



THE DISTRICT
CE PRIMARY SCHOOL

Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

Chair of Governors	Mr F Maguire
Headteacher	Mrs L Shelford
Date adopted: July 2019	Review Date: July 2020

The caring path to achievement, reflecting the values of Christ.

Governors' Committee Responsible:
Safeguarding Committee

Governor Lead:	Frank Maguire & Lisa Cunliffe
Nominated Lead Member of Staff:	Sue Swift
Status and Review Cycle:	Statutory – Annual
Next Review Date:	July 2020

1. Introduction:

Developing a Whole School Policy on Safeguarding Children

This document concerns the duties that The District CE Primary School has to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. It is informed by the Children's Act 1989 and 2004; the Education Act (2002), which was implemented on 1 June 2004.

Section 175 is underpinned by the DfES Guidance "Keeping Children Safe in Education" issued 2014 (Reviewed September 2018) and replaces 'Safeguarding Children and Recruitment in Education" (2006) all are in line with 'Working Together to Safeguard Children 2016 (Reviewed 2018)

This policy should also be read in conjunction with St Helens Local Authority Descriptions of Need document/procedure, (Reviewed 2018) and The St Helens Escalation Policy. 'What to do if you are worried a Child is Being Abused' 2006 (revised 2015). The guidance reflects, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' In addition to the St Helens Local Authority, 'Working with adults and children/young people vulnerable to extremism' and 'Child Exploitation'. All appropriate policies can be found here www.sthelenslscb.org.uk.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined within Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018) as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment
- Preventing impairment of children's health and development
- Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

The Governing body takes seriously its responsibility under section 175 of the Education Act 2002 to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; and to work together with other agencies to ensure that there are robust practices within our school to identify, assess, and to support those children who are suffering harm or who are likely to suffer harm.

We recognise that safeguarding is everybody's responsibility and that the best interests of the child are paramount, as set out in legislation. EVERYONE who comes into contact with children and their families and carers has a role to play in protecting and safeguarding children, in order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals will make sure that their approach is child centered. This means that they will consider at all times what is in the best interests of the child.

ALL staff believe that our school should provide a caring, positive safe and stimulating environment; that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child, promoting healthy development. Children are best protected when professionals are clear about what is required of them individually, and how they need to work together.

We are committed to ensuring that children and families 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. Further details on information sharing can be found <http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-practitioners-information-sharing-advice> and here in chapter one: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children>.

The aims of the policy are:

- To support the child's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and independence.
- To provide an environment in which children and young people feel safe, secure, valued respected, confident and aspirational and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties, believing they will be effectively listened to.
- To ensure an asset and strength based approach to work with children, young people and their families, building on strengths.
- To raise the awareness of all teaching and non-teaching staff of the need to safeguard children and their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse (Reference Appendices 1 and 2)
- To provide a systematic means of providing help and support to children known or thought to be at risk of harm and ensure that we, the school, both initiate and contribute to assessments of need and support packages for those children. All staff need to be aware that children with additional needs i.e., SENDs (Special educational needs and disabilities), CLA (Children Looked After) or EAL (English as an additional language) may face additional challenges and vulnerabilities, e.g. communication barriers and difficulty overcoming them may lead to abuse and bullying. St Helens Local Authority is committed to ensuring that the appropriate support is in place for those children who are looked after by the local authority (CLA) the school has an appointed designated teacher who will liaise with a child's Social Worker and Virtual Head to jointly address the needs of these children.
- To emphasise the need for good levels of communication between all members of staff and partner agencies.
- To develop a structured procedure within the school; which will be followed by all members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse. Safeguards will include measures to respond to all children at risk of CME (child missing education) and all aspects of both sexual (CSE) and criminal exploitation (CE). Our school will follow the guidance provided by the local authority and government to prevent the risk of children going missing in education:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550416/Children_Missing_Education-statutory_guidance

- To develop and promote effective working relationships with other agencies, especially the Police, Health and Social Care.
- To ensure that all staff, volunteers and contractors, working within our school, who have substantial access to children have been checked as to their suitability, including verification of their identity, qualifications and a satisfactory DBS check (according to guidance) and a single central record is kept for audit.
- To build on integrated services and an evidenced based understanding of risk and impact to ensure that the right help and support is available at the right time, the school is committed to working within the framework guidance of the St Helens Descriptions of Need, 2018-2022, EHAT (Early Help Assessment Tool) and Family Action processes.

Safe School, Safe Staff

As a whole school we will ensure that:

All members of the governing body understand and fulfil their safeguarding responsibilities, namely to ensure that:

- There is a Child Protection policy.
- There is a School Emergency Policy
- There is a School Lock Down Policy
- There is a Staff behavior (Code of Conduct) policy
- The school operates safer recruitment procedures by ensuring that there is at least one person on every recruitment panel that has completed Safer Recruitment training.
- The school has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff and volunteers and how to make a referral to the DBS if a person in a regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have had they not resigned.
- A senior leader has designated safeguarding lead (DSL) responsibility and a deputy with the same level of training and knowledge
- The designated lead (DSL) will have lead responsibility for matters relating to child protection and safeguarding, this will be supported by and not delegated to deputies. This person or deputy must be available during term time to discuss any safeguarding concerns.
- On appointment, the DLS and deputy undertake interagency training and also undertake DSL course every 2 years and will be given the opportunity and support to attend relevant networking meetings and local safeguarding briefings as appropriate in addition to time to read and digest policies and practice change in this area.
- All other staff will undertake safeguarding training at least on an annual basis, with update training provided as appropriate.
- Any weaknesses in child protection practices are reviewed and remedied immediately.
- A member of the Governing Body, usually the Chair, is nominated to liaise with the Local Authority on Child Protection issues and in the event of an allegation of abuse made against a Headteacher.
- Information is shared appropriately and in a timely way to prevent delay in support and identification of risk.
- Safeguarding and Child Protection policies and procedures are reviewed annually the Safeguarding and Child Protection policy is available on the school website or by other means.

- The Governing Body considers how children may be taught about safeguarding. This may be part of a broad and balanced curriculum covering relevant issues through personal social health and economic education (PSHE) and through sex and relationship education (SRE).
- It is the responsibility of all staff, including staff working in Early Years to ensure that mobile phones and other personal electronic devices must not be used in the classroom or outdoor environment.

The Lead DSL, Sue Swift is a member of the Senior Leadership Team, The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead is Lavern Shelford (Headteacher) These officers have undertaken the relevant training, and on appointment will undertake the 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' two day Local Authority Training.

The DSL's who are involved in recruitment and at least one member of the governing body will also complete safer recruitment training to be renewed every three years.

All members of staff and volunteers are provided with child protection awareness information at induction. Included in their arrival pack is the school safeguarding statement so that they know who to discuss concerns with.

All members of staff are trained in and receive regular updates in safeguarding and e-safety reporting concerns.

All staff receive child protection awareness training, updated by DSL as appropriate, to maintain their understanding of the signs and indicators of abuse.

Members of the governing body attend Local Authority Governor Safeguarding training. In addition members of the governing body will receive a termly safeguarding update report via governing body meetings.

All members of staff, volunteers and governors know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse through delivery of the Awareness Raising Pack, regular training and updates.

All parents /carers are made aware of responsibilities of staff members with regard to child protection procedures through publication of the schools Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, and reference to it in our Parent Engagement Strategy/Policy.

All staff need to be aware of the Early Help process and understand their role in taking timely action if they are worried about a child who may need additional help and support to ensure that their needs are appropriately met at all levels of the St Helens Description of Need.

Partner agencies and community users organising activities for children are aware of the school's child protection guidelines and procedures. New providers/agencies are provided with our safeguarding information leaflet and a copy of our safeguarding policy is e-mailed to those working in school for periods of time. We will ensure that child protection type concerns or allegations against adults working in the school are referred to LADO for advice, and that any member of staff found not suitable to work with children will be notified to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) for consideration for barring, following resignation, dismissal, or when we cease to use their service as a result of a substantiated allegation, in the case of a volunteer.

All teaching appointments will be subject to a Teachers Prohibition Orders Check in addition to DBS check.

The name of the designated members of staff for child protection, the designated safeguarding lead and deputies, will be clearly visible in the school together with the local authority referral process, which displayed on the safeguarding notice board located in the staff room.

All staff will read and sign to confirm they have understood Part 1 of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016': https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550499/keepingc_children_safe_ineducation_part1

New members of staff, volunteers and trainee's will be given a copy of our Child Protection and Safeguarding policy, with the DSLs' name clearly displayed, Keeping Children Safe in Education summary (part 1) and Prevent information as part of their induction into the school in addition to the above.

ALL staff, volunteers and trainees will complete the Channel online Prevent training and sign the staff/trainee disclosure agreement.

The policy is available publicly either on the school website or by other means. Parents and carers are made aware of the policy and their entitlement to have a copy of it via the school handbook/newsletter/website.

Our procedures will be regularly reviewed and updated and relevant amendments made.

Responsibilities

The designated DSLs are responsible for:

Referring a child if there are concerns about possible abuse to the Local Authority, and acting as a point of contact to discuss concerns with Senior Practitioners (Social Workers) operating the 'Front Door'. Referrals will be made in writing using the Local Authority referral form, which then will be e-mailed directly to adultandchildrenservices.gov.uk. In accordance with the Local Authority Child Protection referral process all referrals that are of a Child Protection nature, an initial telephone call will be made to the Contact Centre (6600), details of the referral will be discussed, followed by a written record of the referral e-mailed to adultandchildrenservices.gov.uk.

Maintaining records of concerns about a child, even if there is no need to make an immediate referral. Records have been recorded electronically since September 2017 using My Concern.

Ensuring that all such records are kept confidentially and securely and are separate from pupil records, until the child's 25th birthday, and are copied onto the child's next school.

Ensuring that a record is kept and witnessed of the disposal of individual records. Children Looked After records must be retained for 99 years.

Liaising with other agencies and professionals and sharing information appropriately and without delay.

Ensuring that they attend case conferences, core groups or other multi-agency planning meetings, contribute to assessments and provide a report which has been shared with parents prior to the meeting.

Ensuring that any pupil with a current child protection plan who is absent in the education setting without explanation for two days is referred to their key worker's Social Care Team.

Identifying the need for Early Help support for children and families and taking the role of Lead Professional to co-ordinate a multi-agency support plan.

Organising child protection induction training and child protection and safeguarding training for all staff.

Attending Child Protection refresher training every three years, with additional safeguarding training when needed.

Provide a termly report for the governing body, with an annual report which details any changes to policy and procedures, training undertaken by the DSL, and staff and governors; number and types of incidents/cases and number of children accessing support across the Descriptors of Need (anonymised)

Supporting Children

We recognise that a child who is abused or witnesses violence may feel helpless and humiliated, may blame themselves, and find it difficult to develop and maintain a sense of self-worth.

We recognise that the school may provide the only stability in the lives of children who have been abused or who are at risk of harm.

We accept that research shows that the behavior of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be normal to aggressive or withdrawn.

We recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers and will ensure that procedures are in place to minimize this, and so that those children or another peer feel confident to report this in the knowledge that it will be appropriately investigated and responded to. This abuse is taken as seriously as all forms of abuse and will not be tolerated our school. Victims will be offered appropriate support in all cases.

Children and young people's wishes and feelings are paramount to any service intervention and their voice should be acknowledged and listened to. Within Working Together the expressed wishes of young people were identified.

Children have said what they need:

- Vigilance; to have adults notice when things are troubling them.
- Understanding and action; to understand what is happening, to be heard and understood; and to have that understanding acted upon.
- Stability; to be able to develop an on-going stable relationship of trust with those helping them.
- Respect; to be treated with the expectation that they are competent rather than not.
- Information and engagement; to be informed and involved in procedures, decisions, concerns and plans.
- Explanation; to be informed of the outcome of assessments and decisions reasons why their views have not met with a positive response.
- Support; to be provided with support in their own right as well as a member of their family.
- Advocacy; to be provided with advocacy to assist them in putting forward their views.

Our school will support all children by:

Encouraging self-esteem and self-assertiveness, through the curriculum as well as our relationships, whilst not condoning aggression or bullying.

Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within school, and also within the family home and within the local community, by observing and offering support to any child who may benefit from Early Help. Staff will 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 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 of risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation
- Is at risk of being radicalized or exploited
- Is in family circumstances presenting challenges for the child, such as drug and alcohol misuse, adult mental health issues and domestic abuse
- Is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves

The DSL will liaise and work with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children.

The school will consider the need for an Early Help Assessment (EHAT) when it is identified that there are low level concerns or emerging needs. This process provides a way of recording support and interventions that have been provided by the school and partner agencies to the child/young person and also supports a referral for additional support that may be needed for a more targeted support service where level two support has been unable to meet that need. An EHAT can be arranged to ensure that a multi-agency action plan can be developed. It is important that the child and parent's voice are captured as part of this assessment, which at this stage is always on a consensual basis. The support plan will be regularly reviewed between 4-6 weeks until outcomes are achieved, or an escalation for a higher level of support has been accepted.

The Early Help Assessment is St Helens response to the statutory duty to cooperate (Children Act 2004) and it replaces the CAF process.

If at any point in the EHAT process risk increases and the school becomes concerned that the child is or is likely to suffer significant harm then a referral will be made to Children's Social Care.

The school will always notify Social Care as soon if there is a significant concern.

When a child transfers to a new school, the school will continue to provide continuing support by ensuring that appropriate information is copied under confidential cover to the child's new setting and ensuring the schools safeguarding records are forwarded as a matter of priority. For all children transferring to schools within the local borough a formal transfer meeting will be held. Children who transfer to a new school out of borough, safeguarding documentation will be forwarded by recorded delivery. The receiving school will be requested to provide written confirmation of receipt of the information.

The school will always deal with incidents sensitively, appropriately and promptly.

We will ensure that in school incidents of peer on peer abuse including sexting, inappropriate touching and bullying are promptly and appropriately dealt with and supported. providing parents with practical advice and support.

Confidentiality

We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential.

The Headteacher or DSL's will disclose any information about a child to other members of staff on a need to know basis only.

All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or wellbeing.

We will always undertake to share our intention to refer a child to Social Care with their parents/carers unless to do so could put the child at a greater risk of harm, or impede a criminal investigation.

Supporting Staff:

We recognise that staff working in the school who have become involved with a child who has suffered harm, or appears to be likely to suffer harm may find the situation stressful and upsetting.

We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties with the DSL and to seek further support as appropriate.

The DSL will be supported by the Headteacher through the process of monthly supervision and case discussion.

Guidance about sharing information, can be found in the DfE booklet 'Information sharing guidance for practitioners and managers' DCSF – 00807-2008 (archived)

Allegations against staff

All school staff should take care not to place themselves in a vulnerable position with a child. It is always advisable for interviews, or work with individual children or parents to be conducted in view of other adults.

All staff should be aware of guidance on behaviour issues, and the school's own Behaviour Management policy.

Guidance about conduct and safe practice, including safe use of mobile phones by staff and volunteers will be given at induction and is included in Code of Conduct, E-safety and Use of Social Media policy.

We understand that a pupil may make an allegation against a member of staff. If such an allegation is made or information received which suggests that a person may be unsuitable to work with children, the member of staff receiving the allegation or aware of the information, will immediately inform the Headteacher.

The Headteacher on all such occasions will discuss the content of the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) <https://www.sthelens.gov.uk> and will complete a referral using the appropriate Local Authority format.

If the allegation concerns the Headteacher, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Chair of Governors who will consult with Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), without notifying the Headteacher first.

The school will follow the St Helens Local Authority procedures for managing allegations against staff. Under no circumstances will we send a child home, pending such an investigation, unless this advice is given exceptionally, as a result of a consultation with the LADO.

Suspension of the member of staff, excluding the Headteacher, against whom an allegation has been made, needs careful consideration, and the Headteacher will seek the advice of the LADO and Human Resources department in making this decision.

In the event of an allegation against a Headteacher, the decision to suspend will be made by the Chair of Governors with advice of the LADO and Human Resources department.

We have a procedure for managing the suspension of a contract for a community user in the event of an allegation arising in that content (Refer to Lettings Policy).

Whistle-blowing

We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in the environment where staff fail to do so.

All staff should be aware of their duty to raise concerns, where they exist about the management of child protection, which may include the attitude or actions of colleagues.

Whistle-blowing regarding the Headteacher should be made to the Chair of the Governing Body whose contact details are located on the staff notice board.

Where a member of staff feels unable to raise an issue with their employer or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistle blowing channels may be open to them. General guidance can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/whistleblowing/what-is-a-whistle-blower>.

Also: <https://www.nspc.org.uk/fighting-for-childhood/news-opinion/new-whistleblowing-advice-line-professionals/>

Physical Intervention

We acknowledge that staff must only ever use physical intervention as a last resort, when a child is endangering him/herself or others, and that at all times, it must be the minimal force necessary to prevent injury to another person. The Physical Intervention policy will be adhered to at all times.

Such events will be recorded and signed by a witness.

Staff who are likely to need to use physical intervention will be appropriately trained in the *Team Teach* technique. Lists of all trained staff are located in each classroom.

We understand that physical intervention of a nature which causes injury or distress to a child may be considered under child protection or disciplinary procedures.

We recognise that touch is appropriate in the context of working with children, and all staff have been given 'Safe Practice' guidance to ensure they are clear about their professional boundary.

Anti-Bullying

Our school policy on anti-bullying is set out in a separate document and acknowledges that to allow or condone bullying may lead to consideration under child protection procedures. This includes all forms e.g. cyber, racist, homophobic and gender related bullying. We keep a record of known bullying incidents. All staff are aware that children with SEND and/or differences /perceived differences are more susceptible to being bullied/victims of child abuse. We keep records of bullying incidents.

Racist Incidents

Our policy on racist incidents is set out separately and acknowledges that repeated racist incidents or a single serious incident may lead to consideration under child protection procedures. We will keep a record of racist incidents.

Prevention

We recognise that the school plays a significant part in the prevention of harm to our children by providing children with good lines of communication and trusted adults, supportive friends and an ethos of protection.

The school community will therefore:

- Work to establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure and are encouraged to talk and are always listened to.
- Include regular consultation with children, e.g. through safety questionnaires, participation in anti-bullying week, asking children to report whether they have had happy/sad lunchtimes/playtimes.
- Ensure that all children know there is an adult in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.
- Include safeguarding across the curriculum; (including PSHE) provide opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know to whom they should turn to for help. In particular this will include anti-bullying work, e-safety, road safety, pedestrian and cycle training.
- We will ensure that appropriate ICT filters and monitoring are in place to ensure safety online. The school will ensure that online safety is included in the curriculum, and the Headteacher monitors the smoothwall notification reports.

- We will ensure that advice and guidance is provided for parent/carers regarding online safety within the home by use of our school website, and newsletters and by providing guidance on a 1-1 basis as required.

Health and Safety

Our Health and Safety policy, reflects the consideration we give to the protection of our children both physically within the school environment, and for example in relation to internet use, and when away from the school when undertaking school trips and visits.

Social Media Policy

The relevant E-safety policy reflects the consideration given to safe use of social media for staff. The school community will:

Social Media Control and Usage

Twitter:

The school Twitter account @The District CE administrators are H. Wright and D. Atkinson. They will be responsible for retweeting any relevant tweets, for checking appropriateness of tweet contents and the settings of the account. They oversee the direct messaging section and followers of the account. If a tweet is found to be inappropriate, the administrators will take the appropriate actions: delete the tweet, correct and re-post if possible, inform the teacher responsible for posting, inform SLT if necessary.

The uploading of content will be controlled by teachers. They will be responsible for password protection and uploading of content. They should not at any point change the password or any settings. Teachers may post a tweet, but not retweet any other content. They must not use the direct messaging system at all. They may not follow, unfollow, block or unblock accounts. If an inappropriate account has tweeted, tagged or direct messaged the school account, teachers must alert the account administrators named above. LSAs may forward, post content to the teachers they work with.

Suitable content would include, notices to parents of events, celebrating good work, making contact with authors and experts.

Facebook:

The school Facebook account administrator is H. Wright. The administrator will be responsible for reposting any relevant posts, for checking appropriateness of content and the settings of the account. They will oversee the direct messaging section and friends account.

The uploading of content will be controlled by the administrator. Most content will be directly posted from the Twitter account. The accounts are linked up, so all tweets are directly reposted on the school Facebook account. Therefore, teachers must let the administrator know if they delete a Twitter post, due to spotting an error, as it will not automatically be deleted from the school Facebook account. The administrator will be required to delete the post manually. Teachers will not be able to directly post on the Facebook account.

Any use of school social media accounts must be on school devices, i.e. not personal phones or tables.

For any private messages received through the school's social media accounts, a set response will always be replied by the account administrators, directing the sender to use the school's methods of communication on the school website 'contact us page'

Social Media Followers:

We reserve the right to block accounts deemed inappropriate or offensive to ourselves and/or others. The school will not actively seek to follow other users and will only follow other social media user's whose association with the school is beneficial for staff, pupils and parent/carers (e.g. a children's author or an educational account)

Staff Social Media Accounts:

Members of staff are welcome to re-post the school's social media output on their own personal social media accounts. Any content that they would like to upload concerning any school activities however must be posted via the school's social media accounts, following the process outlined above. Members of staff must be aware that, since they are associated with the school, any material that they uploaded on social media will also be associated with the school. Therefore staff should be sure to adhere to the school and council 'Code of Conduct' policies.

Safeguarding Children and Young People Vulnerable to Violent Extremism (PREVENT DUTY)

Protecting children from the risk of radicalization should be seen as part of schools' wider safeguarding duties. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism... There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology... As with managing other safeguarding risks, school should be alert to changes in children's behavior that could indicate that they are in need of protection.

School staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalization and act proportionately. This may include making a referral to Channel. (Keeping Children Safe in Education, Department of Education 2015)

Our school safeguarding policy therefore complies with the schools duty under Section 26 of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 in accordance with the Department of Education advice for schools specific guidance for school:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6-pdf.

Our school governors, Headteacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Risk assessment may include consideration of the schools Religious Education curriculum, SEND policy, worship policy, e-safety policy, the use of school premises by external agencies, integration of children by gender and SEN, anti-bullying policy and other issues specific to the schools profile, community and philosophy. In addition, the school Prevent Action Plan template may be used to demonstrate how the organisation is fulfilling the prevent duty. The risk assessment will be reviewed as part of the annual 175 safeguarding audit which is monitored by the local authority and the local safeguarding board.

Child Exploitation

Children at risk of sexual exploitation (CSE)

Statutory definition of 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, 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 to be consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

The school will ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead and other key staff are trained in spotting the possible signs of child sexual exploitation outlined in Appendix One (this is not an exhaustive or definitive list).

The referral pathway for children where concerns regarding Child Sexual Exploitation have been raised is via the Local Authority service referral form.

Children at risk of criminal exploitation

What is county lines exploitation?

County lines is the police term for urban gangs supplying drugs to suburban areas and market and coastal towns using dedicated mobile phone lines or “deal lines” it involves child criminal exploitation (CCE) as gangs use children and vulnerable people to move drugs and money. County lines is a major, cross-cutting issue involving drugs, violence, gangs, safeguarding, criminal and sexual exploitation, modern slavery and missing persons.

The school will ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead and other key staff are trained in spotting the possible signs of children at risk of criminal exploitation outlined in Appendix One (this is not an exhaustive or definitive list).

Female Genital Mutilation

With effect from 3 May 2015, the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 was amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015. The law is extended so that:

- A non-UK national who is ‘habitually resident’ in the UK and commits such an offence abroad can now face a maximum penalty for 14 years imprisonment. It is also an offence to assist a non-UK resident to carry out FGM overseas on a girl who is habitually, rather than only permanently, resident in the UK. This follows a number of cases where victims were unable to get justice as FGM was committed by those not permanently residing in the UK;
- A new offence is created of failing to protect a girl from the risk of FGM. Anyone convicted can face imprisonment for up to seven years and/or an unlimited fine;
- Anonymity for victims of FGM. Anyone identifying a victim can be subject to an unlimited fine.

Whilst the staff should speak to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or deputy) with regard to any concerns about female genital mutilation (FGM), there is a specific legal duty on teachers and other members of the teaching staff i.e., teaching assistants, students and external facilitators. . If a teacher or other member of the teaching staff, in the course of their work, discovers that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18, the teacher or other member of staff must report this to the police.

Our school Designated Safeguarding Lead will maintain up to date knowledge of and work in line with the referral processes as dictated by the St Helens Local Authority. 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) in these cases teachers should follow local safeguarding procedures.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Our Child Protection Policy and Procedures will be monitored and evaluated by:

- Governing Body, reports and visits to the school.
- Pupils surveys and questionnaires
- Scrutiny of exclusion and attendance data
- Scrutiny of a range of risk assessments
- Scrutiny of Governing Body minutes
- Logs of bullying/racist/behavior incidents for Senior Leadership Team and Governing Body to monitor.
- Review of case management and supervision processes
- Review of parental concerns and parent questionnaires
- Review of the use of intervention strategies, such as pastoral support, use of peace room and time out group.

This Policy also links to our policies on:

Staff Behaviour/Code of Conduct Policy

Whistleblowing

Anti-bullying/Behaviour

Health and Safety

Allegations against a member of staff

Parental concerns

Attendance

Curriculum

PSHE

Teaching and Learning

Administration of Medicines

Drug Education

Physical Intervention

E-Safety, including staff use of mobile phones

Risk Assessment

Recruitment and Selection

Intimate Care

Appendix one

Recognising signs of child abuse

Categories of Abuse:

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse (including Domestic Abuse)
- Sexual Abuse
- Neglect

Signs of Abuse in Children

The following non-specific signs may indicate something is wrong:

- Significant change in behavior
- Extreme anger or sadness
- Aggressive and attention-seeking behavior
- Suspicious bruises with unsatisfactory explanations
- Lack of self-esteem
- Self-injury
- Depression
- Age inappropriate sexual behavior

Risk Indicators

The factors described in this section are frequently found in cases of child abuse. Their presence is not proof that abuse has occurred but:

- Must be regarded as indicators of the possibility of significant harm
- Justifies the need for careful assessment and discussion with designated/named/lead person, manager, (or in the absence of all those individuals, an experienced colleague)
- May require consultation with and/or referral to Children's Services

The absence of such indicators does not mean that abuse or neglect has not occurred. It is important to note 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.

In an abusive relationship the child may:

- Appear frightened of the parent/s
- Act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (though full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups)

The parent or carer may:

- Persistently avoid child health promotion services and treatment of the child's episodic illnesses.
- Have unrealistic expectations of the child

- Frequently complain about/to the child and may fail to provide attention or praise (high criticism/low warmth environment)
- Be absent or misusing substances
- Persistently refuse to allow access on home visits
- Be involved in domestic abuse.

Staff should be aware of the potential risk to children when individuals, previously known or suspected to have abused children, move into the household.

Recognising Physical Abuse

- An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury
- Several different explanations provided for the injury
- Unexplained delay in seeking treatment
- The parents/carers are uninterested or undisturbed by an accident or injury
- Parents are absent without good reason when their child is presented for treatment
- Repeated presentation of minor injuries (which may represent a “cry for help” and if ignored could lead to a more serious injury)
- Family use of different doctors and A&E departments
- Reluctance to give information or mention previous injuries

Bruising

Children can have accidental bruising, but the following must be considered as non-accidental unless there is evidence or an adequate explanation provided:

- Any bruising to pre-crawling or pre-walking baby
- Bruising in or around the mouth, particularly in small babies which may indicate force feeding
- Two simultaneous bruised eyes, without bruising to the forehead, (rarely accidental, though single bruised eye can be accidental or abusive)
- Repeated or multiple bruising on the head or on sites unlikely to be injured accidentally
- Variation in colour possibly indicating injuries caused at different times
- The outline of an object used e.g. buckle marks, hand prints or a hair brush
- Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobes/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting
- Bruising around the face
- Bruising on the arms, buttocks and thighs may be an indicator of sexual abuse

Bite Marks

Bite marks can leave clear impressions of the teeth. Human bite marks are oval or crescent shaped. Those over 3 cm in diameter are more likely to have been caused by an adult or older child.

A medical opinion should be sought where there is any doubt over the origin of a bite.

It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns and scalds, and will always require experienced medical opinion. Any burn with a clear outline may be suspicious e.g.

- Circular burns from cigarettes (but may be friction burns if along the bony protuberance of the spine)
- 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 (a child getting into hot water is his/her own accord will struggle to get out and cause splash marks)
- Old scars indicating previous burns/scalds which did not have appropriate treatment or adequate explanation.

Scalds to the buttocks of small child, particularly in the absence of burns to the feet, are indicative of dipping into a hot liquid or bath.

Fractures

Fractures may cause pain, swelling and discoloration over a bone or joint.

There are grounds for concern if:

- The history provided is vague, non-existent or inconsistent with the fracture type
- 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

Scars

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

Recognising Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse may be difficult to recognise, as the signs are usually behavioural rather than physical. The manifestations of emotional abuse might also indicate the presence of other kinds of abuse.

The indicators of emotional abuse are often also associated with other forms of abuse. The following may be indicators of emotional abuse:

- Developmental delay
- Abnormal attachment between child and parent/carer e.g. anxious indiscriminate or not
- Aggressive behavior towards others
- Scapegoat 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

Recognising Neglect

Evidence of neglect is built up over a period of time and can cover different aspects of parenting. Indicators include:

- Failure by parents or carers to meet the basic essential needs e.g. adequate food, cloths, warmth, hygiene and medical care
- A child seen to be listless, apathetic and irresponsible with no apparent medical cause
- Failure of a child to grow within the normal expected pattern, with accompanying weight loss
- Child thrives away from home environment
- Child frequently absent from school
- Child left with adults who are intoxicated or violent
- Child abandoned or left alone for excessive periods

Recognising Signs of Sexual Abuse

Boys and girls of all ages may be sexually abused and are frequently scared to say anything due to guilt and/or fear. This is particularly difficult for a child to talk about and full account should be taken of the cultural sensitivities of any individual child/family.

Recognition can be difficult, unless the child discloses and is believed. There may be no physical signs and indications are likely to be emotional/behavioural.

Some behavioural indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Inappropriate sexualized conduct
- Sexually explicit behavior, play or conversation, inappropriate to the child's age
- Continual and inappropriate or excessive masturbation
- Self-harm (including eating disorder) self-mutilation and suicide attempts
- Involvement in prostitution or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners
- An anxious unwillingness to remove clothes e.g. for sports events (but this may be related to cultural norms or physical difficulties)

Some physical indicators associated with this form of abuse are:

- Pain or itching of genital area
- Blood on underclothes
- Pregnancy in a younger girl where the identity of the father is not disclosed
- Physical symptoms such as injuries in the genital or anal area, bruising to buttocks, abdomen, and thighs, sexually transmitted disease, presence of semen on vagina, anus, external genitalia or clothing

Sexual Abuse by Young People

The boundary between what is abusive and what is part of normal childhood or youthful experimentation can be blurred. The determination of whether behavior is developmental, inappropriate or abusive will

hinge around the related concepts of true consent, power imbalance and exploitation. This may include children and young people who exhibit a range of sexually problematic behavior such as indecent exposure, obscene telephone calls, fetishism, bestiality and sexual abuse against adults, peers or children.

Developmental Sexual Activity encompasses those actions that are to be expected from children and young people as they move from infancy through to an adult understanding of their physical, emotional and behavioural relationships with each other. Such sexual activity is essentially information gathering and experience testing. It is characterized by mutuality and of the seeking of consent.

Inappropriate Sexual Behaviour can be inappropriate socially, inappropriate to development or both. In considering whether behavior fits into this category, it is important to consider what negative effects it has on any of the parties involved and what concerns it raises about a child or young person. It should be recognized that some actions may be motivated by information seeking, but still cause significant upset, confusion, worry, physical damage etc. It may also be that the behavior is “acting out” which may derive from other sexual situations to which the child or young person has been exposed. If an act appears to have been inappropriate, there may still be a need for some behavior management or intervention. For some children, educative inputs may be enough to address the behavior.

Abusive sexual activity included any behavior involving coercion threats, aggression together with secrecy, or where one participant relies on an unequal power base.

Assessment

In order to more fully determine the nature of the incident the following factors should be given consideration. The presence of exploitation in terms of:

Equality – Consider differentials of physical, cognitive and emotional development, power and control and authority, passive and assertive tendencies.

Consent – agreement including the following:

- Understanding that is proposed based on age, maturity, development level, functioning and experience
- Knowledge of society’s standards for what is being proposed
- Awareness of potential consequences and alternatives
- Assumption that agreements or disagreements will be respected equally
- Voluntary decision
- Mental competence

Coercion – the young perpetrator who abuses may use techniques like bribing, manipulation and emotional threats of secondary gains and losses that is loss of love, friendship, etc. Some may use physical force, brutality or the threat of these regardless of victim resistance.

In evaluating sexual behavior of children and young people, the above information should be used only as a guide.

The following list of indicators is not exhaustive or definitive but it does highlight common signs which can assist professionals in identifying children or young people who may be victims of sexual exploitation.

Signs include:

- Underage sexual activity
- Inappropriate sexual or sexualized behavior
- Sexuality risky behavior, 'swopping' sex
- Repeat sexually transmitted infections
- In girls, repeat pregnancy, abortions, miscarriage
- Receiving unexplained gifts or gifts from unknown sources
- Having multiple mobile phones and worrying about losing contact via mobile
- Having unaffordable new things (clothes, mobile) or expensive habits (alcohol, drugs)
- Changes in the way they dress
- Going to hotels or other unusual locations to meet friends
- Seen at known places of concern
- Moving around the country, appearing in new towns or cities, not knowing where they are
- Getting in/out of different cars driven by unknown adults
- Having older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Contact with known perpetrators
- Involved in abusive relationships, intimidated and fearful of certain people or situations
- Hanging out with groups of older people, or anti-social groups, or with other vulnerable peers
- Associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation
- Recruiting other young people to exploitative situations
- Truancy, exclusion, disengagement with school, opting out of education altogether
- Unexplained changes in behavior or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual)
- Mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress
- Self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders
- Drugs or alcohol misuse
- Getting involved in crime
- Police involvement, Police records
- Involved in gangs, gang fights, gang membership
- Injuries from physical assault, physical restraint, sexual assault

Recognising Signs of Criminal Exploitation

Children are recruited, moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold. They are often subject to multiple forms of exploitation.

Children are trafficked for:

- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Benefit fraud
- Forced marriage
- Domestic servitude such as cleaning, childcare, cooking
- Forced labour in factories or agriculture
- Criminal activity such as pickpocketing, begging, transporting drugs
- Working on cannabis farms, selling pirated DVDs, bag theft.

Appendix two

Forced Marriage (FM)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

It is essential that staff are aware of FGM practices and the need to look for signs, symptoms and other indicators of FGM.

What is FGM?

It involves procedures that intentionally alter/injure the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

4 types of procedures:

Type 1 Clitoridectomy – partial/total removal of clitoris

Type 2 Excision – partial/total removal of clitoris and labia minora

Type 3 Infibulation - entrance to vagina is narrowed by repositioning the inner/outer labia

Type 4 all other procedures that may include:

- Pricking
- Piercing
- Incising
- Cauterising and scraping the genital area.

Why is it carried out?

Belief that:

- FGM brings status/respect to the girl, social acceptance for marriage
- Preserves a girls virginity
- Part of being a woman/rite to passage
- Upholds family honor
- Cleanses and purifies the girl
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition
- Helps girls be clean/hygienic
- Is cosmetically desirable
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier

Is FGM legal?

FGM is internationally recognized as violation of human rights of girls and women. It is illegal in most countries including the UK.

Circumstances and occurrences that may point to FGM happening:

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- Family taking a long trip abroad
- Child's family being one of the 'at risk' communities for FGM (Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leon, Egypt, Nigeria, Eritrea as well as non-African communities including Yemeni, Afghani, Kurdistan, Indonesia and Pakistan)
- Knowledge that the child's sibling has undergone FGM
- Child talks about going abroad to be 'cut' or to prepare for marriage.

Signs that may indicate that a child has undergone FGM:

- Prolonged absence from school and other activities
- Behaviour change on return from a holiday abroad, such as being withdrawn and appearing subdued
- Bladder or menstrual problems
- Finding it difficult to sit still and looking uncomfortable
- Complaining about pain between the legs
- Mentioning something somebody did to them that they are not allowed to talk about
- Secretive behaviour, including isolating themselves from the group
- Reluctance to take part in physical activity
- Repeated urinal tract infections
- Disclosure

The 'One Chance' rule

As with Forced Marriage there is the 'One Chance' rule. It is essential that settings/school/colleges take action without delay.

St. Helens process for reporting concerns about children (Under 18)

