

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy



2019 River View Primary School

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Key Contacts

Head Teacher

Mr D Gauld

0161 921 2670

daniel.gauld@salford.gov.uk

Deputy Head Teacher

Mrs C Batty

0161 921 2670

claire.batty@salford.gov.uk

Designated Safeguarding Lead

Mrs C Laughton

0161 921 2670

ceri.laughton@salford.gov.uk

Named Governor for Child Protection

Miss G Evans

0161 872 7302

glynisevans49@btinternet.com

Further Guidance can be obtained from -

The Bridge Partnership for child protection referrals

0161 603 4500 or e mail worriedaboutachild@salford.gov.uk

GMP Public Protection Investigation Unit (PPIU) – for referrals/consultation about crime-related safeguarding concerns

0161 856 5171

parklane.ppiu@gmp.police.uk

Managing allegations against an employee (or volunteer)

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) tel: 0161 603 4350 / 4445

**Have you immediate safeguarding concerns?
Go to page 4**

This policy from page 5 sets out River View Primary Schools commitment to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who attend the school.



River View Safeguarding Procedure Overview

Sharing/recording concerns.
Staff with **ANY** concerns about a child should share these with the Designated Safeguarding Lead
Ceri Laughton
If unavailable report to **Daniel Gauld** or **Claire Batty**

Non Urgent

If the concern is of a non urgent nature (i.e. the child is not at immediate risk)

- Add incident to CPOMs under the category of 'cause for concern'
- Alert **Ceri Laughton**
- Check email for 'marked as read' response
- If email does not arrive contact directly **Ceri Laughton, Daniel Gauld or Claire Batty ASAP**



Urgent

If the concern is of an URGENT nature (i.e. the child is at immediate risk), then:

- Ensure that the child is safe
- Receives medical attention, if required
- Having secured that the child is safe, immediately inform **Ceri Laughton**
- If the child makes a disclosure report immediately to **Ceri Laughton**
- Please add this information on to CPOMs detailing what was disclosed and alert **Ceri Laughton & Daniel Gauld**

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This policy should be considered alongside school child protection procedures (Appendix 2) and other related policies in school. These are....

- Supporting Pupils with Medical Needs
 - Staff Handbook
 - Behaviour Management Policy
 - Anti-bullying (including cyber, homophobic and gender based bullying)
 - Peer on Peer Abuse
 - Special Education Needs Information Report
 - Health and Safety
 - E-safety (including Monitoring and Filtering policy)
 - Safer Working Practice
 - Intimate Care
 - Appropriate use of technology
 - Educational Visits Policy
 - Staff Behaviour / Code of Conduct Policy
 - Handling Allegations of Abuse Against Staff
 - Whistleblowing
 - Safer Recruitment
 - PSHE
 - Children Missing Education
 - And procedures relating to -
 - Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery
 - Female Genital Mutilation FGM
 - Prevent Duty
 - Forced Marriage
 - Child Sexual Exploitation
 - Drug abuse
 - Fabricated Illness Syndrome
 - Faith abuse
 - Gangs and youth violence
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Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This policy sets out River View Primary School's commitment to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who attend the school.
- 1.2. 'Our school fully recognises the contribution it can make to protect children and support pupils in school and beyond'.

There are three main elements to our Safeguarding Policy:

- (a) **Prevention:**
(Positive school atmosphere, teaching and pastoral support to pupils).
- (b) **Protection:**
(By following agreed procedures, ensuring staff are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to Child Protection concerns).
- (c) **Support:**
(To pupils and school staff and to children who may have been abused).

Children includes everyone under the age of 18.

This policy applies to **all** adults, including temporary staff¹, volunteers and governors. The policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Acts 1989 and 2004; Section 128 of the Education Act 2002; Education and Skills Act 2008 and in line with government publications: 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' 2015, Revised Safeguarding Statutory Guidance 2 'Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need, and their Families' 2000, Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners (2015) and 'What to do if You are Worried a Child is Being Abused' 2015. The guidance reflects, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' September 2016.

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 adequate arrangements within our school to identify, assess, and support those children who are suffering harm.

¹ Wherever the word "staff" is used, it covers ALL staff on site, including ancillary supply and self employed staff, contractors, volunteers working with children etc, and governors

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2. School Commitment

'We recognise that high self- esteem, confidence, peer support and clear lines of communication with trusted adults helps all children, and especially those at risk of or suffering harm from abuse or neglect.'

Our school will therefore:

- (a) Establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk and are listened to. Children are reminded regularly that they can speak with members of staff that they feel comfortable talking to. The school uses Toot Toot which is a method whereby children can report directly and anonymously if needed, any type of concern or worry that they may have. Upon receipt of such communication by a child, this will be acted upon by a member of the Child and Family Support Team.
- (b) Ensure that children know that there are adults in the school who they can approach if they are worried or are in difficulty. Children will be reminded regularly of who they can talk to in school if they have any type of concern and also, in how to access the Toot Toot method of communicating concerns.
- (c) Include in the curriculum, activities and opportunities for PSHE which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe and/or communicate their fears or concerns about abuse and are taught about Safeguarding, including online safety as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.
Details of the school curriculum can be found on the school website.<http://www.riverviewprimary.co.uk/>
- (d) Include in the curriculum, material which will help children develop realistic attitudes to the responsibilities of adult life, particularly with regard to childcare and parenting skills.
Details of the school curriculum can be found on the school website.<http://www.riverviewprimary.co.uk/>
- (e) Ensure that every effort will be made to establish effective working relationships with parents and practitioners from other agencies.

2.2

Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play in safeguarding children. School staff are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help for children, to prevent concerns from escalating. Schools and their staff form part of the wider

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safeguarding system for children. This system is described in statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018. Schools should work with social care, the police, health services and other services to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm.' This includes providing a co-ordinated offer of early help when additional needs of children are identified and contributing to inter-agency plans to provide additional support to children subject to child protection plans.

- 2.3 The Education and Inspections Act 2006 states, 'all schools must have measures to encourage good behaviour and prevent all forms of bullying amongst pupils'. This Act also gives head teachers the ability to ensure that pupils behave when they are not on school premises or under the lawful control of school staff.
- 2.4 Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. **Everyone** who comes into contact with children and their families and carers has a role to play in safeguarding children. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the **best interests** of the child. The development of appropriate multi-agency procedures and the monitoring of good practice are the responsibilities of the Salford Safeguarding Children Board (SSCB) or the Salford Safeguarding Children Partnership (SSCP)

3. Roles and Responsibilities

3.1

All adults working with or on behalf of children have a responsibility to protect children. There are, however, key people within schools and the Local Authority who have specific responsibilities under Safeguarding and child protection procedures. The names of those carrying these responsibilities in school for the current year are listed in the key contacts section on page 2 of this document

3.2

Governing bodies and proprietors should appoint an appropriate senior member of staff, from the school leadership team, to the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead. The Designated Safeguarding Lead should take **lead responsibility** for safeguarding and child protection. This should be explicit in the role-holder's job description and describe the broad areas of responsibility and activities related to the role (as outlined in Annex B Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2018).

This person should have the appropriate authority and be given the time, funding, training, resources and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters, to take part in strategy discussions and

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interagency meetings – and/or to support other staff to do so – and to contribute to the assessment of children.

It is a matter for individual school as to whether they choose to have one or more deputy designated safeguarding lead(s). Any deputies should be trained to the same standard as the designated safeguarding lead.

Whilst the activities of the designated safeguarding lead can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection, as set out, remains with the designated safeguarding lead. This responsibility should not be delegated

The Head Teacher and Named Governor should appoint a Designated Safeguarding Lead and Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) to the role provided that the appointment is made in the context of:

The Designated Safeguarding Lead in the primary school setting will ordinarily be the Head Teacher or Deputy Head Teacher. However the Head Teacher and Named Governor may appoint another member of staff to the role provided that the appointment is made in the context of:

- i. proven and documented competency on the part of the appointee
- ii. robust arrangements for Designated Safeguarding Leads to liaise directly with the Head Teacher about child protection and safeguarding issues, including one to ones on a regular basis
- iii. sufficient direction and support given to the appointee so that they are recognised within the school community as fulfilling this role with confidence and competence
- iv. a clear school safeguarding policy that sets out for all stakeholders the respective roles and other arrangements for safeguarding in the school.

At River View, there is one fully trained designated persons as noted on page 2 of this document.

3.3 The role of the Designated Safeguarding Leads is to:

- Ensure that she receives SSCB refresher training at two yearly intervals to keep knowledge and skills up to date.
- In addition to their formal training, as set out above, their knowledge and skills should be updated, (for example via e- bulletins, meeting other designated safeguarding leads, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments), at regular intervals, but at least annually, to keep up with any developments relevant to their role.

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- Liaise with the local authority and work with other agencies in line with *Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018*. During term time the designated lead should always be available, during school hours, for staff to discuss any safeguarding concerns. It is a matter for the individual school and the designated safeguarding lead to arrange adequate and appropriate cover arrangements for any out of hours/out of term activities.
- Ensure that she attends all Designated Person Seminars on behalf of the school (or arranges for the deputy designated safeguarding lead to attend if exceptionally unable to do so themselves).
- Ensure that there is evidence that all staff and governors have read and understood Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018
- Ensure that all staff receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins, staff meetings) as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.
- Ensure that new staff receive school-based safeguarding and child protection training at induction.
- Ensure that temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school's arrangements for safeguarding children at commencement of work.
- Ensure that the school operates within the legislative framework and recommended guidance.
- Ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of the Greater Manchester and Salford Safeguarding Children Procedures.
- Ensure that the Head Teacher is kept fully informed of any concerns. Develop effective working relationships with other agencies and services.
- Develop effective procedures to work with social care, the police, health services and other services to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm.
- Decide upon the appropriate level of response to specific concerns about a child e.g. discuss with parents, or refer to the Bridge Partnership.
- Liaise and work with Salford's the Bridge Partnership over suspected cases of child abuse.

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- Ensure that accurate safeguarding records relating to individual children are kept separate from the academic file in a secure place, marked 'Strictly Confidential' and are passed securely should the child transfer to a new provision. The originating school should consider whether it needs to retain a copy of the records (for example, if a sibling continues to attend the school). If a copy is retained the reason for this should be recorded.
- Submit reports to, and ensure the school's attendance at, child protection conferences contributing to decision making.
- Ensure the school's delivery of actions planned to safeguard the child (e.g. through core group participation).
- Ensure that the school effectively monitors children about whom there are concerns, including notifying Salford's Referral, Investigation and Assessment Team when there is an unexplained absence of more than two days for a child who is the subject of a child protection plan.
- Provide guidance to parents, children and staff about obtaining suitable support and advice in respect of concerns about the child's welfare.

Designated Looked After Children Lead

- 3.4 Governing bodies of maintained schools and proprietors of academy schools must appoint a designated teacher (Sandra Hulse) to promote the educational achievement of children who are looked after and to ensure that this person has appropriate training.
- 3.5 The Designated Looked After Children Lead needs to work in partnership with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the Virtual School Head to ensure the safeguarding vulnerabilities for Looked After Children are appropriately met. In addition the Virtual School Head receives pupil premium plus additional funding based on the latest published numbers of children looked after in the authority. In maintained schools and academies the Looked After Children Designated Lead should work with the virtual school head to discuss how that funding can be best used to support the progress of looked after children in the school and meet the needs identified in the child's personal education plan.

Governing Bodies

Governing bodies, management committees and proprietors must ensure that they comply with their duties under legislation. They must have regard to the Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 guidance, ensuring policies and procedures and training in River View Primary School Primary is effective and complies with the law at all times.

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Named Governor for Child Protection

3.6

Governing bodies and proprietors should have a senior board level (or equivalent) lead to take **leadership** responsibility for River View Primary School's safeguarding arrangements.

The role of the Named Governor is key to ensuring that the governing body fulfils its responsibilities in respect of safeguarding children. The Named Governor should therefore ensure that the school:

- Has an effective safeguarding children policy in place and follows local procedures. Policies should be reviewed annually.
- Recruits staff and volunteers in line with safer recruitment processes.
- Has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against staff and volunteers.
- Has a designated senior member of staff for dealing with safeguarding children issues.
- Accesses appropriate safeguarding children training for **all** staff, in line with statutory requirements.
- Provides regular quality assurance reports to the governing body in relation to policy, procedures, audits and Section 11 statutory requirements.
- Liaises with the Headteacher to ensure that deficiencies in safeguarding arrangements are remedied without delay.

Headteacher

3.7 The Headteacher has prime responsibility for leading the school in fulfilling the ethos and policies set down by the governing body, including those set out above in the responsibilities for the Named Governor.

3.8 In such a role the Headteacher will ensure that safeguarding is central to whole school policy and practice, embedded in the delivery of the curriculum and in all systems for managing the school.

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- 3.9 Part of the means of demonstrating such leadership is in attending SSCB training on a regular basis and at least once every 3 years. Such leadership is also demonstrated by embedding safeguarding awareness into the school's organisational development and training programmes.

4 Procedures – Early Intervention

Policies - We follow the Greater Manchester Safeguarding Procedures adopted by SSCB. The procedures provide a framework within which all agencies and professionals can work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people across Greater Manchester.

<http://greatermanchesterscb.proceduresonline.com>

We recommend that you [register for alerts](#) to automatically receive notification when the manual is updated. You can also [subscribe](#) to receive free Policy Briefings or Practice Guides.

We take account of local supporting pathway guidance and additional policies from Salford Safeguarding Children's Board.

www.partnersinsalford.org/sscb/pathwayguidance
www.partnersinsalford.org/sscb/policiesprocedures

- 4.1 It is very important that practitioners intervene as early as possible if a child or young person has additional needs and services can help in meeting these needs. Such action can help prevent problems becoming child protection concerns. The Early Help Assessment (previously Family Assessment) is a tool for the early help assessment of need at level 2 of the Salford Thresholds of Need and Response Model www.partnersinsalford.org/sscb/Thresholds.htm

Salford's **Early Help Strategy** sits alongside Thresholds of Need and Response. See www.partnersinsalford.org/earlyhelp

For more about the Family Assessment go to www.salford.gov.uk/taf.htm. Appendix 1 to this document contains a copy of the Thresholds of Need.

- 4.2 The Anti-Bullying Policy ensures that we foster a culture of safety throughout the school where children and young people are able to alert us to any incidents of bullying and be confident that they will be dealt with effectively. The Anti Bullying Policy also enables us to prevent issues escalating to safeguarding concerns.'

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5. Procedures – Child Protection

- 5.1 Where it is identified that a child is suffering from, or is at risk of significant harm, we will follow the child protection procedures set out by the Salford Safeguarding Children Board.
- 5.2 In implementing the River View Primary School policies and procedures on Safeguarding and Child Protection the following points should be considered:
- D Gauld will ensure that the policies relating to safeguarding will be implemented and monitored on an on-going basis with annual evaluation of effectiveness and review. The review will be presented as an annual item to the governing body.
 - All staff and governors will be kept informed about child protection procedures using a variety of means such as staff meetings, Inset Days, one-to-ones and briefings in various forms.
 - At induction new and/or temporary staff should be made aware of and provided with copies of the following policies and procedures within school, with clarity about how safeguarding fits into whole school policy.
 - The child protection policy;
 - The behaviour policy;
 - The staff handbook;
 - The safeguarding responses of children who go missing in education;
 - The role of the safeguarding lead
 - Part 1 and Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018
 - All existing staff including teachers, teaching assistants, administrators, welfare and ancillary staff, will be made aware and provided copies of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 Part 1 and Annex A as well as any updated school policies and procedures.
 - As well as teachers all other staff in school, such as Teaching Assistants, administrators, welfare staff, kitchen staff etc will receive the core training on safeguarding and an induction that is specific to their role including knowing what to do if there are child protection concerns.
 - Parents will be informed of the school's duties and responsibilities under the policy and procedures in a range of ways that reflects diverse ability to use methods of communication. Therefore, as well as the use of general methods (such as a Statement in the School brochure or information pack; website features; one-to-one conversations; use of flyers) consideration should also be given to the ability of parents to access these. For example, a notice of the availability of the policy could be displayed in the reception area.

6. Training and Support

Our school will ensure that the Designated Safeguarding Lead and the nominated governor for Child Protection attend training relevant to their role on at least an annual basis' including email, e-bulletins, staff meetings, Whole School Safeguarding Training and Multi Agency Child Protection training within this timescale.

Who will receive child protection training (all new staff should receive induction and all staff receive an update at least annually) and who will deliver this?

All school staff are trained on appointment, every three years and whenever key updates are required. This is delivered by Salford Safeguarding Children Board

How will staff be kept informed on current child protection issues?

This is undertaken at staff meetings and briefing for support staff. At times this might be in the form of an email update. All staff read section 1 of the guidance each year. School keeps a signed record of this.

What internal / external support networks are available to staff if there are concerns or queries?

Ceri Laughton leads on this work

Prescribed Whole School and Designated Safeguarding Lead Safeguarding Training Requirements

There is an agreed set of prescribed training requirements in Salford for school staff, as follows:

- 6.1 **All School Staff** – All school staff who do not have designated lead responsibility for child protection are required to undertake SSCB approved training to promote and safeguard the welfare of children and young people every 18 months

This is currently available through the Whole School Safeguarding Service Level Agreement (SLA) purchased through The School Workforce Development Officer in the Human Resources Corporate Business Team.

As safeguarding is 'everybody's' responsibility then all staff in the school should know who to contact if they are concerned about a child or young person so it is important to ensure all new staff receive appropriate training and induction so that they clearly understand their roles and responsibilities³.

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- 6.2 **Ceri Laughton as Designated Safeguarding Lead** – As a minimum should attend the SSCB 2-day Foundation Course preferably prior or as soon as possible after beginning the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead.

The Foundation Training can be refreshed after a period of 2 years with the one day SSCB Refresher course. Depending upon the circumstances of the school, Ofsted may require that Ceri Laughton attend the SSCB Refresher course before 2 years.

Ceri Laughton is required to keep her knowledge and skills up to date on an annual basis.

The Whole School Safeguarding SLA delivers termly, SSCB approved, two hour seminars which provide suitable updates for Ceri Laughton to refresh skills and knowledge. (Schools must have purchased the Whole School Safeguarding SLA to eligible to attend these seminars)

After attending the Foundation Course (or equivalent Ceri Laughton should also consider accessing the following courses as relevant to the circumstances of the school, in line with SSCB annual priorities and national priorities.

- Attachment
- Early Help Assessment
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Communicating with children
- Core group
- Online safety and Mobile Technology
- Domestic abuse
- Self Harm
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Neglect
- Parental mental health
- Parental substance use
- Rapid response to a child death
- Sexual abuse
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Preventing radicalisation /WRAP workshop
- Equality and Diversity
- Forced Marriage
- Gangs and Youth Violence

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- Witch Craft and Spiritual Possession
Trafficking and Modern Slavery
- Safeguarding healthy relationships
- Peer on Peer abuse
- Sexually Harmful Behaviour, Sexual Harassment
- Emotional Well Being and Positive Mental Health
- Any additional training or events relating to serious case reviews*

SSCB recommend that Glynis Evans (Named Governor for Safeguarding) at least accesses basic awareness training and additional training relevant to their role.

For the latest SSCB courses, seminars and e-learning courses please visit:
<http://www.partnersinsalford.org/sscb/sscbtraining.htm>.

7. Information Sharing and Confidentiality

Schools must have due regard to the relevant data protection principals which allow them to share personal information, as provided for in the Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Information sharing and Confidentiality are issues which need to be discussed and fully understood by all those working with children, particularly in the context of child protection.

How do you ensure that parents, governors and every adult working in or with the school understands the need for and basic principles regarding confidentiality?

This is undertaken at staff meetings and briefing for support staff. At times this might be in the form of an email update. All staff read section 1 of the guidance each year. School keeps a signed record of this.

Why must a teacher never guarantee confidentiality to a child?

All disclosures must be reported to Ceri or Daniel, as possible further action may need to be taken to keep the child safe.

What should they say to a child who asks the adult to keep a secret and how should the child be advised that the information may need to be shared with others?

All staff should explain to the child that to keep them safe they must share what they have told them to other people. Explain to the child that they are right to tell and are in no way in trouble.

Who should be given information relating to a child about whom there are concerns and who should not be given this information?

Information is maintained in a commercially available system that writes back to the school, information management system; CPOMS. Within CPOMS, levels of access to confidential information is controlled, limiting the risk of information being given to the wrong person. This is covered and reinforced in all training. Schools operate a 'cause for concern' system.

Who should be contacted under the SSCB procedures?

Any concerns should be passed to Ceri Laughton. In her absence contact Daniel Gauld or Claire Batty

Practitioners work together best to safeguard children where there is an exchange of relevant information between them. Normally, personal information should only be disclosed to third parties (including other agencies) with the consent of the subject of that information (Data

Protection Act 1998, European Convention on Human Rights, Article 8). However, fears about sharing information **cannot** be allowed to stand in the way of the need to promote the welfare and protect the safety of children. Wherever possible, consent should be obtained before sharing personal information with third parties **but may be waived in the circumstances set out below.**

In some circumstances, achieving consent may not be possible or desirable but the safety and welfare of a child dictate that the information should be shared. The law permits the disclosure of confidential information necessary to safeguard a child or children. Disclosure should be justifiable in each case, according to the particular facts of the case, and legal advice should be sought if in doubt.

Where consent cannot be obtained to share information or consent is refused or where seeking it may undermine the prevention, detection, or prosecution of a crime the practitioner must judge from the facts whether there is enough public interest to justify sharing information. A concern in relation to protecting a child from significant harm, promoting the welfare of children, protecting adults from serious harm or preventing crime and disorder are all well within public interest.

The Public Interest test means that practitioners must decide whether sharing information is a necessary and proportionate response to the need to protect the child in question. The decision making process must weigh up what might happen if the information is shared against what might happen if it is not shared. Schools should identify their scheme of delegation for such decision making. However it should also be clear that every practitioner has a professional responsibility to share information without delay when there are concerns about harm to a child.

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Further guidance on information sharing can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-practitioners-information-sharing-advice>

8. Records and monitoring

Well-kept records are essential to good child protection practice. Our school is clear about the need to record any concerns held about a child or children within our school, the status of such records and when these records, or parts thereof, should be shared with other agencies. All records relating to individual Child Protection and Safeguarding concerns must be held securely with limited access to a defined group of staff. This is managed through a protected file system and levels of access within the CPOMS system. From 2016, school is moving to a paperless system of record keeping. Records are kept separate from the child/young person's academic file.

Past concerns for children, and what happened in response to the concerns can be very important information for staff members who may have concerns for the child at a later time.

Record Retention – Child Protection records must be retained by all educational establishments until the child's 25th Birthday, unless the records are transferred to a new establishment when the child transfers to a new provision.

At the point pupil/student transferring to another educational establishment, all formal records should be sent within 15 working days

The originating school should consider whether it needs to retain a copy of the records (for example, if a sibling continues to attend the school). If a copy is retained the reason for this should be recorded.

What system does your school have for recording concerns about the welfare or behaviour of a child?

Staff record on SIMs, CPOMS and the 'cause for concern' system.

When it becomes apparent that there are child protection concerns, how and where are these recorded?

These are fully documented on CPOMS

Archive paper records are kept in a locked cabinet inside the CFST office. Keys are kept by Ceri Laughton and Daniel Gauld has access to the keys.

What gate-keeping procedures are in place to ensure that staff do not have open access to the information contained in child protection files?

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Archive paper records are kept in a locked cabinet in the CFST office. Keys are kept by Ceri Laughton and Daniel Gauld has access to the keys. Any papers for meetings or files are not kept out of the cabinets any longer than necessary.

At what point do teacher-held notes become part of school record?

School has an identified system for separation of key documents.

How does your school monitor children about whom there are concerns?

This is undertaken by the CFST with record keeping maintained within CPOMS

Who is notified that a child is being monitored?

School protocol insists that key staff are given the necessary information to adequately care for children who are being monitored

How are concerns collated and by whom?

This is undertaken by Ceri Laughton meeting with staff on a weekly basis. This record is then kept within CPOMS

How are staff briefed as to the status of these records in respect of parental access to records?

Daniel Gauld works in co-ordination with relevant authorities, freedom of information policies, data protection protocols and Ceri Laughton when parents request access to these records.

If a child transfers or leaves the school, what happens to the child protection File and what happens if no one knows which area and/or school they have moved to?

School records are archived and current files are passed on to the new school. Where the school doesn't know the location, Child Missing from Education procedures are followed.

Anti Bullying incidents are recorded in the CPOMS system School also access the Toot Toot website for children in years 3-6 to record their concerns.

It is good practice for schools to undertake a case file audit on an annual basis to ensure that recording of safeguarding concerns is effective and that any themes from such concerns are addressed appropriately.

9. Child protection conferences

The Child Protection conference is a meeting to discuss concerns about the care of a child. Its main purpose is to see whether the child is at risk of harm and, if so, to

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agree what needs to be done to reduce this risk. The Conference can decide to make the child the subject of a Child Protection Plan.

Children are made the subject of a Child Protection Plan when they are thought to be at risk of harm. This might be from physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse or neglect. It helps to keep a check on the work being done with these children. The Plan contains basic details of the children and their families. It is held securely by Children's Social Care and information from it is only given to authorised people.

Ceri Laughton will advise school staff on the preparation of reports for child protection conferences, participation in core groups and carrying out specific tasks with the child and family as identified in the child protection plan.

Further advice and support for school staff on participating in child protection meetings is also available from the Salford Children's Services Safeguarding Unit on 0161 603 4350

10. Supporting pupils at risk

Our school recognises that children who experience harm through abuse, neglect or through witnessing domestic violence may find it difficult to develop a sense of self worth and to view the world in a positive way.

Our school fosters a culture of safety through the development of an Anti Bullying Policy where children and young people feel confident to report any incidents of bullying including cyberbullying, homophobic, bi-phobic and transgender bullying

This school may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk. Whilst at school, their behaviour may still be challenging. In response there may be steps taken to consider suspension or exclusion from school. Such steps should be taken in the context of considering the needs of the child; where appropriate an Early Help Assessment should be carried out (with the consent of the parent/carer and/or young person). The Early Assessment Team are available for support on 0161 603 4239. It is also advisable to contact the Early Help Assessment Team prior to starting an Early Help Assessment to see if a previous Early Help Assessment has already been completed

It is also recognised that some children who have experienced abuse may in turn abuse others. This requires a considered, sensitive approach in order that the child can receive appropriate help and support and that other children are protected from harm.

This school will endeavour to support pupils through:

- (a) The curriculum, to encourage self-esteem and self-motivation;

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- (b) The school ethos, which promotes a positive, supportive and secure environment and which gives all pupils and adults a sense of being respected and valued;
- (c) The implementation of school behaviour management policies
- (d) The implementation of a Peer on Peer Abuse policy
- (e) A consistent approach, which recognises and separates the cause of behaviour from that which the child displays. This is vital to ensure that all children are supported within the school setting;
- (f) Regular liaison with other practitioners and agencies that support the pupils and their families, in-line with appropriate information sharing protocols;
- (g) A commitment to develop productive, supportive relationships (i.e. to work in partnership) with parents/carers whenever possible and so long as it is in the child's best interests to do so;
- (h) The development and support of a responsive and knowledgeable staff group trained to respond appropriately in child protection situations.

Children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. Our Governing body (and proprietors) are committed to ensure their safeguarding and child protection policy reflects the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and in this group of children. This can include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying - without outwardly showing any signs; and communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

It must also be stressed that in a home environment where there is domestic violence, drug or alcohol misuse, children may also be particularly vulnerable and in need of support or protection.

Where school have adopted Operation Encompass for process and procedures they should refer to Annex 7

We are committed to actively promoting the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs; Through the implementation of our school Statement of Core of Values the pupils are encouraged to develop and demonstrate skills and attitudes that will allow them to participate fully in and contribute positively to life in modern Britain

There is a current threat from terrorism in the UK and this can include the exploitation of vulnerable young people, aiming to involve them in terrorism or to be active in supporting terrorism. All staff seek have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into Terrorism and draw upon The Prevent Duty Guidance, DfE Guidance "Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2018"; and specifically DCSF Resources

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"Learning Together to be Safe", "Prevent: Resources Guide", "Tackling Extremism in the UK", and DfE's "Teaching Approaches that help Build Resilience to Extremism among Young People".

When operating this policy, we will use the following accepted Governmental definition of extremism which is:

'Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs; and/or calls for the death of members in our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas'.

Staff will have training that gives them knowledge and confidence to identify children at risk of being drawn into terrorism, and to challenge extremist ideologies. Being drawn into terrorism includes not just violent but non-violent extremism, which can create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists can exploit

Concerns should be referred to Ceri Laughton who has local contact details for Prevent and Channel referrals. They will also consider whether circumstances require the police to be contacted. <http://www.partnersinsalford.org/asg-extremism.htm> provides further information.

The Department for Education has launched a helpline for anyone concerned about a **child who may be at risk of extremism**, or about extremism within an organisation working with children and young people. Email: counter.extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk. Telephone: 020 7340 7264.

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, 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 and discuss any such case with Ceri Laughton 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

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Children and young people who are privately fostered can also sometimes require additional support. For more information about this see: <http://www.partnersinsalford.org/sscb/privatefostering.htm>

Other specific safeguarding issues are:

- child sexual exploitation (CSE)
- bullying including cyberbullying
- domestic violence
- drugs
- fabricated or induced illness
- faith abuse
- female genital mutilation (FGM)
- forced marriage
- gangs and youth violence
- gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- mental health
- sexting
- teenage relationship abuse
- trafficking

Knowing where children are during school hours is an extremely important aspect of Safeguarding. Missing school can be an indicator of abuse and neglect and may also raise concerns about other safeguarding issues, including the criminal exploitation of children.

This school monitors attendance carefully and will address poor or irregular attendance without delay.

We will always follow up with parents/carers when pupils are not at school. This means we need to have a least two up to date contact numbers for parents/carers. Parents should remember to update the school as soon as possible if the numbers change.

In response to the guidance in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2018) the school has:

1. Staff who understand what to do when children do not attend regularly
2. Appropriate policies, procedures and responses for pupils who go missing from education (especially on repeat occasions).
3. Staff who know the signs and triggers for travelling to conflict zones, FGM and forced marriage.

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4. Procedures to inform the local authority when we plan to take pupils off-roll when they:
 - a. leave school to be home educated
 - b. move away from the school's location
 - c. remain medically unfit beyond compulsory school age
 - d. are in custody for four months or more (and will not return to school afterwards); or
 - e. are permanently excluded

We will ensure that pupils who are expected to attend the school, but fail to take up the place will be referred to the local authority.

When a pupil leaves the school, we will record the name of the pupil's new school and their expected start date

Peer on peer abuse

Education settings are an important part of the inter-agency framework not only in terms of identifying, evaluating and referring concerns to Children's Services and the Police, but also in the assessment and management of risk that the child or young person may pose to themselves and others in the education setting.

If one child or young person causes harm to another, this should not necessarily be dealt with as abuse. When considering whether behaviour is abusive, it is important to consider:

- Whether there is a large difference in power (for example age, size, ability, development) between the young people concerned; or
- whether the perpetrator has repeatedly tried to harm one or more other children; or
- Whether there are concerns about the intention of the alleged perpetrator.

Peer on peer abuse can manifest itself in many ways and different gender issues can be prevalent. Severe harm may be caused to children by abusive and bullying behaviour of other children, which may be physical, sexual or emotional and can include gender based violence/ sexual assaults, sexting, teenage relationship abuse, peer-on-peer exploitation, serious youth violence, sexual bullying or harmful sexual behaviour.

Salford Safeguarding Children's Board recommends that education settings use The Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool by the Brook Advisory Service to help

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professionals; assess and respond appropriately to sexualised behaviour. The traffic light tool can be found at <https://www.brook.org.uk/our-work/the-sexual-behaviours-traffic-light-tool>

Guidance on responding to and managing sexting incidents can be found at: http://www.thegrid.org.uk/info/welfare/child_protection/reference/index.shtml#sex

Staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers and should not be tolerated or passed off as “banter” or “part of growing up”.

In order to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse the school:

- Provides a developmentally appropriate PSHE curriculum which develops students understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe.
- Have systems in place for any student to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, believed and valued.
- Develop robust risk assessments where appropriate (e.g. Using the Risk Assessment Management Plan).
- Have relevant policies in place (e.g. behaviour policy).

Child sexual exploitation

CSE is a form of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. It can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults. In some cases, young people are persuaded or forced into exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, gifts, affection or status. Consent cannot be given, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact and can happen online. A significant number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation go missing from home, care and education at some point. Some of the following signs may be indicators of 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;
- Children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

Honour based violence

So-called ‘honour-based’ violence (HBV) encompasses 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

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breast ironing. All forms of so called HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. If in any doubt, staff should speak to the designated safeguarding lead. 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.

- **NB Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 contains further guidance**

Safer schools, safer staff

School staff will be advised about ensuring safe practice. All staff should be directed to consider the information at

www.partnersinsalford.org/sscb/safeppractice.htm.

This includes information about the importance of safer recruitment and best practice in providing a safe environment for children and young people.

- This school has a safe recruitment policy which can be referred to for further guidance.
- This school will make available to school staff information about 'counselling' and/or giving advice to children/young people about sexual matters.
- This school will ensure opportunities for staff to share perspectives and experiences with practitioners from other agencies².
- This school will recruit and select safe staff in compliance with DfE guidance and with the procedures set down by the Independent Safeguarding Authority.
- The school will follow the new statutory guidance as of 31st August 2018 on disqualification by association. However, staff will be reminded that their relationships and associations both within and outside of the workplace (including online) may have implications for the safeguarding of children in school and that school will be informed of any changes in their circumstances that may have implications for the safeguarding of the children.
- Staff will be made aware of the current SSCB procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff.

² Child protection and safeguarding are multi-agency responsibilities. These responsibilities are best discharged when practitioners have a good understanding of each other's role. Such opportunities can be provided by SSCB training or, for example, by schools arranging for occasional meetings with other agencies in their locality.

What steps has the school taken to reduce the possibility of abuse by school staff and anyone else working within the school setting?

The staff handbook and induction procedures reinforce expectations for staff conduct. School has a clear whistle blowing procedure.

How are staff made aware of what to do if they have concerns about the behaviour/conduct of the Head Teacher or other members of staff?

This is detailed in the staff handbook.

What organisational, personal or professional difficulties can get in the way of protecting children?

School discusses this from time to time using the findings from Serious Case Reviews where appropriate.

What guidance is given to school staff about physical contact with pupils and working in a one-to-one situation with a pupil?

The staff handbook gives some guidance. More detailed guidance is made available to all staff on appointment through the code of conduct. The governing board has adopted and approved a safe handling policy with key members of staff trained to handle children in certain situations.

What are the implications of this policy in terms of working with all parents/carers in school?

At River View, safeguarding is given a high priority. This means that the policy is well reviewed and widely available to all staff and parents.

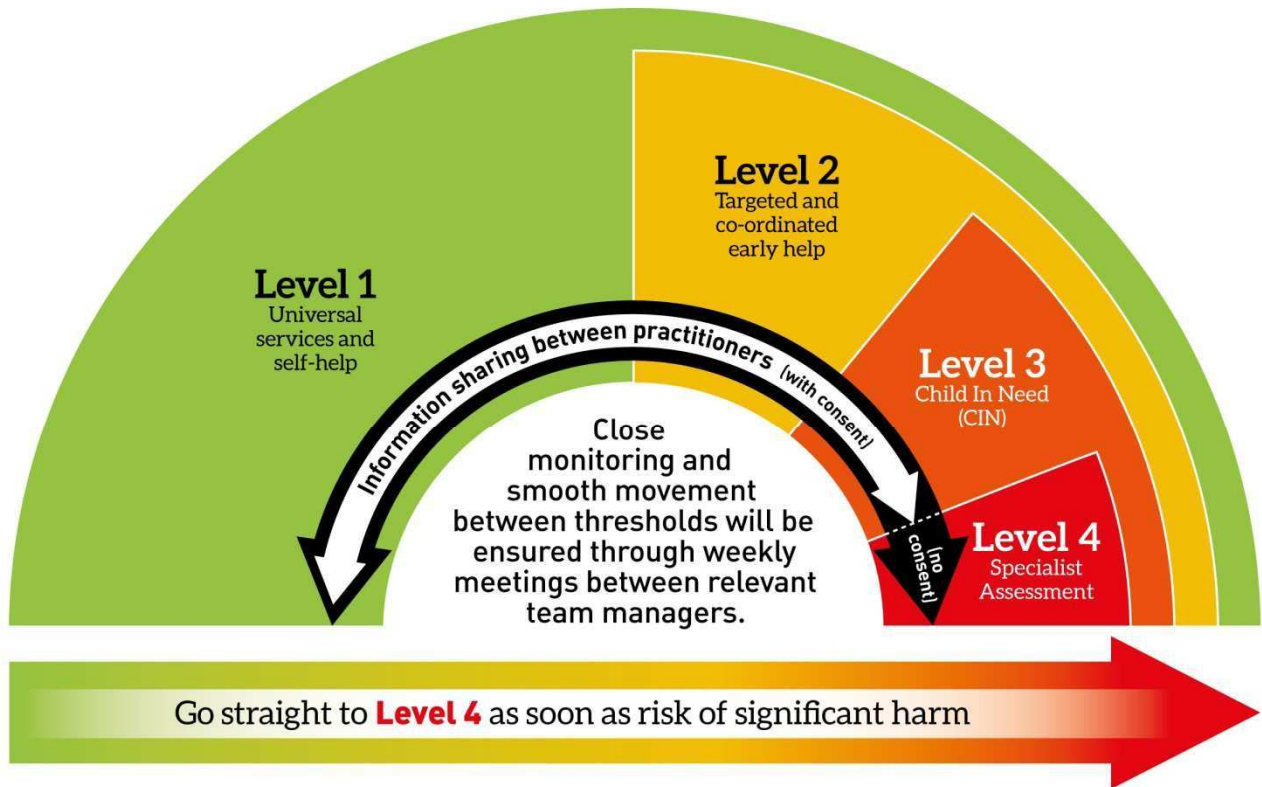
If staff are concerned about the way safeguarding is carried out in the school, they should refer to the Whistle-blowing policy and that a whistleblowing disclosure must be about something that affects the general public such as:

- a criminal offence has been committed, is being committed or is likely to be committed
- an legal obligation has been breached
- there has been a miscarriage of justice
- the health or safety of any individual has been endangered
- the environment has been damaged
- information about any of the above has been concealed

Appendix 1

<http://www.salford.gov.uk/thresholds.htm>

Salford Thresholds of Need and Response



If you are worried about a child contact The Bridge Partnership on **0161 603 4500** or email worriedaboutachild@salford.gov.uk

Appendix 2

School Child Protection Procedures

What Should Staff/Volunteers Do If They Have Concerns About A Child or Young Person in School?

Practitioners in schools who are concerned about a child's welfare or who believe that a child is or may be at risk of harm from abuse or neglect should pass any information to Ceri Laughton or in her absence Daniel Gauld; this should always occur as soon as possible

**The Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead is:
Daniel Gauld**

**The Designated Safeguarding Lead is:
Ceri Laughton**

It is these senior colleagues who are responsible for taking action where the welfare or safety of children or young people is concerned. If staff are uncertain about whether their concerns are indeed 'child protection' then a discussion with Ceri Laughton who will assist will assist in determining the most appropriate next course of action. The multi-agency Bridge Partnership team can also be consulted, where you will be able to speak to a qualified social worker if necessary for support and advise.

Staff should never:

Do nothing/assume that another agency or practitioner will act or is acting.
Attempt to resolve the matter themselves alone.

What should the Designated Safeguarding Lead consider right at the outset?

- Am I dealing with 'risk' or 'need'? (By definition, a child at risk is also a child in need. However, what is the priority / level and immediacy of risk / need?)
- Can the level of need identified be met:
 - In or by the school or by accessing universal services
 - By undertaking a Early Help Assessment, without referral to the Bridge Partnership
 - By working with the child, parents and colleagues?
 - What resources are available to the practitioner and the school and what are their limitations?

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- Is the level of need such that a referral needs to be made to the Bridge Partnership which requests that an assessment of need be undertaken? (Section 17 Child in Need referral)
- Is the level and/or likelihood of risk such that a child protection referral needs to be made (i.e. a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm? (Section 47 Child Protection referral)
- What information is available re: Child, Parents, Family & Environment?
- What information is inaccessible and, potentially, how significant might this be? For example, has the parent/carer denied that there is a problem and failed to co-operate with the school in resolving the issue?
- Who do I/don't I need to speak to now and what do they need to know?
- Where can I access appropriate advice and/or support?
- If I am not going to refer, then what action am I going to take? (e.g. time-limited monitoring plan, discussion with parents or other practitioners, recording etc)

2. Feedback to Staff Who Report Concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead

Rules of confidentiality mean that it may not always be possible or appropriate for Ceri Laughton to feedback to staff who report concerns to them. Such information will be shared on a 'need to know' basis only and the Ceri Laughton will decide which information needs to be shared, when and with whom. The primary purpose of confidentiality in this context is to safeguard and promote the child's welfare.

3. Thresholds for Referral to the Bridge Partnership

In making a decision about whether a referral to the Bridge Partnership may be required, there are two thresholds for (and their criteria) and types of referral that need to be carefully considered:

(i) Is this a Child In Need?

Under section 17 (s.17(10)) of the Children Act 1989, a child is in need if:

- (a) He is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or to have the opportunity to achieve or maintain, a reasonable standard of health or development, without the provision of services by a local authority;
- (b) His health or development is likely to be impaired, or further impaired, without the provision of such services; (c) He is disabled.

(ii) Is this a Child Protection Matter?

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Under section 47(1) of the Children Act 1989, a local authority has a duty to make enquiries where they are informed that a child who lives or is found in their area:

- (a) is the subject of an Emergency Protection Order;
- (b) is in Police Protection; or where they have
- (c) reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm.

Therefore, it is the 'significant harm' threshold' that justifies statutory intervention into family life. A practitioner making a child protection referral under s.47 must therefore provide information which clearly outlines that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will make judgements around 'significant harm', levels of 'need' and when to refer

4. Making Referrals to CSC (Guidance for the Designated Safeguarding Lead)

(i) Child in Need/Section 17 Referrals

- Where a Family Assessment or Early Help Assessment already exists, the DCPD should send this with the referral to the Bridge Partnership.
- This is a request for assessment/support/services and, as such, you **must obtain the consent** of the parent(s) (and child/young person where appropriate). This should also be identified on the assessment form.
- Where a parent/carer/young person refuses to consent, you should make clear your ongoing plans and responsibilities in respect of support, monitoring etc, and the possibility of a child protection referral at some point in future if things deteriorate or do not improve. (This is not about threats or saying that this is inevitable but about openness and transparency in dealings with parents).

(ii) Child Protection/Section 47 Referral

- Make a telephone call to the Bridge Partnership and forward for consideration.
- If a TAF exists this should be forwarded to the Bridge Partnership as soon as possible, and certainly within 48 hours.

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- You **do not require the consent** of a parent or child/young person to make a child protection referral
- A parent should, **under most circumstances, be informed** by the referrer that a child protection referral is to be made. **The criteria for not informing parents are:**
 - (a) Because this would increase the risk of significant harm to a child(ren); or
 - (b) Because, in the referrer's professional opinion, to do so might impede an investigation that may need to be undertaken;
 - (c) Because there would be an undue delay caused by seeking consent which would not serve the child's best interests.

Fear of jeopardising a working relationship with parents because of a need to refer is **not** sufficient justification for not making a referral nor for not telling them that you need to refer. Lack of openness will do little to foster ongoing trust, particularly as the source of referrals will be disclosed to parents except in a limited number of circumstances. If you feel that your own or another adult's immediate safety would be placed at risk by informing parents then you should seek advice and/or make this clear on the TAF and in any telephone contact with the Bridge Partnership.

5. Bridge Partnership Responses to Referrals and Timescales

In response to a referral, the Bridge Partnership may decide to:

- Provide advice to the referrer and/or child/family;
- Refer on to another agency who can provide services;
- Convene a Strategy Meeting ;
- Provide support services under Section 17;
- Undertake an social work assessment(completed within 45 working days);
- Convene an Initial Child Protection Conference (within 15 working days of a Strategy Meeting)
- Accommodate the child under Section 20 (with parental consent);
Make an application to court for an Order
- Take no further action.

Feedback from the Bridge Partnership

The Bridge Partnership has 24 hours within which to make a decision about a course of action in response to a referral. A Designated Safeguarding Lead should expect to receive written confirmation about action following any referral within 7 days. If you do not receive any (same day) verbal feedback following an urgent child protection referral, and where this places school/a child or children in a vulnerable position, you should ask to speak to a Duty Social Worker, or the relevant Team Manager.

Risk Assessment 'Checklist'

Does/could the suspected harm meet the Working Together 2018 definition of abuse?

Are there cultural, linguistic or disability issues?

Am I wrongly attributing something to impairment?

Does the chronology indicate any possible patterns which could/do impact upon the level of risk?

Are any injuries or incidents acute, cumulative, episodic?

Did any injuries result from spontaneous action, neglect, or intent?

Explanations consistent with injuries/behaviour?

Severity and duration of any harm?

Effects upon the child's health/development?

Immediate/longer term effects?

Likelihood of recurrence?

Child's reaction?

Child's perception of the harm?

Child's needs wishes and feelings?

Parent's/carer's attitudes/response to concerns?

How willing are they to cooperate?

What does the child mean to the family?

What role does the child play?

Possible effects of intervention?

Protective factors and strengths of/for child
(I.e. resilience/vulnerability)

Familial strengths and weaknesses?

When and how is the child at risk?

How imminent is any likely risk?

How grave are the possible consequences?

How safe is this child?

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What are the risk assessment options?

What are the risk management options?

What is the interim plan?

Appendix 4: Responding to a disclosure

If a child wants to confide in you, you SHOULD

- Be accessible and receptive;
- Listen carefully and uncritically, at the child's pace;
- Take what is said seriously;
- Reassure children that they are right to tell;
- Tell the child that you must pass this information on;
- Make sure that the child is ok;
- Make a careful record of what was said

You should NEVER

- Investigate or seek to prove or disprove possible abuse;
- Make promises about confidentiality or keeping 'secrets' to children;
- Assume that someone else will take the necessary action;
- Jump to conclusions, be dismissive or react with shock, anger, horror etc;
- Speculate or accuse anybody;
- Investigate, suggest or probe for information;
- Confront another person (adult or child) allegedly involved;
- Offer opinions about what is being said or the persons allegedly involved;
- Forget to record what you have been told;
- Fail to pass this information on to the correct person (the Designated Child Protection Person).

Children with communication difficulties, or who use alternative / augmentative communication systems

- While extra care may be needed to ensure that signs of abuse and neglect are interpreted correctly, any suspicions should be reported in exactly the same manner as for other children;
- Opinion and interpretation will be crucial (be prepared to be asked about the basis for it and to possibly have its validity questioned if the matter goes to court).
- Use of signers or interpreters

Recordings should

- State who was present, time, date and place;

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- Be written in ink and be signed by the recorder;
- Be passed to Ceri Laughton or in her absence Daniel Gauld immediately (certainly within 24 hours);
- Use the child's words wherever possible;
- Be factual/state exactly what was said;
- Differentiate clearly between fact, opinion, interpretation, observation and/or allegation.

What information do you need to obtain?

- Schools have **no investigative role** in child protection (**Police and the Bridge Partnership will investigate possible abuse very thoroughly and in great detail, they will gather evidence and test hypotheses – leave this to them!**);
- Never prompt or probe for information, your job is to listen, record and pass on;
- Ideally, you should be clear about what is being said in terms of **who, what, where and when**;
- The question which you should be able to answer at the end of the listening process is 'might this be a child protection matter?';
- If the answer is yes, or if you're not sure, record and pass on immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead /Head Teacher/line manager or consult directly with the Bridge Partnership.

If you do need to ask questions, what is and isn't OK?

- **Never** ask closed questions i.e. ones which children can answer yes or no to e.g. Did he touch you?
- **Never** make suggestions about who, how or where someone is alleged to have touched, hit etc e.g. top or bottom, front or back?
- If we must, use only '**minimal prompts**' such as 'go on ... tell me more about that ... tell me everything that you remember about that'
- Timescales are very important: '**When was the last time this happened?**' is an important question.

What else should we think about in relation to disclosure?

- Is there a place in school which is particularly suitable for listening to children e.g. not too isolated, easily supervised, quiet etc;
- We need to think carefully about our own body language – how we present will dictate how comfortable a child feels in telling us about something which may be extremely frightening, difficult and personal;
- Be prepared to answer the 'what happens next' question;
- We should never make face-value judgements or assumptions about individual children. For example, we 'know that [child.....] tells lies';
- Think about how you might react if a child DID approach you in school. We need to be prepared to offer a child in this position exactly what they need in terms of protection, reassurance, calmness and objectivity;

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- Think about what support **you** could access if faced with this kind of situation in school.

Appendix 4 – What is abuse and neglect?

All River View Primary School 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 is a form of maltreatment of a child.** Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them or, more rarely, by others for example, via the internet. They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

Definitions of child abuse

There are four types of child abuse.

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Neglect
- Child Sexual Exploitation

Physical abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not

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giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or no 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.

Child sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. It can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults. In some cases, young people are persuaded or forced into exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, gifts, affection or status. Consent cannot be given, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them. Child sexual exploitation doesn't always involve physical contact and can happen online. A significant number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation go missing from home, care and education at some point.

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)

- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers)
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

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It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Signs of abuse

Recognising child abuse is not easy. Sometimes the signs are not obvious and sometimes signs that appear to be indicative of abuse can be due to other causes. Therefore, it is very important that you use these signs to help you think about the concerns you have and how you will describe these when making a referral or consulting with the Bridge Partnership team.

These definitions and indicators only serve as a guide to assist you. Remember that children may exhibit some of these indicators at some time, and that the presence of one or more is not necessarily proof that abuse is occurring. There may be other reasons for changes in behaviour such as bereavement, significant changes in family relationships, including the birth of a new baby in the family or problems between parents/carers.

It is not your responsibility to decide whether or not child abuse has taken place or if a child is at significant risk of harm from someone. You do, however, have a responsibility and duty to act in order that the appropriate agencies can investigate and take any necessary action to protect a child. The social worker or police officer will always want to understand your concerns about the child in the context of the child's development and relationships.

The following information should help you to be more alert to the signs of possible abuse and to provide the necessary information when reporting your concerns.

Physical Abuse

Most children in daily life will collect cuts and bruises. But each child is different and any perceived injuries should be interpreted in light of:

- the child's medical and social history
- the child's developmental stage
- the explanation given for the injury

Most accidental bruises are seen over bony parts of the body, e.g. elbows, knees, shins, and often on the front of the body.

Important indicators of physical abuse are bruises or injuries that are either unexplained or inconsistent with the explanation given, or visible on the 'soft' parts of the body where accidental injuries are unlikely, e.g. cheeks, abdomen, back and buttocks.

The physical signs of abuse may include:

- Bruising, marks or injuries on any part of the body that are unexplained or not consistent with the explanation given for them
- Injuries which occur to the body especially in clusters and in places which are not normally exposed to falls or rough games
- Injuries which have not received medical attention or there has been a delay in getting medical attention (although note that burn injuries are often delayed in presentation due to blistering taking place some time later)
- Cigarette burns
- Human bite marks
- Broken bones
- Scalds
- Multiple burns

Changes in behaviour that can also indicate physical abuse:

- fear of parents being approached for an explanation
- fear of further enquiries being made
- aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts
- flinching when approached or touched
- reluctance to get changed, for example in hot weather, or to participate in games or swimming
- depression
- withdrawn behaviour
- running away from home or school

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse can be difficult to identify, as there may be no outward physical signs.

There may be a developmental delay due to a failure to thrive and grow – but this will usually only be evident if the child puts on weight in other circumstances, for example when hospitalised or away from their parents' care.

Children who appear well-cared for may nevertheless be emotionally abused by being taunted, put down or belittled. They may receive little or no love, affection or attention from their parents or carers.

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Emotional abuse can also take the form of children not being allowed to mix or play with other children.

Changes in behaviour or presentation which can indicate emotional abuse include:

- Depression, aggression, extreme anxiety, changes or regression in mood or behaviour, particularly where a child withdraws or becomes clingy
- Neurotic behaviour e.g. sulking, hair twisting, rocking
- Obsessions or phobias
- Sudden underachievement or lack of concentration
- Seeking adult attention and not mixing well with other children
- Sleep or speech disorders
- Negative statements about self
- Extreme shyness or passivity
- Running away, stealing and lying
- Being unable to play
- Fear of making mistakes
- Sudden speech disorders
- Self-harm
- Fear of parent being approached regarding their behaviour
- Developmental delay in terms of emotional progress
- Reporting parental violence or discord (i.e. exposure to domestic violence)

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is known to take place against children and young people of all ages, including infants and toddlers.

Usually, in cases of sexual abuse it is the child's behaviour that may cause you to become concerned, although physical signs can also be present.

Children who tell about sexual abuse do so because they want it to stop. It is important, therefore, that they are listened to and taken seriously.

It is not just adult men who sexually abuse children – there are increasing numbers of allegations of sexual abuse of children against women and sexual abuse can also be perpetrated by other children or young people.

The physical signs of sexual abuse may include:

- pain or itching in the genital area

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- bruising or bleeding near genital area
- sexually transmitted disease
- vaginal discharge or infection
- repeated urinary infections
- stomach pains
- discomfort when walking or sitting down
- pregnancy

Changes in behaviour or presentation which can also indicate sexual abuse include:

- any allegation by the child of sexual abuse
- sudden or unexplained changes in behaviour e.g. becoming aggressive or withdrawn
- fear of being left with a specific person or group of people
- having nightmares and severe or persistent sleep disturbance
- running away from home
- sexual knowledge beyond their age or developmental level; preoccupation with sexual matters
- sexual activity through drawings, language or play
- bedwetting
- eating problems such as overeating or anorexia
- self-harm or mutilation, sometimes leading to suicide attempts
- saying they have secrets they cannot tell anyone about
- substance or drug abuse
- suddenly having unexplained sources of money
- not being allowed to have friends (particularly in adolescence)
- acting in a sexually explicit way towards adults

Neglect

Neglect can be a difficult form of abuse to recognise but it has some of the most lasting and damaging effects on children.

The physical signs of neglect may include:

- constant or frequent hunger, sometimes stealing food
- constantly dirty or 'smelly'
- loss of weight, or constantly underweight
- inappropriate clothing for the conditions.
- Frequent diarrhoea
- Untreated illnesses, injuries or physical complaints

Changes in behaviour or presentation which can also indicate neglect may include:

- frequent tiredness
- overeating
- not requesting medical assistance and/or failing to attend appointments
- having few friends
- mentioning being left alone or unsupervised.

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

Indicators of child sexual exploitation may include:

- Acquisition of money, clothes, mobile phones, etc. without plausible explanation;
- Gang-association and/or isolation from peers/social networks;
- Exclusion or unexplained absences from school, college or work;
- Leaving home/care without explanation and persistently going missing or returning late;
- Excessive receipt of texts/phone calls;
- Returning home under the influence of drugs/alcohol;
- Inappropriate sexualised behaviour for age/sexually transmitted infections;
- Evidence of/suspicious of physical or sexual assault;
- Relationships with controlling or significantly older individuals or groups;
- Multiple callers (unknown adults or peers);
- Frequenting areas known for sex work;
- Concerning use of internet or other social media;
- Increasing secretiveness around behaviours; and
- Self-harm or significant changes in emotional well-being.

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Potential vulnerabilities include:

Although the following vulnerabilities increase the risk of child sexual exploitation, it must be remembered that not all children with these indicators will be exploited. Child sexual exploitation can occur without any of these issues.

- Having a prior experience of neglect, physical and/or sexual abuse;
- Lack of a safe/stable home environment, now or in the past (domestic violence or parental substance misuse, mental health issues or criminality, for example);
- Recent bereavement or loss;
- Social isolation or social difficulties;
- Absence of a safe environment to explore sexuality;
- Economic vulnerability;
- Homelessness or insecure accommodation status;
- Connections with other children and young people who are being sexually exploited;
- Family members or other connections involved in adult sex work;
- Having a physical or learning disability;
- Being in care (particularly those in residential care and those with interrupted care histories); and
- Sexual identity.

N.B Annex A of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018' contains additional information about specific forms of abuse

Appendix 6 – Greater Manchester Safeguarding Children Procedures Manual Section 4 List and Links to Children in Specific Circumstances and and 5.1 and 5.2

- 4.1 [Bullying](#)
- 4.2 [Safeguarding Children and Young People Online](#)
- 4.3 [E-Safety Working Practices for Staff](#)
- See also:
- [Manchester's Minimum Standards for E-Safety;](#)
 - [Bolton Safer Working Practices.](#)
- 4.4 [Abuse Linked to Spiritual and Religious Beliefs](#)
- 4.5 [Safeguarding Children and Young People Abused Through Sexual Exploitation](#) Updated
- 4.6 [Children Living Away from Home](#)
- 4.7 [Children Missing from Home and Care - A Standardised Approach to Dealing with Missing and Absent Children and Young People Across Greater Manchester](#)
- 4.8 [Children of Alcohol/Substance Misusing Parents/Carers](#)
- 4.9 [Children of Parents with Learning Difficulties](#)
- 4.10 [Children of Parents with Mental Health Difficulties](#)
- 4.11 [Children Visiting Custodial Settings](#)
- See also [Guidance for Working with Children who have a Parent \(or Significant Family Member\) in Prison](#)
- 4.12 [Harmful Sexual Behaviours Presented by Children and Young People](#) Updated
- 4.13 [Children with Disabilities](#)
- 4.14 [Institutional, Organised or Multiple Abuse](#)
- 4.15 [Concealed Pregnancies](#)
- 4.16 [Domestic Violence and Abuse](#) Updated
- 4.17 [MARAC](#)
- 4.18 [Fabricated or Induced Illness](#)
- 4.19 [Female Genital Mutilation Multi-Agency Protocol](#) Updated

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| 4.20 | Forced Marriage and Honour Based Violence | |
| 4.21 | Homeless 16 and 17 Year Olds | Updated |
| 4.22 | Adults who Disclose Childhood Sexual Abuse | |
| 4.23 | Photographing Children | |
| 4.24 | Privately Fostered Children | |
| 4.25 | Safeguarding Children from Abroad | |
| 4.26 | Safeguarding Children from Trafficking and Modern Slavery | |
| 4.27 | Children Affected by Gang Activity or Serious Youth Violence | |
| 4.28 | Threat to Life | New |
| 4.29 | Safeguarding Young People in the Armed Forces | |
| 4.30 | Safeguarding Young People in the Secure Estate | |
| 4.31 | Sleep Safe Guidance | |
| 4.32 | Young People and Self-Harm | Updated |
| 4.33 | Dealing with Persistent Non-Engagement with Services by Uncooperative Families | |
| 4.34 | Working with Sexually Active Young People Under the Age of 18 | |
| 4.35 | Safeguarding Children and Young People Vulnerable to Violent Extremism | Updated |
| 4.36 | Bruising Protocol for Immobile Babies and Children | |
| 4.37 | Neglect | Updated |
| 4.38 | Safeguarding Children from Dangerous Dogs | |
| 4.39 | Guidance for Working with Children who have a Parent (or Significant Family Member) in Prison | |
| 4.40 | Breast Ironing | |
| 4.41 | Safeguarding Children as they Become Adults Guidance | |
| 5.1 | Guidance for Safe Recruitment, Selection and Retention for Staff and Volunteers | |
| 5.2 | Managing Allegations of Abuse Made Against Adults Who Work with Children and Young People | |

Appendix 7 – Operation Encompass- Processes and Procedures

(To be added upon completion and agreement)

