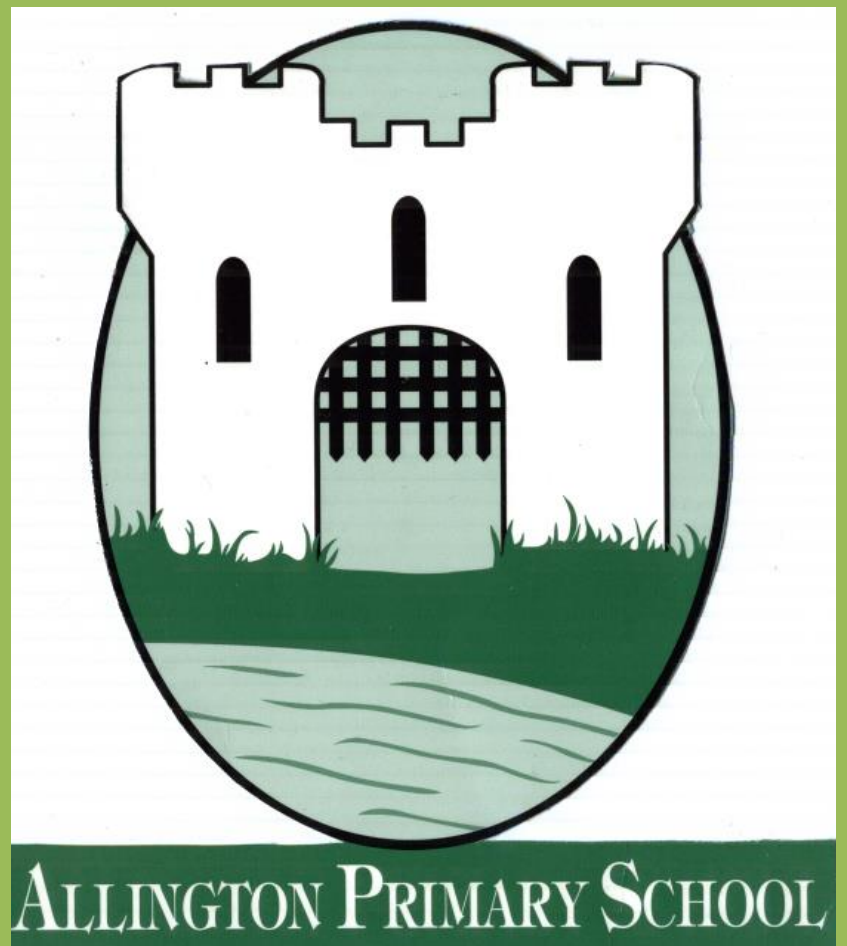


Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy

(based on Keeping Children Safe in Education DfE guidance September 2019)



ALLINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL

Key contact personnel in School

Designated Safeguarding Lead:
Mrs C Howson (Head of School)

Deputy Designated Safeguarding Leads:
Mrs J Young (Executive Head Teacher)
Mrs E Burton Grange (Inclusion Manager)
Mrs L Abbasi (KS2 Leader)

Named Safeguarding Governor:
Mrs A Mailing

This is a core policy that forms part of the induction for all staff. It is a requirement that all members of staff have access to this policy and sign to say they have read and understood its contents.

Published September 2019

Date agreed by governing body: September 2019

Date of next review: September 2020

This policy will be reviewed at least annually and/or following any updates to national and local guidance and procedures.

Contents

	Page no
What to do if you have a welfare concern - flowchart	3
1. Introduction and Ethos	4
2. Definition of Safeguarding	4
3. Context	4
4. Related Safeguarding Policies	5
5. Key Responsibilities	6
6. Recognition and Types of Abuse and Neglect	7
7. Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures	8
8. Record Keeping	9
9. Multi-Agency Working	10
10. Confidentiality and Information Sharing	10
11. Complaints	10
12. Staff induction, Awareness and Training	11
13. Safe Working Practice	11
14. Staff Supervision and Support	11
15. Safer Recruitment	12
16. Allegations Against Members of Staff and Volunteers	12
17. Safeguarding Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities	13
18. Peer on Peer Abuse	13
19. Gangs, County Lines, Violent Crime and Exploitation	14
20. Online Safety	14
21. Curriculum and Staying Safe	15
22. The Use of School Premises by Other Organisations	15
23. Security	15
24. Monitoring and Review	15
25. Local Support	16
26. National Support	16
Appendix 1: Categories of Abuse	18
Appendix 2: Specific Safeguarding Issues (Part 1 definitions)	20
Appendix 3: Keeping yourself safe when responding to disclosures	27
Appendix 4: Briefing Paper and Register	28

What to do if you have a welfare concern in Allington Primary

Why are you concerned?

- For example
 - Allegation/ child shares a concern/ worry
 - Child's appearance – may include unexplained marks as well as dress
 - Behaviour change
 - Witnessed concerning behaviour

Immediately record your concerns

- Follow the schools procedure by recording your concern on a green form
 - Reassure the child
 - Clarify concerns if necessary (**TED: Tell, Explain, Describe**)
 - Use child's own words
 - Sign and date your records
 - Seek support for yourself if required from DSL

Inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead Carolyn Howson (HoS) or (Emma Burton Grange (Inclusion Manager) Jenny Young (EH) Lucv Abbasi (KS2 Leader)

Designated Safeguarding Lead

- Consider whether the child is at immediate risk of harm e.g. unsafe to go home
- Access the KSCMP Support Level Guidance document and procedures: <https://www.kscmp.org.uk>
- Refer to other agencies as appropriate e.g. Internal or community services, early help open access, LADO, Police or Request for Support for integrated childrens services
- If unsure then consult with Area Education Safeguarding Adviser: 03000 412284 or Local Authority Social Worker at Central Referral Unit

If you are unhappy with the response

Staff:

- Follow local escalation procedures
- Follow Whistleblowing procedures

Pupils and Parents:

- Follow school complaints procedures (policy available on <http://www.allington.kent.sch.uk/>)

Record decision making and action taken in the child's child protection/safeguarding file

Monitor

Be clear about:

- What you are monitoring e.g. behaviour trends, appearance etc.
- How long you will monitor
- Where, how and to whom you will feedback and how you will record

Review and request further support (if necessary)

At all stages the child's circumstances will be kept under review
The DSL/Staff will request further support if required if required to ensure the **child's safety is paramount**

1. Introduction and Ethos

- Our school is a community and all those directly connected (staff, volunteers, governors, parents, families and pupils) have an essential role to play in making it safe and secure. We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children.
- We recognise the importance of providing an ethos and environment within school that will help children to feel safe, secure and respected; encourage them to talk openly; and enable them to feel confident that they will be listened to. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice.
- Our school core safeguarding principles are:
 - We are an important part of the wider safeguarding system for children.
 - It is our whole school responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
 - All children (defined as those up to the age of 18) regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection
 - All children have a right to be heard and to have their wishes and feelings taken into account
 - All staff understand safe professional practice and adhere to our safeguarding policies.

2. Definition of Safeguarding

- “Safeguarding is not just about protecting children from deliberate harm. It includes a wide range of issues relating to pupil’s welfare, health and safety.” (Inspecting safeguarding in early years, education and skills, Ofsted, 2019).
- All safeguarding policies will be reviewed on an annual (minimum) basis by the Governing Body which has responsibility for oversight of school safeguarding and child protection systems. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure regular reporting on safeguarding activity and systems in school to the Governing Body. The Governing Body will not receive details of individual pupil situations or identifying features of families as part of their oversight responsibility.
- There are four main elements to our child protection policy
 - **Prevention** (e.g. positive, supportive, safe school culture, curriculum and pastoral opportunities for children, safer recruitment procedures);
 - **Protection** (by following the agreed procedures, ensuring all staff are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to safeguarding concerns);
 - **Support** (for all pupils, parents and staff, and where appropriate specific intervention for those who may be at risk of harm);
 - **Working with parents and other agencies** (to ensure appropriate communications and actions are undertaken).
- The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff (including temporary staff and volunteers) and governors and are consistent with those of Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCMP)

3. Context

- This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004 and related guidance. This includes:
 - DfE guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019 (KCSIE)
 - Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 (WTSC)

- Ofsted: Education Inspection Framework' (2019)
 - Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families (2000)
 - Kent and Medway Safeguarding Children Procedures (Online)
 - Early Years and Foundation Stage Framework 2017 (EYFS)
- Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 requires school governing bodies, local education authorities and further education institutions to make arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children who are pupils at a school, or who are students under 18 years of age. Such arrangements will have to have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State.
 - The school acknowledges that this policy recognises a range of specific safeguarding issues including (but not limited to):
 - Bullying (including cyberbullying)
 - Children with family members in prison
 - Children Missing Education (CME)
 - Child missing from home or care
 - Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
 - Child Criminal Exploitation (County Lines)
 - Domestic abuse
 - Drugs and alcohol misuse
 - Fabricated or induced illness
 - Faith abuse
 - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
 - Forced marriage
 - Gangs and youth violence
 - Gender based abuse and violence against women and girls
 - Hate
 - Homelessness
 - Honour based abuse
 - Human trafficking and modern slavery
 - Mental health
 - Missing children and adults
 - Online safety
 - Peer on peer abuse
 - Preventing radicalisation and extremism
 - Private fostering
 - Relationship abuse
 - Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment
 - Upskirting
 - Youth produced sexual imagery or “Sexting”

(Also see Annex A within ‘Keeping children safe in education’ 2019)

4. Related Safeguarding Policies

- . This policy is one of a series in the school’s integrated safeguarding portfolio and should be read in conjunction with the policies as listed below:
 - Behaviour Management (this includes a statement on the school’s position on the use of physical intervention)
 - Online Safety and Social Media
 - Anti-Bullying
 - Data Protection and Information Sharing

- Image Use
- Sex & Relationship Education
- Personal and Intimate Care
- Health and Safety
- Attendance
- Risk Assessments (e.g. school trips, use of technology)
- First Aid and Accidents
- Managing Allegations Against Staff
- Staff Acceptable Use Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- Safer Recruitment
- Whistleblowing

5. Key Responsibilities

- The governing body have read and will follow KCSIE 2019.
- The school has a nominated governor for safeguarding. The nominated governor will take the lead role in ensuring that the school has an effective policy which interlinks with other related policies; that locally agreed procedures are in place and being followed; and that the policies are reviewed at least annually and when required.
- The Governing Body, Executive Headteacher and Leadership Team will ensure that the DSL is properly supported in their role.

5.1 Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

- The school has appointed a member of the leadership team (**Carolyn Howson**) as the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The DSL has the overall responsibility for the day to day oversight of safeguarding and child protection systems in school.
- The DSL will undergo appropriate and specific training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out their role. The DSL and any deputy DSL's training will be updated formally every two years, but their knowledge and skills will be updated through a variety of methods at regular intervals and at least annually.
- Deputy DSLs are trained to the same standard as the DSL. Whilst the activities of the DSL may be delegated to the deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL and this responsibility will not be delegated.
- **It is the role of the DSL to:**
 - Act as the central contact point for all staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns
 - Maintain a confidential recording system for safeguarding and child protection concerns
 - Coordinate safeguarding action for individual children
 - In the case of Children Looked After the DSL should have the details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual school head in the authority that looks after the child (with the DSL liaising closely with the designated teacher)
 - Liaise with other agencies and professionals in line with WTSC 2018
 - Ensure that locally established referral procedures are followed as necessary

- Represent, or ensure the school is appropriately represented at multi-agency safeguarding meetings (including Child Protection conferences)
- Manage and monitor the school's role in any multi-agency plan for a child.
- Be available during term time (during school hours) for staff in the school to discuss any safeguarding concerns
- Ensure all staff access appropriate safeguarding training and relevant updates in line with the recommendations within KCSIE (2019)

5.2 Members of Staff

- **All members of staff have a responsibility to:**
- Provide a safe environment in which children can learn.
- Be prepared to identify children who may benefit from early help.
- Understand the early help process and their role in it.
- Understand your schools safeguarding policies and systems.
- Undertake regular and appropriate training which is regularly updated.
- Be aware of the process of making referrals to children's social care and statutory assessment under the Children Act 1989.
- Know what to do if a child tells them that he or she is being abused or neglected.
- Know how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality.
- Be aware of the indicators of abuse and neglect so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.

5.3 Children and Young People

- **Children and young people (pupils) have a right to:**
 - Receive help from a trusted adult.
 - Learn how to keep themselves safe, including online

5.4 Parents and Carers

- **Parents/carers have a responsibility to:**
 - Understand and adhere the relevant school/policies and procedures.
 - Talk to their children about safeguarding issues with their children & support the school in their safeguarding approaches.
 - Identify behaviours which could indicate that their child is at risk of harm including online and seek help and support from the school, or other agencies.

Parents can obtain a copy of the school Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy and other related policies on request and can view them via the school website (<http://www.allington.kent.sch.uk/>).

6. Recognition and Types of Abuse and Neglect

- All staff in school should be aware of the definitions and indicators of abuse and neglect. There are four categories of abuse:
 - **Physical abuse**
 - **Sexual abuse**
 - **Emotional abuse**

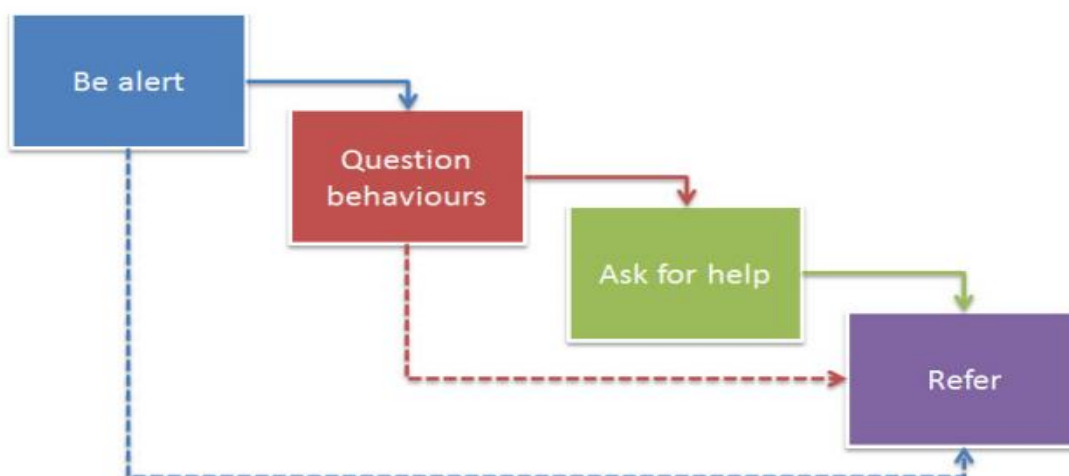
- **Neglect**

- Members of staff are aware that child welfare concerns may arise in many different contexts and can vary greatly in terms of their nature and seriousness.
- The warning signs and symptoms of child abuse and neglect can vary from child to child. Children also develop and mature at different rates, so what appears to be worrying behaviour for a younger child might be normal for an older child.
- Parental behaviors' may also indicate child abuse or neglect, so staff should also be alert to parent-child interactions or concerning parental behaviours; this could include parents who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol or if there is a sudden change in their mental health.
- By understanding the warning signs, we can respond to problems as early as possible and provide the right support and services for the child and their family. **It is important to recognise that a warning sign doesn't automatically mean a child is being abused.**

7. Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures

Allington Primary School adheres to the KSCB Safeguarding Children Procedures. The full KSCB procedures and additional guidance relating to specific safeguarding issues can be found on the KSCMP website <https://www.kscmp.org.uk>

- All members of staff are expected to be aware of and follow this approach:



- It may not always be appropriate to go through all four stages sequentially and if a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a request for support should be made immediately to Children's Social Work Services and/or the police.

The role of the school in situations where there are child protection concerns is NOT to investigate but to recognise and refer.

- The DSL may seek advice or guidance from Area Education Safeguarding Advisor from the Education Safeguarding Service before making a decision regarding next steps. They may also seek advice or guidance from a social worker at the Front Door service.
- All members of staff are made aware of the internal and local early help support services. Where a child is being offered or receiving early help support, staff will be supported to understand their role

in any early help assessment or intervention. This includes identifying emerging problems, liaising with other professionals, and in some cases acting as the lead practitioner.

- The DSL will keep all early help cases under constant review and consideration will be given to a request for support to the Front Door if the situation does not appear to be improving or is getting worse.
- All staff are aware of the process for making request for support referrals for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.
- **In all but the most exceptional circumstances, parents /carers will be made aware of the concerns for their child at the earliest possible stage.** In the event of a request for support to the Front Door being necessary, parents/carers will be informed and consent to this will be sought in line with guidance provided by KSCB, unless there is a valid reason not to do so, for example if to do so would put a child at risk of harm or would undermine a criminal investigation.
- In the absence of the availability of the DSL to discuss an immediate and urgent concern, staff can seek advice from the Deputy DSL. They may also seek advice from the Education Safeguarding Service or via consultation with a social worker from the Front Door. If anyone other than the DSL makes a referral to external services, then they will inform the DSL as soon as possible.
- On occasion, staff may pass information about a child to the DSL but remain anxious about action subsequently taken. Staff should feel able to check the progress of a case with the DSL so that they can reassure themselves the child is safe and their welfare is being considered. If following this process, the staff member remains concerned it is the responsibility of that staff member to follow the school's escalation process.
- If a child's situation does not appear to be improving, then the DSL (or the person that made the request for support) will consider re-referral. Professional disagreements (escalation) will be responded to in line with the KSCB procedures and DSLs may request support via the Education Safeguarding Service.

8. Record Keeping

- Staff will record any welfare concern that they have about a child on the school's safeguarding incident/concern form (with a body map if injuries have been observed) and pass them without delay to the DSL. Records will be completed as soon as possible after the incident/event, using the child's words and will be signed and dated by the member of staff. If there is an immediate concern the member of staff should consult with a DSL as this needs to take priority.
- All safeguarding concerns, discussions and decisions (and justifications for those decisions) will be recorded in writing. If members of staff are in any doubt about recording requirements, they should discuss their concerns with DSL.
- **Incident/Welfare concern forms are kept in the Orange Folders in class, on the board in the staffroom and in the Head of School and Inclusion Manager's offices.**
- Safeguarding records are kept for individual children and are maintained separately from all other records relating to the child in the school. Safeguarding records are kept in accordance with data protection legislation and are retained centrally and securely by the DSL. Safeguarding records are shared with staff on a 'need to know' basis only.

- All safeguarding records will be transferred in accordance with data protection legislation to the child's subsequent school/setting, under confidential and separate cover. These will be given to the new DSL and a receipt of delivery will be obtained.
- Detailed guidance on Record Keeping is found in a separate document "Guidelines for Safeguarding Record Keeping in Schools".
- The Executive Headteacher will be kept informed of any significant issues by the DSL.

9. Multi-agency Working

- Allington Primary School recognises and is committed to its responsibility to work with other professionals and agencies in line with statutory guidance (WTTSC 2018)

Schools are not the investigating agency when there are child protection concerns We will however contribute to the investigation and assessment processes as required. Allington Primary School recognises the importance of multi-agency working and will support attendance at relevant safeguarding meetings, including Child Protection Conferences, Core Groups, Strategy Meetings, Child in Need meetings or other early help multi-agency meetings.

- The School Leadership Team and DSL will work to establish strong and co-operative relationships with relevant professionals in other agencies.

10. Confidentiality and Information Sharing

- Allington Primary School recognises that all matters relating to child protection are confidential. The DSL will only disclose information about a pupil to other members of staff on a 'need to know' basis.
- All members of staff must be aware that whilst they have duties to keep any information confidential, they also have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies to safeguard children.
- All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or wellbeing.
- DfE Guidance on Information Sharing (July 2018) provides further detail. This document can be found in the staffroom.

11. Complaints

- The school has a **Complaints Procedure** available to parents, pupils and members of staff and visitors who wish to report concerns. This can be found on the school website and is also available from the school office.
- All reported concerns will be taken seriously and considered within the relevant and appropriate process. Anything that constitutes an allegation against a member of staff or volunteer will be dealt with under the specific **Procedures for Managing Allegations against Staff policy**. This can be found in the policies folder on KLZ and is also available from the school office.

12. Staff Induction, Awareness and Training

- All members of staff have been provided with a copy of Part One of “*Keeping Children Safe in Education*” (2019) which covers Safeguarding information for all staff. School leaders will read the entire document. School leaders and all members of staff who work directly with children will access Annex A within Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019. Members of staff have signed to confirm that they have read and understood Part One and Annex A. The signed sheet is stored in the safeguarding folder kept in the Head of School’s office and the information is also recorded on the SCR.
- The DSL will ensure that all new staff and volunteers (including temporary staff) are aware of the school’s internal safeguarding processes.
- All staff members (including temporary staff) will receive training to ensure they are aware of a range of safeguarding issues.
- All staff members (including temporary staff) will receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates, at least annually.
- All staff members (including temporary staff) will be made aware of the schools expectations regarding safe and professional practice via the staff code of conduct and Acceptable Use Policy.
- The Head of School (DSL) will provide an annual report to the Governing Body detailing safeguarding training undertaken by all staff and will maintain up to date register of who has been trained.
- Although the school has a nominated lead for the governing body (**Anne Mailing**), all members of the governing body will access appropriate safeguarding training which covers their specific strategic responsibilities on a regular basis.

13. Safe Working Practice

- All members of staff are required to work within clear guidelines on Safe Working Practice / the school’s Code of Conduct.
- Staff should be aware of the school’s **Behaviour Management Policy**, and **any physical interventions must only take place in line with this policy.**
- Staff should be particularly aware of the professional risks associated with the use of social media and electronic communication (email, mobile phones, texting, social network sites etc.) and should adhere to the school’s online safety and Acceptable Use policies.

14. Staff Supervision and Support

- Any member of staff affected by issues arising from concerns for children’s welfare or safety can seek support from the DSL.
- The induction process will include familiarisation with child protection responsibilities and procedures to be followed if members of staff have any concerns about a child’s safety or welfare.

- The school will provide appropriate supervision and support for all members of staff to ensure that:
 - All staff are competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children
 - All staff will be supported by the DSL in their safeguarding role.
 - All members of staff have regular reviews of their own practice to ensure they improve over time.

The DSL will also put staff in touch with outside agencies for professional support if they so wish. Staff can also approach organisations such as their Union, the Education Support Partnership or other similar organisations directly.

- The school will ensure that members of staff who are working within the foundation stage are provided with appropriate supervision in accordance with the statutory requirements of Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) 2017.

15. Safer Recruitment

- Allington Primary School is committed to ensure that develop a safe culture and that all steps are taken to recruit staff and volunteers who are safe to work with our pupils and staff.
- The Governing Body and Leadership Team are responsible for ensuring that the school follows safe recruitment processes outlined within guidance.

Allington Primary School is responsible for ensuring that the school maintains an accurate Single Central Record (SCR) in line with statutory guidance.

- The Governing Body will ensure that at least one of the persons who conducts an interview has completed safer recruitment training.
- We are also committed to supporting the statutory guidance from the Department for Education on the application of the Childcare (Disqualification) Regulations 2009 and related obligations under the Childcare Act 2006 in schools.
- We advise all staff to disclose any reason that may affect their suitability to work with children including convictions, cautions, court orders, cautions, reprimands and warnings.

16. Allegations Against Members of Staff and Volunteers

- Allington Primary School recognises that it is possible for staff and volunteers to behave in a way that might cause harm to children and takes seriously any allegation received. Such allegations should be referred immediately to the Head of School or deputy DSL in their absence who will first contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) to agree further action to be taken in respect of the child and staff member. . In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Head of School, then staff are advised that allegations should be reported to the Executive Headteacher who will contact the LADO in the first instance. In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Executive Headteacher, then staff are advised that allegations should be reported to the Chair of Governors who will contact the LADO in the first instance.
- All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and such concerns will always be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.

- All members of staff are made aware of the school's Whistleblowing procedure and that it is a disciplinary offence not to report concerns about the conduct of a colleague that could place a child at risk. Staff can also access the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline if they do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 (8:00 AM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday) or email: help@nspcc.org.uk
- Allington Primary School has a legal duty to refer to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences, and who 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 LADO and/or Schools Personnel Service.

When in doubt – consult

17. Safeguarding Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

- Allington Primary School acknowledges that children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges as they may have an impaired capacity to resist or avoid abuse.
- Allington Primary School will ensure that children with SEN and disabilities, specifically those with communication difficulties, will be supported to ensure that their voice is heard and acted upon.
- Members of staff are encouraged to be aware that children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by safeguarding concerns such as bullying. All members of staff will be encouraged to appropriately explore possible indicators of abuse such as behaviour/mood change or injuries and not to assume that they are related to the child's disability and be aware that children with SEN and disabilities may not always outwardly display indicators of abuse.

18. Peer on Peer Abuse

- All members of staff at Allington Primary School recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers. Peer on peer abuse can take many forms, including but not limited to, bullying, cyberbullying, gender-based abuse, hazing (initiation type violence), sexually harmful behaviour, violence and 'sexting'. Staff and leadership are to be mindful that some potential issues may be affected by gender, age, ability and culture of those involved.
- Allington Primary School believes that abuse is abuse and it will never be tolerated.
- 'Upskirting' is a criminal offence and will not be tolerated. It typically involves someone taking a photograph under a person's clothes without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm.
- 'Sexting' (Youth Produced Sexual Images) will not be tolerated. The school will respond to cases of 'sexting' in line with UKCCIS "Sexting in Schools and Colleges" guidance and in line with Kent Safeguarding Children Multi-agency Partnership (KSCMP) guidance.

19. Gangs, County Lines, Violent Crime and Exploitation

- Allington Primary School recognises the impact of gangs, county lines, violent crime and exploitation. It is recognised that the initial response to child victims is important and that staff will take any allegation seriously and work in ways that support children and keep them safe.
- All staff have been trained and recognise the need to be vigilant for the signs that may include, but not exclusively:
 - Unexplained gifts/new possessions – these can indicate children have been approached by/involved with individuals associated with criminal networks/gangs.
 - Increased absence from school.
 - Change in friendships/relationships with others/groups.
 - Significant decline in performance.
 - Signs of self-harm/significant change in wellbeing.
 - Signs of assault/unexplained injuries.

20. Online Safety

- We recognise that the use of technology presents challenges and risks to children and adults both inside and outside of school.
- The DSL has overall responsibility for online safeguarding within the school.
- Allington Primary School identifies that the issues can be broadly categorised into three areas of risk:
 - **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material
 - **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users
 - **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm.
- The DSL and leadership team have read annex C regarding Online Safety within 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' 2019.
- We recognise the specific risks that can be posed by mobile phones and cameras and in accordance with KCSIE 2019 and EYFS 2017, we have appropriate policies in place that are shared and understood by all members of the school community. Further information regarding the specific approaches relating to this can be found in the schools **Online Safety Policy**, **Acceptable Use Policy** and **Image Use Policy** which can be found in the policies folder on KLZ
- We will ensure that appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place when pupils and staff access school systems and internet provision.
- We acknowledge that whilst filtering and monitoring is an important part of schools' online safety responsibilities, it is only one part of our approach to online safety. Pupils and adults may have access to systems external to the school control such as mobile phones and other internet enabled devices and technology and where concerns are identified appropriate action will be taken.
- We will ensure a comprehensive whole school curriculum response is in place to enable all pupils to learn about and manage online risks effectively and will support parents and the wider school community (including all members of staff) to become aware and alert to the need to keep children safe online.

21. Curriculum and Staying Safe

- We recognise that schools play an essential role in helping children to understand and identify the parameters of what is appropriate child and adult behaviour; what is 'safe'; to recognise when they and others close to them are not safe; and how to seek advice and support when they are concerned.
- Our curriculum provides opportunities for increasing self-awareness, self-esteem, social and emotional understanding, assertiveness and decision making so that students have a range of contacts and strategies to ensure their own protection and that of others. Online safety is integrated into the curriculum.
- Our school systems support children to talk to a range of staff. Children will be listened to and heard and their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon as appropriate.

22. The Use of School Premises by Other Organisations

Where services or activities are provided separately by another body using the school premises, the Head of School and Governing Body will seek assurance that the organisation concerned has appropriate policies and procedures in place with regard to safeguarding children and child protection and that relevant safeguarding checks have been made in respect of staff and volunteers. Contractors will be asked to provide written assurances as part of their tender and organisations letting the school site will be asked to provide written assurances as part of their letting agreement. If this assurance is not achieved then an application to use premises will be refused.

Visitors to the site who attend during school hours, e.g. organisations providing workshops to promote learning, will be asked to ensure their representatives present their DBS certificates at the school office before gaining access to the school site. Where a DBS certificate is not shown, a member of school staff will accompany the visitor at all times.

23. Security

- All members of staff have a responsibility for maintaining awareness of buildings and grounds security and for reporting concerns that may come to light.
- Appropriate checks will be undertaken in respect of visitors and volunteers coming into school as outlined within guidance. Visitors will be expected to sign in and out via the office visitors log and to display a visitors badge whilst on school site. Any individual who is not known or identifiable should be challenged for clarification and reassurance.
- The school will not accept the behaviour of any individual (parent or other) that threatens school security or leads others (child or adult) to feel unsafe. Such behaviour will be treated as a serious concern and may result in a decision to refuse access for that individual to the school site.

24. Monitoring and Review

- All school staff (including temporary staff and volunteers) will have access to a copy of this policy. The policy will also be available to parents/carers.
- The policy forms part of our school development plan and will be reviewed annually.

25. Local Support

- All members of staff at Allington Primary School are made aware of local support available.
 - **Contact details for Area Safeguarding Advisor (Education Safeguarding Service)**
 - Telephone: 03000 412284
 - **Contact details for Online Safety in the Education Safeguarding Service**
 - Rebecca Avery, Education Safeguarding Advisor (Online Protection):
 - Ashley Assiter, Online Safety Development Officer
 - 03000 415797
 - esafetyofficer@kent.gov.uk (non-urgent issues only)
 - **Contact details for the LADO**
 - Telephone: 03000 410888
 - Email: kentchildrenslado@kent.gov.uk
 - **Childrens Social Work Services**
 - Front door: 03000 411111
 - Out of Hours Number: 03000 419191
 - **Kent Police**
 - 101 (or 999 if there is an immediate risk of harm)
 - **Kent Safeguarding Children Multi-agency Partnership (KSCMP)**
 - kscmp@kent.gov.uk
 - 03000 421126

26. National Support

Support for staff

- Education Support Partnership: www.educationsupportpartnership.org.uk
- Professional Online Safety Helpline: www.saferinternet.org.uk/helpline

Support for Pupils

- NSPCC: www.nspcc.org.uk
- ChildLine: www.childline.org.uk
- Papyrus: www.papyrus-uk.org
- Young Minds: www.youngminds.org.uk
- The Mix: www.themix.org.uk

Support for adults

- Family Lives: www.familylives.org.uk
- Crime Stoppers: www.crimestoppers-uk.org
- Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Kidscape: www.kidscape.org.uk
- The Samaritans: www.samaritans.org
- Mind: www.mind.org.uk
- NAPAC (National Association for People Abused in Childhood): napac.org.uk
- MOSAC: www.mosac.org.uk

- Action Fraud: www.actionfraud.police.uk

Support for Learning Disabilities

- Respond: www.respond.org.uk
- Mencap: www.mencap.org.uk

Domestic Abuse

- Refuge: www.refuge.org.uk
- Women's Aid: www.womensaid.org.uk
- Men's Advice Line: www.mensadvice.org.uk
- Mankind: www.mankindcounselling.org.uk
- Domestic abuse services: www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk

Honour based Violence

- Forced Marriage Unit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage>

Sexual Abuse and CSE

- Lucy Faithfull Foundation: www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk
- Stop it Now!: www.stopitnow.org.uk
- Parents Protect: www.parentsprotect.co.uk
- CEOP: www.ceop.police.uk
- Marie Collins Foundation: www.mariecollinsfoundation.org.uk
- Internet Watch Foundation (IWF): www.iwf.org.uk

Online Safety

- Childnet International: www.childnet.com
- UK Safer Internet Centre: www.saferinternet.org.uk
- Parents Info: www.parentinfo.org
- Internet Matters: www.internetmatters.org
- Net Aware: www.net-aware.org.uk
- ParentPort: www.parentport.org.uk
- Get safe Online: www.getsafeonline.org

Radicalisation and hate

- Educate against Hate: www.educateagainsthate.com
- Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit: www.gov.uk/report-terrorism
- True Vision: www.report-it.org.uk

Appendix 1: Categories of Abuse

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

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. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children. It should be noted that abuse can be carried out both on and offline and be perpetrated by men, women and children. All members of staff should read and understand part one of 'Keeping children safe in education' 2016 and staff who have direct contact with pupils should also read annex A.

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.

Signs that **MAY INDICATE** Sexual Abuse

- Sudden changes in behaviour and school performance
- Displays of affection which are sexual and age inappropriate
- Self-harm, self-mutilation or attempts at suicide
- Alluding to secrets which they cannot reveal
- Tendency to cling or need constant reassurance
- Regression to younger behaviour for example thumb sucking, playing with discarded toys, acting like a baby
- Distrust of familiar adults e.g. anxiety of being left with relatives, a child minder or lodger
- Unexplained gifts or money
- Depression and withdrawal
- Fear of undressing for PE
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Fire setting

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.

Signs that **MAY INDICATE** physical abuse

- Bruises and abrasions around the face
- Damage or injury around the mouth
- Bi-lateral injuries such as two bruised eyes
- Bruising to soft area of the face such as the cheeks
- Fingertip bruising to the front or back of torso
- Bite marks
- Burns or scalds (unusual patterns and spread of injuries)
- Deep contact burns such as cigarette burns
- Injuries suggesting beatings (strap marks, welts)
- Covering arms and legs even when hot

- Aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts.
- Injuries need to be accounted for. Inadequate, inconsistent or excessively plausible explanations or a delay in seeking treatment should signal concern.

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.

Signs that **MAY INDICATE** emotional abuse

- Over reaction to mistakes
- Lack of self-confidence/esteem
- Sudden speech disorders
- Self-harming
- Eating Disorders
- Extremes of passivity and/or aggression
- Compulsive stealing
- Drug, alcohol, solvent abuse
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Unwillingness or inability to play
- Excessive need for approval, attention and affection

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.

Signs that **MAY INDICATE** neglect.

- Constant hunger
- Poor personal hygiene
- Constant tiredness
- Inadequate clothing
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance at School
- Untreated medical problems
- Poor relationship with peers
- Compulsive stealing and scavenging
- Rocking, hair twisting and thumb sucking
- Running away
- Loss of weight or being constantly underweight
- Low self esteem

Appendix 2: Specific Safeguarding Issues (Also See Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019)

Children and the court system

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

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

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

Children missing from education

All staff should be aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and child criminal exploitation. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage.

Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future.

Staff should be aware of the unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

Children with family members in prison

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

Child sexual exploitation

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, 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. Like all forms of child sex abuse, child sexual exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex;
- can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual;
- can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and noncontact sexual activity;
- can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media);
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse; and

- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Some of the following signs may be indicators of child sexual exploitation:

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

Child criminal exploitation: county lines

Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity, drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns. Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism¹⁵ should be considered. Like other forms of abuse and exploitation, county lines exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years;
- can affect any vulnerable adult over the age of 18 years;
- can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Domestic abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

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

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

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. Domestic abuse affecting young people can also occur within their personal relationships, as well as in the context of their home life.

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

- NSPCC- UK domestic-abuse Signs Symptoms Effects
- Refuge what is domestic violence/effects of domestic violence on children
- Safelives: young people and domestic abuse.

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property.

Whilst referrals and/or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

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

In most cases school and college staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis.

However, it should also be recognised in some cases 16 and 17 year olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should ensure appropriate referrals are made based on the child's circumstances. The department and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government have published joint statutory guidance on the provision of accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds who may be homeless and/or require accommodation

So-called 'honour-based' violence (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)

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

Actions

If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBV or who has suffered from HBV, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy). As appropriate, they will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on teachers¹⁶ that requires a different approach (see following section).

FGM

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

FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon teachers along with regulated health and social care professionals in

England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should not be examining pupils or students, but the same definition of what is meant by “to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out” is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at: Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information.

Teachers must personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out.¹⁷ Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the school’s or college’s designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) and involve children’s social care as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers should follow local safeguarding procedures.

Forced marriage

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

The Forced Marriage Unit has published statutory guidance and Multi-agency guidelines, pages 35-36 of which focus on the role of schools and colleges.

School and college staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information: Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fmufco.gov.uk.

Preventing radicalisation

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk should be a part of a schools’ or colleges’ safeguarding approach.

Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. There is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child’s vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media) and settings (such as the internet).

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

The Prevent duty

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

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

Additional support

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

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

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

Channel

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. An individual’s engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. Guidance on Channel is available at: Channel guidance, and a Channel awareness e-learning programme is available for staff at: Channel General Awareness.

The school’s or college’s designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Channel referral. As a Channel partner, the school or college may be asked to attend a Channel panel to discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required.

Peer on peer abuse

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

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges

Context

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

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and

offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

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

What is sexual violence and sexual harassment?

Sexual violence

It is important that school and college staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual violence offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003/22 as described in KCSIE Part 1 p.26

What is consent?

Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose.

Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.

Sexual harassment

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

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual “jokes” or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes (schools and colleges should be considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.

It may include:

- non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
- sexualised online bullying;
- unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media;
- sexual exploitation; coercion and threats; and
- upskirting.

Upskirting

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

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

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

If staff have a concern about a child or a child makes a report to them, they should follow the referral process as set out from paragraph 36 in Part one of KCSIE 2019.

As is always the case, if staff are in any doubt as to what to do they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy).

Appendix 3: Keeping yourself safe when responding to disclosures (the 6 R's – what to do if...)

1. Receive

- Keep calm
- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief
- Take what is being said to you seriously
- Note down what has been said

2. Respond

- Reassure the pupil that they have done the right thing in talking to you
- Be honest and do not make promises you cannot keep e.g. “It will be alright now”
- **Do not promise confidentiality**; you have a duty to refer
- Reassure and alleviate guilt, if the pupil refers to it e.g. “you’re not to blame”
- Reassure the child that information will only be shared with those who need to know

3. React

- React to the pupil only as far as is necessary for you to establish whether or not you need to refer the matter, but do not interrogate for full details
- **Do not** ask leading questions; “Did he/she...?” Such questions can invalidate evidence.
- **Do** ask open “TED” questions; Tell, explain, describe
- Do not criticise the perpetrator; the pupil may have affection for him/her
- Do not ask the pupil to repeat it all for another member of staff
- Explain what you have to do next and who you have to talk to

4. Record

- Make some brief notes at the time on any paper which comes to hand and write them up as soon as possible
- Do not destroy your original notes
- Record the date, time, place, any non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the child. Always ensure that as far as possible you have recorded the actual words used by the child.
- Record statements and observable things rather than your interpretations or assumptions

5. Remember

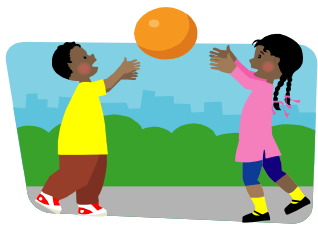
- Contact the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)
- The DSL may be required to make appropriate records available to other agencies
- KSCB: www.kscb.org.uk

6. Relax

- Get some support for yourself, dealing with disclosures can be traumatic for professionals

ALLINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL

CHILD PROTECTION BRIEFING PAPER (TO BE READ BY ALL STAFF AND ANY VOLUNTARY HELPERS)



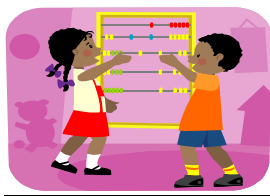
What and where is the school policy?

Allington Primary School's Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy was last updated in September 2019. A copy is on the website and is available in the staff area of the KLZ. In addition to this, it is an expectation that all staff will have read Part 1 and Part 5 of the Keeping Children Safe in Education (2019) document.

Who should I speak to if a child tells me something?

At Allington we have a team of Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs). These are Jenny Young (Executive Head Teacher), Carolyn Howson (Head of School), Emma Burton Grange (Inclusion Manager) and Lucy Abbasi (KS2 Leader). However, a child could disclose to anyone and will not necessarily seek out the DSLs!

With this in mind, we all need to be aware of how to "recognise and refer" and how to protect the child and ourselves if they choose to disclose to one of us.



The four types of abuse

- Sexual
- Emotional
- Physical
- Neglect.

How should I know if a child is vulnerable or being abused?

How do we recognise?

- Behaviour
- Physical injury
- Disclosure (they tell us) *
- Presentation (physical appearance)

How do we refer?

If you have concerns – raise them immediately with one of the DSLs. Talk to her and complete the (green) standard form: Safeguarding/Concern Form. These are available in the class orange folder or on the noticeboard in the staffroom.

What makes a child more vulnerable?

Be aware that there are certain situations that put the child at increased risk of abuse:

- Illness – their own or within the family
- Bereavement
- Drug use and misuse – their own or within the family
- Alcohol use and misuse – their own and within the family
- Domestic violence
- Being a young carer

Any of these situations may make a child more vulnerable to abuse – sexual, emotional, physical or neglect. However, remember that these four types of abuse stand independently as well and there may not be a reason such as those listed above.

Do I actually have to do anything if I suspect abuse or am told something about a child?

Yes – you certainly do!

All staff in school have a duty of care clause within their contract and must have “regard to a child’s safety and well-being”.

Can I tell anyone else?

Information sharing v confidentiality

No-one has ever been prosecuted for sharing information but there have been prosecutions for **not** sharing information. Remember that the information shared must be 'in the interests of the child'.

Think of **JAPAN**

J ustified
A ppropriate
P roportionate
A uditable
N ecessary

How do I deal with a child who tells me about abuse?

When a child tells you something it is called disclosure.

Disclosure is never easy to deal with but you must remember two things. The child is telling you something they find very difficult and that they trust you.

The role of the adult in disclosures is **R and R ... Recognise and Refer.**

It is **not** the role of the adult to investigate or make judgements about whether it is true or false.
If a child approaches you ...

1. Reassure them that s/he is doing the right thing by telling.
2. **Do not promise confidentiality. Make it clear you have a legal duty to make sure the child is safe and that this may mean that you will have to tell someone.**
3. Do not question the child - let them tell their story. Avoid investigative questions like where, when and who. These might frighten the child and could detrimentally interfere with any formal investigation by Social Services or the Police.

a. When talking to the child avoid 'wh' questions instead remember:

TED: Tell me Explain Describe

4. When the child is finished, reassure them that they have done the right thing and talk about what you are both going to do next.
5. When the child has gone, make detailed notes using as much of the child's own words as you can remember. Sign and date these. They may form the basis of any statement that you give to the authorities. Use the Safeguarding/Concern Form, for this purpose. These are in the staffroom and in the Inclusion Manager's office.
6. Pass the information straight to Carolyn Howson or one of the DSL team if she is not available. Do not keep the information to yourself. You will not have the overall school picture of what is happening to that child or necessarily be aware of any external agency intervention already in place. The DSL may ask you to continue to be the Link person for that child but you must involve the DSL straight away.

