interview is taking place.
- on no account be in a locked room with a student

Giving an individual student a verbal reprimand

- do so in a classroom or room with the door ajar or have another adult present

Physically restraining a student

- be clear you are only doing it as a last resort
- use only the minimum force necessary and any action must only be restrain and no more (if more is used, a member of staff may lay themselves open to an accusation of assault).
- write a report on the incident for the Head teacher

Physical punishment

- all forms of physical punishment are strictly forbidden
- there should be no physical response to misbehaviour unless it is by way of restraint.

Staff Guidance on Physical contact

This can be perceived threatening to some students and, if repeated, is likely to be misconstrued by the student, by observers and by parents/carers. Avoid such contact.

Physical contact may be appropriate to comfort a distressed student. In which case, be clear that your action is a response to the student's needs and no more and would be understood as appropriate by an observer.

Medical treatment

- the door must be open unless an adult chaperone is present except in an emergency, requiring immediate action, if a student is required to remove clothing from, or provide access to, any part of the body normally considered private, then an adult chaperone must be present.
- If an adult needs to be in a room with a sick student, the door of the room needs to be kept ajar
- except in an emergency students must always be treated by female members of staff.

Private talks

- ensure that your questions cannot be construed as unjustified intrusion
- be careful not to ask leading questions if the student shows signs of revealing details of child abuse or evidence of a criminal offence
- do not promise confidentiality as in some situations relating to child protection the member of staff has a duty to pass on the information to the child protection officer and/or the Head teacher.

Avoidable behaviour

- staff must not make unnecessary comments which may be construed as having sexual connotations.
- if a member of staff feels their actions have been or may be misconstrued, they should discuss the matter urgently with the Head teacher. If it is agreed to write up the incident, have the report checked by a union or professional association. It is particularly important to discuss these matters when a member of staff has been obliged to restrain a pupil physically.

Physical Intervention

- In the rare circumstances that it becomes appropriate to use physical intervention, it will be used as an act of care and not punishment and staff will follow the guidelines outlined below. Staff are required while taking any of the action detailed in this policy to ensure that the pupil understands that this is a last resort and the security of the student herself is continually maintained.

Circumstances when physical intervention might be appropriate

- Where action is necessary in self-defence or because there is an imminent risk of injury to persons or of significant damage to property
- Where a student attacks another pupil or a member of staff
- Where a student absconds from class or tries to leave the school, in circumstances where that student could be at risk if not kept in the classroom or school.

A member of staff will sometimes need to rely on their professional judgement about whether or not to physically intervene by placing her/himself in a hazardous situation or standing back and thereby allowing a student or colleague to face a potential hazard. Staff must balance the level and duration of their intervention against the seriousness and likely consequences of the incident.

What staff will do before and during any physical intervention

Before physically intervening, staff will:

- Remain calm and attempt to engender calm
- Tell the student to stop and explain to them what will happen if they do not
- Use a range of non-physical interventions aimed at calming or defusing situations in order to prevent further escalation. These might include:
 - Continuing to speak and listen to the student
 - Employing an appropriate level of eye contact during any dialogue
 - Diverting, distracting, cajoling or humouring, where appropriate
 - Reasoning with and offering appropriate choices to the student.
 - Sometimes a teacher should not intervene in an incident without help. For example, when dealing with physically large students or with groups of students, or if the teacher believes he or she may be at risk of injury, the teacher should remove other pupils who may be at risk and summon assistance from a colleague or colleagues, preferably SLT, or where necessary telephone the Police. The teacher should inform the

student(s) that he or she has sent for help. Until assistance arrives the teacher should continue to attempt to defuse the situation orally and try to prevent the incident from escalating.

Whilst physically intervening, staff will

- Use the minimum amount of force required to achieve the desired outcome
- Tell the student that physical restraint will stop as soon as it ceases to be necessary
- Continue to use a range of non-physical interventions aimed at calming or defusing situations in order to prevent further escalation, as above.

Ways in which staff may use reasonable force

Whilst there is no legal definition of reasonable force, DfES Circular 10/98 advises that the degree of force employed must be in proportion to the circumstances of the incident and the seriousness of the behaviour or the consequences it is intended to prevent.

A potentially dangerous situation may involve staff in:

- Physically interposing between students
- Blocking a student's path
- Holding
- Pushing
- Pulling
- Leading a student by the hand or arm
- Shepherding a student away by placing a hand in the centre of the back

Staff are not permitted to act in a way that might cause injury, for example by

- Holding a student around the neck, or by the collar, or in any other way that might restrict the student's ability to breathe
- Slapping, punching or kicking a student
- Twisting or forcing limbs against a joint
- Tripping up a student
- Holding or pulling pupil by the hair or ear
- Holding a student face down on the ground.

Staff who are permitted to use reasonable force to control or restrain pupils

- Section 550A of the Education Act 1996 permits adults who have lawful charge or control of pupils to use reasonable force to control or restrain them. These include:
 - Teachers or any other named person authorised by the Head teacher e.g:
Teaching assistants
- (The Head teacher should identify clearly the staff authorised to use physical intervention, bearing in mind that any member of staff is entitled to intervene in an emergency)

Training

- Our school will ensure that a copy of this policy will be given to all permanent and long-term supply staff and fully explained to them.
- Our school aims to identify, address and review the training needs of school staff, with a view to developing a shared awareness of how and when to intervene and how to prevent, defuse and/or resolve disputes, including the appropriate use of referral to anger management and conflict resolution skills

Planning for the needs of individual students

- Our school aims to identify, in consultation with parents/carers, any student s whose behaviour is considered potentially to require a physical or restraining intervention taking into account any individual medical, social, behavioural, learning or cultural factors and any Individual Education Plans, Pastoral Support Programmes or Personal Education Plans which support the student.

Other physical contact with students

- Our school believes that some use of appropriate, positive physical contact with students can contribute to its development as a safe and friendly school. Some physical contact may be necessary or unavoidable when staff are working with:
 - Students with special educational needs who may need physical prompts or help
 - Students requiring first aid
 - Students receiving coaching in sport or as part of another curriculum activity
 - Students in distress.

Record-keeping

- Our school keeps a record of all incidents where physical restraint has been necessary . The Head teacher or nominated senior member of staff will be informed at the earliest possible time after an incident; the written record will be completed within one working day and discussed with the nominated person who will also decide how and when to report the incident to the student's parent/carer.
- The teacher/adult involved may seek guidance from a senior colleague and/or their Trade Union representative before filling in their report.
- The Head teacher or Senior Manager will collect a written account from any pupils or staff who were present
- .Complaints following a dispute about the use of force by an adult should, in the first instance, be referred to the Head teacher or the school's nominated person This will generally result in an investigation, which will take account of the written or verbal reports which have been collected. Where disputes cannot be resolved informally within school, complaints should be pursued in accordance with the school's complaints procedures.

Appendix 6

Dealing with concerns or disclosures regarding a child or young person

1. If you are concerned a pupil has been subjected to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) you must report this directly and immediately to the police. Also inform your DSL.

You have a concern about a child / young person's wellbeing, based on:

- a) Something the child / young person / parent has told you
- b) Something you have noticed about the child's behaviour, health, or appearance
- c) Something another professional said or did

Even if you think your concern is minor, the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) may have more information that, together with what you know, represents a more serious worry about a child. - **It is never your decision alone how to respond to concerns – but it is always your responsibility to share concerns, no matter how small.**

2. **Decide whether you need to find out more** by asking the child / young person, or their parent to clarify your concerns, being careful to use open questions: beginning with words like: how, why, where, when, who?
3. **Let the child / young person / parent know what you plan to do next** if you have heard a disclosure of abuse or you are talking with them about your concerns. Do not promise to keep what s/he tells you secret. You may say for example, *“I am worried about your bruise and I need to tell Miss Jones so that she can help us think about how to keep you safe”*
4. **Inform the DSL immediately via CPOMS.** If the DSL is not available, inform their Deputy. If neither is available, speak to the Headteacher or other member of the Senior Leadership Team. **If there is no other member of staff available, you must make the referral yourself. Anyone can make a referral, but where you make a referral without reference to the Designated Safeguarding Lead first, they must be informed as soon as possible.**
5. **Make a written record** as soon as possible after the event on CPOMS, noting:
 - a) Name of child
 - b) Date, time and place
 - c) Who else was present
 - d) What was said / What happened / What you noticed speech, behaviour, mood, drawings, games or appearance
 - e) If child or parent spoke, record their words rather than your interpretation

f) Analysis of what you observed and why it is a cause for concern

6. **The DSL may take advice** from the Multi-Agency safeguarding Hub (MASH)/First Response Team (020 8545 4226/4227) or other Children Social Care Team supporting schools safeguarding, such as the Vulnerable Children Team (020 8545 3343).
7. **The DSL makes the referral** to the MASH service. The referral will note all previous intervention by the school with the child, any relevant history relating to the child, their siblings or the family. It is not the role of the DSL or other staff in school to investigate or attempt to resolve a safeguarding/child protection concern.
8. **The DSL shares information** with other relevant professionals, recording reasons for sharing information and ensuring that they are aware of what action the other professionals will take as a result of information shared
9. **The DSL informs parent that they have made a CP** referral, if the parent does not already know, and if there is no reason not to let them know. There are a number of scenarios where the MASH/First Response Team may suggest a delay in informing the parent where informing the parent might put the child at further risk or in order to prevent the child being harmed or intimidated (and retracting their disclosure). Such scenarios may be in cases of suspected sexual abuse or cases of suspected Fabricated or Induced Illness by proxy.
10. **The DSL remains in close communication** with other professionals around the child / young person and with the family, in order to share any updates about the child / young person
11. **If a child protection investigation is pursued**, the DSL and other key school staff will:
 - a) Work closely and collaboratively with all professionals involved in the investigation, to keep the child / young person safe
 - b) Attend a child protection conference when invited and provide updated information about the child
 - c) Attend any subsequent child protection review conferences.
 - d) Attend core group meetings and take an active role in the implementation of the protection plan.

Appendix 7

Confidentiality

We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential; however, a member of staff must never guarantee confidentiality to a pupil.

Where there is a child protection concern it will be passed immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and/or to Children's Social Care.

The head teacher or Designated Senior Person will disclose personal information about a pupil to other members of staff, including the level of involvement of other agencies, only on a 'need to know' basis.

All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children.

Appendix 8

Records and Monitoring

Any concerns about a child will be recorded on CPOMS within 24 hours. All records will provide a factual and evidence based account and there will be accurate recording of any actions. Records will be signed, dated and, where appropriate, witnessed.

At no time should an individual teacher/member of staff or school be asked to or consider taking photographic evidence of any injuries or marks to a child's person, this type of behaviour could lead to the staff member being taken into managing allegations against staff procedures. The body map on CPOMS should be used in accordance with recording guidance. Any concerns should be reported and recorded without delay to the appropriate safeguarding services, e.g MASH or the child's social worker if already an open case to social care.

Staff, particularly pastoral staff, will record any minor concerns on a pastoral log and will take responsibility for alerting the designated person should the number of concerns rise or, in their professional judgement, become significant.

At the point at which a concern file (see below) is commenced then the chronology can be transferred to CPOMS.

Safeguarding, child protection and welfare concerns will be recorded and kept in a separate secure electronic file on CPOMS (formerly a paper safeguarding file), which will be securely stored and away from the main pupil file. The main pupil file should have a **red sticker** in the top right hand corner to denote a separate file exists (or a similar and consistent coding).

Files will be available for external scrutiny for example by a regulatory agency or because of a serious case review or audit.

Why recording is important

Our staff will be encouraged to understand why it is important that recording is comprehensive and accurate and what the messages are from serious case reviews are in terms of recording and sharing information.

The concerns file

The establishment of a 'concern' file, which is separate from the child's main school file, is an important principle in terms of storing and collating information about children which relates to either a child protection or safeguarding concern or an accumulation of concerns about a child's welfare which are outside of the usual range of concerns which relate to ordinary life events. It needs to be borne in mind that what constitutes a 'concern' for one child may not be a 'concern' for another and the particular child's circumstances and needs will differ ie a child subject to a child protection plan, looked after child, Child in Need may be looked at differently to a child recently bereaved, parental health issues etc. Professional judgement will therefore be an important factor when making this decision and will need clear links between pastoral staff and designated safeguarding leads in school (named designated person).

A 'concern' or 'confidential' file should be commenced in the event of:

- A referral to MASH/Children's Social Care.
- A number of minor concerns on the child's main school file.
- Any child open to social care.

It is suggested that within a child's CPOMS file there is:

- A chronology.
- A record of concern in more detail and body map, where appropriate.
- A record of concerns and issues shared by others.
- Impact of actions taken

The school will keep written records of concern about children even where there is no need to refer the matter to MASH/Children's Social Care (or similar) immediately but these records will be kept within the separate concerns file.

Records will be kept up to date and reviewed regularly by the Safeguarding Team to evidence and support actions taken by staff in discharging their safeguarding arrangements. Original notes will be retained (but clearly identified as such) as this is a contemporaneous account; they may be important in any criminal proceedings arising from current or historical allegations of abuse or neglect.

The concern file can be active or non-active in terms of monitoring ie a child is no longer LAC, subject to a child protection plan or CASA and this level of activity can be recorded on the front sheet as a start and end date. If future concerns then arise it can be re-activated and indicated as such on the front sheet and on the chronology as new information arises.

If the child moves to another school, the concern file will be sent or taken, as part of the admission/transition arrangements, to the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the new establishment/school. There will be a timely liaison between each school Designated Safeguarding Lead to ensure a smooth and safe transition for the child.

Recording Practice

Timely and accurate recording will take place when there are any issues regarding a child.

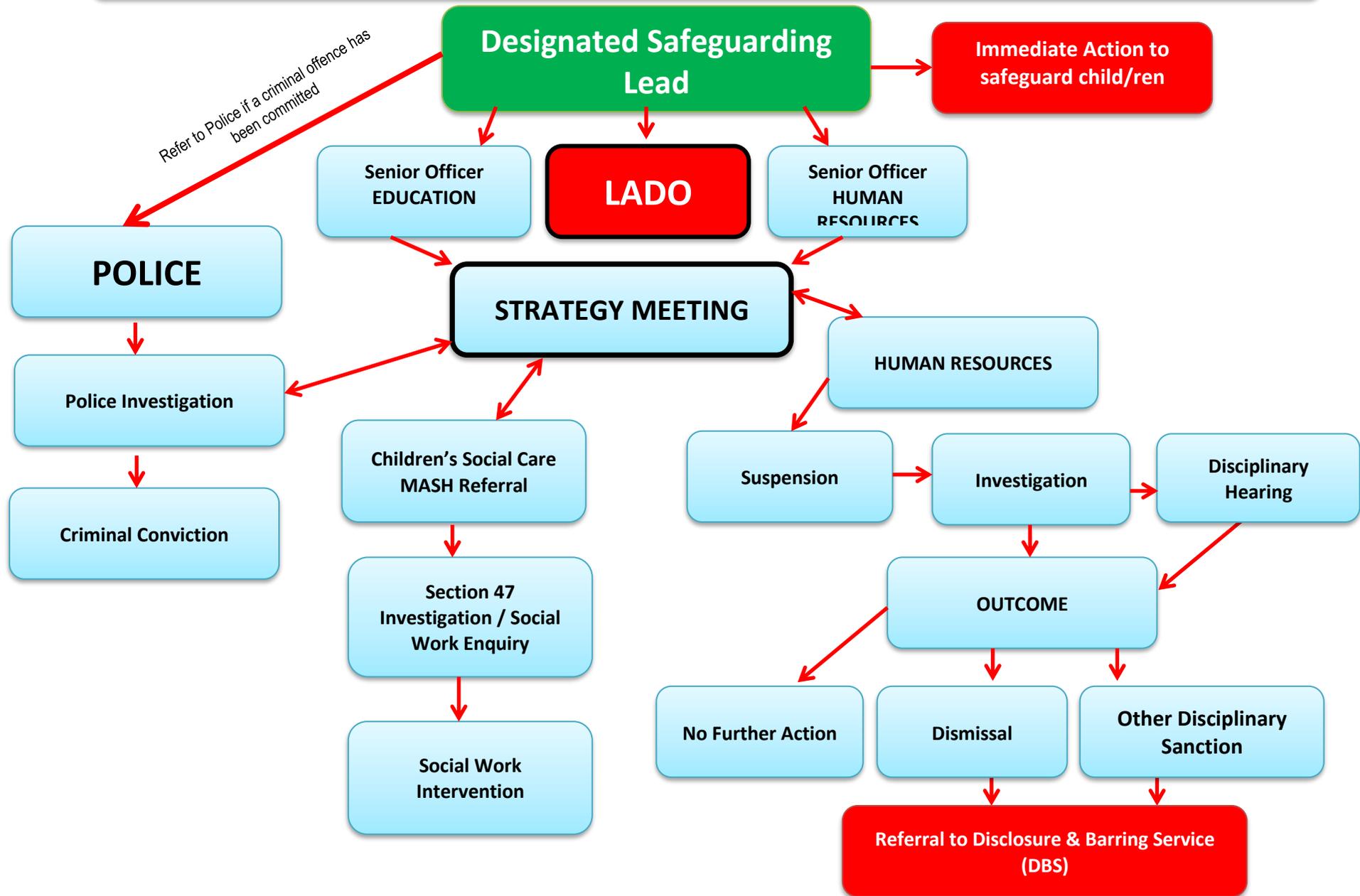
A recording of each and every episode/incident/concern/activity regarding that child, including telephone calls to other professionals, needs to be recorded on the chronology kept within the confidential file for that child. This will include any contact from other agencies who may wish to discuss concerns relating to a child. Actions will be agreed and roles and responsibility of each agency will be clarified and outcomes recorded. The chronology will be brief and log activity; the full recording will be on the record of concern. ***CPOMS will be used to securely retain these records.***

More detailed recording on the record of concern will include an analysis, taking account of the holistic needs of the child, and any historical information held on the child's file. Support and advice will be sought from social care whenever necessary. In this way a picture can emerge and this will assist in promoting an evidence based assessment and determining any action(s) that needs to be taken. This may include no further action, whether an CASA should be undertaken, or whether a referral should be made to MASH/Children's Social in line with agreed processes.

Such robust practice across child protection and in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children will assist the school in the early identification of any concerns which may prevent future harm.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will have a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm (through the concern file and through an ongoing dialogue with pastoral staff). They will ensure that we contribute to assessments of need and support multi-agency plans for those children.

Appendix 9: All allegations against an adult who works with children must be reported to the Designated Senior Person for safeguarding in school who will then progress the referral to the



Appendix 10

Click Clever Click Safe code. Zip It! Block It! Flag It!

Teaching your children how to use the internet safely is just as important as teaching them how to cross the road using the Green Cross rules. So when your youngsters are online, whether alone or with you by their side, it's also as crucial to explain to them why they should stick to the Click Clever Click Safe code. Launched in 2010 for Safer Internet Day, the code features three simple and memorable actions to remember.



ZIP IT means keeping their personal stuff private and thinking about what they say or do online.

BLOCK IT reminds them to block people who send them nasty messages and not to open any links and attachments they receive by email or through social networks if they're not 100 per cent sure they're safe.

FLAG IT is the final piece of advice. It stands for flagging up to a parent, guardian, teacher or someone in authority anything that upsets them while they are online or if someone asks them to meet up in the real world.

Following these three simple statements will not only keep your child safe, it will also help ensure your computer is safe from viruses, spam and malware that could steal your identity, money from your bank account or delete precious photos and videos stored on your hard drive.

Three quarters of young people say they couldn't live without the internet with a quarter admitting it would be the first place they turn for advice on alcohol, drugs, sex, finance and health.

Those findings by YouthNet prove just how the web is an increasing daily part of a young person's life.

But with nearly a fifth of those youngsters who have accessed the internet coming across something harmful or inappropriate (Staying Safe Survey, 2009) the need for a simple set of actions is obvious.

That's where Click Clever Click Safe comes in. It is designed for both parents and children with useful advice for each. Here are some of the key bits to remember.

Advice for adults

Zip it

- People may not be who they say they are online so ensure children realise that adults do pretend to be children in chatrooms and on instant messaging systems.
- Set privacy controls to restrict access by strangers to your child's social network account. Remember, they should not be on Facebook unless they are over 13.
- Be aware that even the smallest piece of personal information placed online could be used to identify them.

Block it

- Use filters, parental controls and security settings on mobile phones and games consoles as well as on your computer.
- Set preferences on search engines to prevent them looking for inappropriate material. This can block the use of certain keywords.
- Sit with your child and make sure they know how to delete emails, or remove people from instant messengers.

Flag it

Encourage your children to talk to a trusted adult if they don't feel they want to discuss a problem encountered online with you.

Remind them never to meet anyone in the offline world that they have met online without you going with them.

Make them aware of the ClickCEOP buttons placed on the likes of Facebook and Windows Live Messenger. This allows them to report inappropriate sexual behavior towards them directly to the authorities.

Advice for children

Zip it

- Never tell people online what school you go to, your home address or place stuff like your email details or mobile phone number on social network profiles.
- Use a nickname in chatrooms and for instant messaging instead of your real name.
- Don't give out your passwords, even to friends, to prevent yourself becoming a victim of cyber bullying.

Block it

- Always delete emails from people you don't know and never open attachments or click on links unless you can be 100 per cent sure what they are. They could hide a virus.
- Learn how to block and delete anyone you come into contact with who makes you feel scared, worried, uncomfortable or just doesn't seem right.

Flag it

- If you don't feel you can talk to your parents about something encountered online, then speak to a teacher, adult relative or a friend's parent. Or call free to Childline on 0800 1111.
- Never meet anyone you only know in the online world. Just because they say they are a child or teenager, it doesn't mean they are.
- Don't be afraid to report someone who upsets you online. See www.ceop.police.uk/ for more advice.

Source: Talk Talk <http://www.talktalk.co.uk/security/zip-it-block-it-flag-it.html>

The Click Clever, Click Safe code – information for young people

<http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/index/information-and-services/parents/your-childs-health-and-safety/click-clever-click-safe/the-click-clever-click-safe-code-information-for-young-people.htm>

<http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/index/information-and-services/young-people/crime-andjustice/keeping-safe/staying-safe-online.htm>

The internet is a great way to see more, learn more and have lots of fun. To help you enjoy it safely, you should follow the 'Click Clever, Click Safe' code. It's just three simple things to remember that can help keep you safe when you visit your favourite websites.

Protect your own safety

The 'Click Clever Click Safe' code is a list of three simple things to remember when you're online:



Zip it

When you're online, always keep your personal stuff private and think about what you say and do.

Remember that people online may not be who they say they are. Online friends are still strangers, even if you have been talking to them for a long time.

Don't share personal information online. This includes:

- your full name
- photos
- addresses
- school information
- telephone numbers
- places you like to spend time

Make sure you have set your privacy settings to restrict access to personal information. When you use chat rooms or instant messenger, use a nickname instead of your real name. To stop people accessing your online accounts, always keep your passwords secret and change them regularly.

Block it

Think about blocking people who send you nasty messages, and don't open unknown links and attachments.

Always delete emails from people you don't know, and don't open attachments from people you don't know. They might be nasty or contain a virus that can stop your computer working. If someone is mean or sends nasty messages online, block them.

Flag it

If you see that anything upsets online or if someone asks to meet up with you, flag it up with someone you trust.

If you are worried or unhappy about anything you see online, tell a parent or an adult you trust and they can help you.

If you want to talk to someone else, you can call –

- Childline 0800 1111

If a friend you have made online asks to meet you in the offline world, talk to your parents or a trusted adult about it. You should never meet up with someone you have met online without an adult going with you because it is dangerous.

If someone you know is being nasty to someone online, speak to a parent or trusted adult about it.

Source: www.nidirect.gov.uk

Appendix 11

Sexting (Youth produced sexual imagery): Responding to Incidents

The UKCCIS Education Group has produced advice for schools and colleges on responding to incidents of ‘sexting.’ This advice is non-statutory and should be read alongside the Department for Education’s Keeping Children Safe in Education statutory guidance and non-statutory Searching, Screening and Confiscation advice for schools.

The law

Making, possessing and distributing any imagery of someone under 18 which is ‘indecent’ is illegal. This includes imagery of yourself if you are under 18.

The relevant legislation is contained in the Protection of Children Act 1978 (England and Wales) as amended in the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (England and Wales).

Specifically:

- It is an offence to possess, distribute, show and make indecent images of children.
- The Sexual Offences Act 2003 (England and Wales) defines a child, for the purposes of indecent images, as anyone under the age of 18. For the purposes of this advice ‘youth’ refers to anyone under the age of 18
- Children under 13 are given extra protection from sexual abuse under the Sexual Offences Act 2003. This law makes it clear that sexual activity with a child under 13 is never acceptable, and that children of this age can never legally give consent to engage in sexual activity. This applies to children who have not yet reached their 13th birthday i.e. children who are aged 12 and under.

The latest guidance states “We should not, however, unnecessarily criminalise children. Children with a criminal record face stigma and discrimination in accessing education, training, employment, travel and housing and these obstacles can follow a child into adulthood” and “Often, young people need education, support or safeguarding, not criminalisation.” P10

For clarity, this advice introduces the term **Youth Produced Sexual Imagery**

- ‘Youth produced’ includes young people sharing images that they, or another young person, have created of themselves.
- ‘Sexual’ is clearer than ‘indecent.’ A judgement of whether something is ‘decent’ is both a value judgement and dependent on context.
- ‘Imagery’ covers both still photos and moving

In some cases children under 13 (and indeed older) may create youth produced sexual imagery as a result of age appropriate curiosity or risk-taking behaviour or simply due to naivety rather than any sexual intent. This is likely to be the behaviour more commonly identified within primary schools. Some common examples could include sending pictures of their genitals to their friends as a dare or taking a photo of another child whilst getting changed for PE. Within this context it is unlikely that police or social care involvement is required or proportionate but DSLs will need to use their professional judgement to consider the specific context and the children involved.

DSLs must ensure that they are familiar with and follow MSCB policies for recognising and responding to harmful behaviours and/or underage sexual activity when dealing with children under 13 who may

have been involved in creating or sharing youth produced sexual imagery. This is essential to ensure that children involved or identified are safeguarded and are not unnecessarily criminalised or labelled.

Schools response to incidents of this type should be proportionate and, under certain circumstances, they may respond to incidents without involving the police.

When an incident involving youth produced sexual imagery comes to a school or college's attention:

- The incident should be referred to the DSL as soon as possible.
- The DSL should hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff.
- There should be subsequent interviews with the young people involved (if appropriate).
- Parents should be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the young person at risk of harm.
- At any point in the process if there is a concern a young person has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to children's social care and/or the police immediately.

All members of staff (including non-teaching staff) should be made aware of how to recognise and refer any disclosures of incidents involving youth produced sexual imagery. This should be covered within staff training.

Initial review meeting

The initial review meeting should consider the initial evidence and aim to establish:

- Whether there is an immediate risk to a young person or young people
- If a referral should be made to the police and/or children's social care
- If it is necessary to view the imagery in order to safeguard the young person – in most cases, imagery should not be viewed
- What further information is required to decide on the best response
- Whether the imagery has been shared widely and via what services and/or platforms. This may be unknown.
- Whether immediate action should be taken to delete or remove images from devices or online services
- Any relevant facts about the young people involved which would influence risk assessment
 - If there is a need to contact another school, college, setting or individual
- Whether to contact parents or carers of the pupils involved - in most cases parents should be involved

An immediate referral to police and/or children's social care should be made if at this initial stage:

1. The incident involves an adult
2. There is reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed, or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example, owing to special educational needs)
3. What you know about the imagery suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the young person's developmental stage, or are violent
4. The imagery involves sexual acts and any pupil in the imagery is under 13
5. You have reason to believe a young person is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of the imagery, for example, the young person is presenting as suicidal or self-harming

If none of the above apply then a school may decide to respond to the incident without involving the police or children's social care (a school can choose to escalate the incident at any time if further information/concerns come to light).

The decision should be made by the DSL with input from the Headteacher and input from other members of staff if appropriate. The decision should be recorded.

Assessing the risks

The circumstances of incidents can vary widely. If at the initial review stage a decision has been made not to refer to police and/or children's social care, the DSL should conduct a further review (including an interview with the young people involved) to establish the facts and assess the risks.

- When assessing the risks the following should be considered:
- Why was the imagery shared? Was the young person coerced or put under pressure to produce the imagery?
- Who has shared the imagery? Where has the imagery been shared? Was it shared and received with the knowledge of the pupil in the imagery?
- Are there any adults involved in the sharing of the imagery?
- What is the impact on the young people involved?
- Do the young people involved have additional vulnerabilities?
- Does the young person understand consent?
- Has the young person taken part in this kind of activity before?

DSLs should always use their professional judgement in conjunction with their colleagues to assess incidents.

Informing parents (or carers)

Parents (or carers) should be informed and involved in the process at an early stage unless informing the parent will put the young person at risk of harm. Any decision not to inform the parents would generally be made in conjunction with other services such as children's social care and/or the police, who would take the lead in deciding when the parents should be informed.

DSLs may work with the young people involved to decide on the best approach for informing parents. In some cases DSLs may work to support the young people to inform their parents themselves.

Reporting incidents to the police

If it is necessary to refer to the police, contact should be made through existing arrangements. This may be through a safer schools officer, a PCSO, local neighbourhood police or by dialling 101. Once a report is made to the police, the report has to be recorded and the police will conduct an investigation. This may include seizure of devices and interviews with the young people involved.

Securing and handing over devices to the police

If any devices need to be seized and passed onto the police then the device(s) should be confiscated and the police should be called - In line with Searching, Screening and Confiscation advice. The device should be turned off and placed under lock and key until the police are able to come and retrieve it.

Searching devices, viewing and deleting imagery

Viewing the imagery

Adults should not view youth produced sexual imagery unless there is good and clear reason to do so. **Wherever possible responses to incidents should be based on what DSLs have been told about the content of the imagery.** Imagery should never be viewed if the act of viewing will cause significant distress or harm to the pupil.

If a decision is made to view imagery, the DSL would need to be satisfied that viewing:

- is the only way to make a decision about whether to involve other agencies (i.e. it is not possible to establish the facts from the young people involved)
- is necessary to report the image to a website, app or suitable reporting agency to have it taken down, or to support the young person or parent in making a report
- is unavoidable because a young person has presented an image directly to a staff member or the imagery has been found on a school device or network

If it is necessary to view the imagery then the DSL should:

- Never copy, print or share the imagery; this is illegal
- Discuss the decision with the headteacher
- Ensure viewing is undertaken by the DSL or another member of the safeguarding team with delegated authority from the headteacher
- Ensure viewing takes place with another member of staff present in the room, ideally the Headteacher or a member of the senior leadership team. This staff member does not need to view the images.
- Wherever possible ensure viewing takes place on school or college premises, ideally in the Headteacher or a member of the senior leadership team's office.
- Ensure wherever possible that images are viewed by a staff member of the same sex as the young person in the imagery
- Record the viewing of the imagery in the school's safeguarding records including who was present, why the image was viewed and any subsequent actions Ensure this is signed and dated and meets the wider standards set out by Ofsted for recording safeguarding incidents

Viewing youth produced sexual imagery can be distressing for both young people and adults and appropriate emotional support may be required.

Deletion of images

If the school has decided that other agencies do not need to be involved, then consideration should be given to deleting imagery from devices and online services to limit any further sharing of the imagery.

It is recommended that in most cases young people are asked to delete imagery and to confirm that they have deleted the imagery. Young people should be given a deadline for deletion across all devices, online storage or social media sites. Young people may need support to report images to social media services.

Interviewing and talking to the young person/people involved

Once a school has assessed a young person as not at immediate risk, it may be necessary to have a conversation with them and decide the best course of action.

When discussing the sharing of youth produced sexual imagery, it is important that the DSL:

- Recognises the pressures that young people can be under to take part in sharing such imagery and, if relevant, supports the young person's parents to understand the wider issues and motivations around this.
- Remains solution-focused and avoids questions such as 'why have you done this?' as this may prevent the young person from talking about what has happened.
- Reassures the young person that they are not alone and the school or college will do everything that they can to help and support them.
- Helps the young person to understand what has happened by discussing the wider pressures

that they may face and the motivations of the person that sent on the imagery.

- Discusses issues of consent and trust within healthy relationships. Explain that it is not ok for someone to make them feel uncomfortable, to pressure them into doing things that they don't want to do, or to show them things that they are unhappy about. Let them know that they can speak to the DSL if this ever happens.

The purpose of the conversation is to:

Identify, without looking, what the image contains and whether anyone else has been involved. Find out who has seen or shared the image and how further distribution can be prevented.

Recording incidents

All incidents relating to youth produced sexual imagery need to be recorded in school or college. This includes incidents that have been referred to external agencies and those that have not.

Ofsted highlight that when inspecting schools in relation to safeguarding they look for the following:

- Are records up to date and complete?
- Do records demonstrate both effective identification and management of the risk of harm?
- Do records demonstrate sound decision-making, appropriate responses to concerns and evidence of relevant referrals made in a timely manner?
- Do they indicate that appropriate action is taken in response to concerns and allegations in a timely manner?
- Do they show evidence of tenacity in following up concerns with relevant agencies?
- Do they provide evidence of effective partnership working and sharing of information?
- Is there evidence of attendance at or contribution to inter-agency meetings and conferences?
- Is there clarity about the school's policy relating to the sharing of information internally, safe keeping of records, and transfer when a pupil leaves the school?

In cases that relate to youth produced sexual imagery it is important that schools reflect all of the areas above when they are recording incidents.

In addition, where schools do not refer incidents out to police or children's social care they should record their reason for doing so and ensure that this is signed off by the headteacher.

Reporting youth produced sexual imagery online

Young people may need help and support with the removal of imagery from devices and social media, especially if they are distressed. Most online service providers offer a reporting function for account holders and some offer a public reporting function to enable a third party to make a report on behalf of the young person.

EDUCATING YOUNG PEOPLE

Keeping Children Safe in Education statutory guidance states that schools 'should ensure children are taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities'.

In line with this, schools should provide young people with opportunities to learn about the issue of **youth produced sexual imagery**.

Learning about youth produced sexual imagery cannot be taught in isolation. Learning should be

located within a developmental PSHE education programme, as well as in the school's computing programme where it should reflect the requirements of the National Curriculum programme of study for computing. Teaching should also reflect the principles articulated in 'Key principles of effective prevention education' - produced by the PSHE Association on behalf of NCA-CEOP. This can be downloaded from <https://www.pshe-association.org.uk/curriculum-and-resources/resources/key-principles-effective-prevention-education>

Schools should consider:

- What specific learning is provided in the curriculum about youth produced sexual imagery? This focuses on factual information and will include:
 - what it is
 - how it is most likely to be encountered
 - the consequences of requesting, forwarding or providing such images, including when it is and is not abusive
 - issues of legality
 - the risk of damage to peoples' feelings and reputation
- What specific learning is provided to ensure children and young people have the strategies and skills required to manage:
 - specific requests or pressure to provide (or forward) such images
 - the receipt of such images

It is important that children and young people understand their school's policy towards youth produced sexual imagery. The content of this policy and the protocols the school will follow in the event of an incident can be explored as part of this learning.

- What underpinning protective learning is being provided by the school's planned PSHE education programme and wider curriculum? This will include work on:
 - communication
 - understanding healthy relationships including trust
 - understanding and respecting the concept of genuine consent
 - understanding our rights (especially our collective right to be safe and to feel safe)
 - recognising abusive and coercive language and behaviours
 - accepting our responsibilities (especially our responsibility to respect others trust and protect their right to be physically, emotionally and reputationally safe)
 - Without this underpinning learning, specific learning about sexting may have limited impact.

This appendix is based on the latest government guidance produced by UKCCIS - **Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people**

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/545997/Sexting_in_schools_and_colleges_UKCCIS_4_.pdf which replaces 'Sexting in Schools: What to do and how to handle it.'

Appendix 12

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children in school and colleges Guidance Dec 2017 Summary

Sexual violence or sexual harassment can occur between 2 children of any sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. The guidance defines the following terms:

Sexual violence includes:

- rape
- assault by penetration
- sexual assault - intentionally touching another person in a way that is sexual.

Sexual Harassment:

The guidance defines sexual harassment as 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. 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.

Harmful Sexual Behaviors:

- The guidance describes harmful sexual behaviours as problematic, abusive and violent sexual behaviours that are developmentally inappropriate and may cause developmental damage. Sexual behaviour between children can be considered harmful if 1 of the children is much older, particularly if there is more than 2 years' difference in age or if one of the children is pre-pubescent and the other is not. Children displaying harmful sexual behaviours have often experienced their own abuse and trauma.

Children who experience sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find it stressful and distressing. It is more likely that girls will be the victims of sexual violence and more likely that sexual harassment will be perpetrated by boys. Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) can be especially vulnerable.

School's legal responsibility:

Schools have a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of the students at their school. As part of this duty, schools are required to have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

The guidance states that schools should:

- consider the makeup of their own student body, including the gender and age range of its pupils, and whether additional support for students with protected characteristics - who are potentially at greater risk - is appropriate
- consider what they can do to foster healthy and respectful relationships between boys and girls including through relationship and sex education (RSE) and personal, social, health and economic education (PSHE)
- ensure that their response to boy on boy and girl on girl sexual violence and sexual harassment is equally robust as it is for sexual violence and sexual harassment between students of the opposite sex.

A whole school approach safeguarding and child protection

A whole school approach to preventing child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment means involving everyone in the school, including the governing body, all the staff, all the students and their parents or carers.

The school's approach to sexual violence and sexual harassment should reflect and be part of the broader approach to safeguarding. Safeguarding procedures with regard to sexual violence and sexual harassment should be transparent, clear and easy to understand for staff, pupils, parents and carers.

Schools can play an important role in preventative education. Through PSHE and SRE - which may tackle such issues as:

- healthy and respectful relationships
- what respectful behaviour looks like
- gender roles, stereotyping, equality
- body confidence and self-esteem
- prejudiced behaviour
- that sexual violence and sexual harassment is always wrong
- addressing cultures of sexual harassment.

Managing the disclosure

The school's initial response to a disclosure from a child is important. It is essential that victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.

The guidance outlines effective safeguarding practice including:

- not promising confidentiality at this initial stage as it is very likely a concern will have to be shared further
- listening carefully to the child, being non-judgmental, being clear about boundaries and how the disclosure will be progressed
- only recording the facts as the child presents them.
- informing the DSL, as soon as practically possible.

Risk Assessment

When there has been a report of sexual violence, the DSL should make an immediate risk and needs assessment. Where there has been a report of sexual harassment, the need for a risk assessment should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The risk and needs assessment should consider the:

- victim
- alleged perpetrator
- both other students and, if appropriate, staff at the school.

Actions:

The DSL is likely to have a complete safeguarding picture and be the most appropriate person to decide on the school's initial response. In all cases, schools should follow general safeguarding principles outlined in Keeping children safe in education.

The guidance includes advice on students sharing a classroom following a report of sexual violence, sexual harassment and during a criminal investigation.

Actions:

School:

- Update PSHE programme to reflect changes regarding sexual harassment and how to keep safe.
- Assemblies for students on sexual harassment and how to keep safe in Spr B.
- Update safeguarding policy with appendix (awaiting information from borough)

Parents:

- Share policy update with parents (awaiting information from borough).
- Add resources and information to website to support parent education.
- Share PSHE updates via Pastoral newsletter.

Appendix 13

Tedtalks schedule Autumn term

Whole staff weekly briefing with safeguarding focus

10/09/2018	CPOMS – reporting disclosures
17/09/2018	Sexual violence/Sexual Harassment
24/09/2018	Prohibited items
01/10/2018	Behaviour and De-Escalation
08/10/2018	Self-harm protocol
15/10/2018	Knowing your students
29/10/2018	CPOMS
05/11/2018	Prevent/FGM/CSE
12/11/2018	LGBTQI
19/11/2018	Young Carers
26/11/2018	Mental Health
03/12/2018	CPOMS
10/12/2018	KCSIE reminders
17/12/2018	Peer-on-peer abuse