

Plymouth CAST Model Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

Last Update: July 2020

Document Control

Changes History

Version	Date	Amended by	Recipients	Purpose
2.0	Sep 2018	Matthew Barnes Deputy Director of Education and Standards	All Plymouth CAST staff	Updated Legislation
2.1	July 2019	Matthew Barnes Deputy Director of Education and Standards	All Plymouth CAST staff	Updated Legislation
2.2	June 2020	Kevin Butlin Director of Education and Standards	All Plymouth CAST staff	Updated Legislation
2.3	July 2020	Kevin Butlin Director of Education and Standards	All Plymouth CAST staff	Updated Legislation

Approvals

This policy requires the following approvals:

Board	Chair	CEO	Date Approved	Version	Date for Review
			September 2018	2.0	September 2019
			September 2019	2.1	September 2020
			June 2020	2.2	June 2021
			July 2020	2.3	July 2021

National/Local Policy

This policy must be localised by schools

This policy must not be changed, it is a National Policy (only change logo, contact details and yellow highlighted sections)

Position with the Unions

Does the policy require consultation with the National Unions under our recognition agreement? Yes No

If yes, the policy status is: Consulted and Approved Consulted and Not Approved Awaiting Consultation

Distribution

This document has been distributed to:

Position	Date	Version
All Plymouth CAST EHTs & HTs	August 2020	2.3
All Plymouth CAST DSLs	August 2020	2.3
Plymouth CAST Directors and SEL	August 2020	2.3

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Key Contacts for Safeguarding and Child Protection at the School

Key Personnel

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL): _____ BJ Gill _____Contact details: email: gillb@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk Telephone: 01752563185**Deputy DSL:** _____ H Penman _____Contact details: email: penman@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk Telephone: 01752563185**Second Deputy DSL (if relevant):** _____ J Spry _____Contact details: email: spryj@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk Telephone: 01752563185**Designated Looked After Children lead:** BJ Gill _____Contact details: email: gillb@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk Telephone: 01752563185**The Headteacher is:** BJ Gill _____Contact details: email: gillb@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk Telephone: 01752563185**The Education Standards Manager** for [insert name of relevant school] is _____ Neil Maslen _____Contact details: email: neil.maslen@plymouthcast.org.uk Telephone: _____**The Trust DSL is Kevin Butlin**Contact details: email: kevin.butlin@plymouthcast.org.uk Telephone: _____**The Trust Board of Directors safeguarding lead is Jacqui Vaughan**Contact email c/o clerk to the Board: helen.laird@plymouthcast.org.uk**The Chair of Governors is:** _____ James Kelly _____Contact details: email: kellyj@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk Telephone: 017562563185**The nominated child protection governor is:** _____ Nikki Hirst _____Contact details: email: hirstn@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk Telephone: 01752563185**Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO):** Marie Partridge _____Contact details: email: LADO@plymouth.gov.uk Telephone: 01752 306340**Single Point of Contact for Safeguarding Children:** _____ BJ Gill _____Contact details: email: gillb@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk Telephone: 01752563185

Local Authority Safeguarding contact numbers and emails are held within individual schools

Plymouth CAST Model Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy 2020

Governors' Committee Responsible for local dissemination and monitoring:	Full LGB
Governor Lead:	N Hirst
Designated Safeguarding Lead:	B Gill
Date adopted by local governing Board:	XXXXXXXXXXXX

The Mission of the Catholic Church and Safeguarding

“The Catholic Church and its individual members will undertake appropriate steps to maintain a safe environment for all and to practise fully and positively Christ's Ministry towards children, young people and adults at risk and to respond sensitively and compassionately to their needs in order to help keep them safe from harm. This is demonstrated by the provision of carefully planned activities for children, young people and adults, caring for those hurt by abuse and ministering to and robustly managing those who have caused harm.” [Source: National Catholic Safeguarding Commission - Policy Statement February 2016]

Safeguarding Statement and Commitment

St Joseph's School recognises its moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children and young people. Staff, governors and volunteers will provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual child or young person, and supports their mental and physical health. This will be underpinned by a culture of openness where both children and adults feel secure, able to talk and believe that they are listened to. We recognise that all staff have a full and active part to play in protecting our pupils from harm, and that the child's welfare is our paramount concern. It is recognised that welfare includes both mental and physical health. We will ensure that all adults who have contact with children in our school have been properly vetted and deemed suitable to work and support children in our care/charge. We will also ensure that all adults who have contact with children in our school have been trained to undertake their safeguarding responsibilities effectively. We maintain an attitude that 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide staff, volunteers and governors with the framework they need in order to keep children safe and secure in our school, and to inform parents and guardians how we will safeguard their children whilst they are in our care/charge.

Terminology

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's mental or physical health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Child Protection is a part of safeguarding and promoting welfare. It refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the school, full or part time, temporary, permanent or supply, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

Child includes everyone under the age of 18.

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

1. Safeguarding legislation and guidance

This policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Act 1989 and in line with government publications, local guidance and procedures including:-

- [Working Together To Safeguard Children July 2018](#)
- [What To Do If You Are Worried A Child Is Being Abused March 2015](#)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education Guidance 1 September 2020.
- [Coronavirus \(covid-19\) Safeguarding in schools, colleges and other providers 20 May 2020](#)
- [When to call the Police: Guidance for Schools and Colleges NPCC](#)
- South West Child Protection Procedures Website (www.swcpp.org.uk).
- Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 (maintained schools only)
- Section 157 of the Education Act 2002 (Independent schools only, including academies and CTCs)
- The Education (Independent Schools Standards) (England) Regulations 2003 (Independent schools only, including academies and CTCs)
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- The Teacher Standards 2012
- HM Government Information Sharing 2015

2. Policy Principles

- 2.1 The welfare (mental and physical health) of the child is paramount.
- 2.2 All children regardless of age, gender, culture, language, race, ability, sexual orientation or religion have equal rights to protection, safeguarding and opportunities.
- 2.3 We recognise that all adults, including temporary supply teaching staff¹, volunteers and governors, have a full and active part to play in protecting our pupils from harm and have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm;
- 2.4 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.
- 2.5 Pupils and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support and supervision.

2. Policy Aims

- 3.1 Provide staff with the framework to promote and safeguard the wellbeing of children and in doing so ensure they meet their statutory responsibilities.
- 3.2 Ensure consistent good practice across the school.
- 3.3 Demonstrate our commitment to protecting children.
- 3.4 Support the child's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and resilience.
- 3.5 Provide an environment in which children and young people feel safe, secure, valued and respected, feel confident and know how to approach adults if they are in difficulties.
- 3.6 Raise the awareness of all teaching and non-teaching staff of the need to safeguard children and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse.
- 3.7 Provide a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm, and ensure we, the school, contribute to assessments of need and support plans for those children.
- 3.8 Acknowledge the need for effective and appropriate communication between all members of staff in relation to safeguarding pupils.
- 3.9 Develop a structured procedure within the school that will be followed by all members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse.
- 3.10 Develop effective working relationships with all other agencies involved in safeguarding children.
- 3.11 Ensure that all staff 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)², and a single central record is kept for audit.

4 Values

4.1 Our values as a Catholic Trust

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

² Guidance regarding DBS checks recently updated by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012

As a Catholic Trust, our values are drawn from the gospel. We will look to invite pupils on a journey of transformation to become more loving and compassionate human beings so that they will grow into adults who will help to make the ‘civilization of love’ a reality. At our foundation is a belief in “the dignity of a human being.” This anthropology gives rise to an understanding of education which “aims at the formation of the human person” - a rounded education which involves their spiritual, moral, physical and intellectual development. A vision, in other words, of human flourishing based on the Gospel revelation. Therefore, as well as having systems and processes aimed at protecting children from harm, we strive to ensure pupils are protected and taught in a way that will enable them to flourish and succeed throughout their lives.

4.2 Supporting Children - Mental Health Awareness

- 4.2.1 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.
- 4.2.2 We recognise that when a child exhibits mental health problems they can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. They may also be a sign that the child has experienced trauma.
- 4.2.3 Clear systems and processes are in place for identifying possible mental health problems, including routes to escalate and clear referral and accountability systems.
- 4.2.4 A range of advice is available to help identify children in need of extra mental health support, specifically in [Mental Health and Behaviour in Schools Guidance Nov 2018](#), and [Rise Above](#), a PHE resource for secondary school pupils and teachers.
- 4.2.5 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.
- 4.2.6 We accept that research shows that the behaviour of a child in these circumstances may range from that which is perceived to be normal to aggressive or withdrawn
- 4.2.7 Our school will support all children by:
 - 4.2.7.1 Encouraging self-esteem and self-assertiveness, through the curriculum as well as our relationships, whilst not condoning aggression or bullying.
 - 4.2.7.2 Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within the school.
 - 4.2.7.3 Responding sympathetically to any requests for time out to deal with distress and anxiety.
 - 4.2.7.4 Offering details of helplines, counselling or other avenues of external support.
 - 4.2.7.5 Liaising and working together with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children.
 - 4.2.7.6 Taking immediate action if staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, by speaking to the designated safeguarding lead, and making an appropriate referral to CAMHS or another relevant child mental health service if necessary.
 - 4.2.7.7 Notifying MASH as soon as there is a significant concern.
 - 4.2.7.8 Providing continuing support to a child about whom there have been concerns who leaves the school by ensuring that appropriate information is copied under confidential cover to the child’s new setting and ensuring the school medical records are forwarded as a matter of priority.
- 4.2.8 Children are taught to understand and manage risk through our personal, social, health and economic (PHSE) education, our Relationship, Sex and Health Education policy, and through all aspects of school life. This includes online safety;

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4.3 Prevention / Protection

- 4.3.1 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 with trusted adults, supportive friends and an ethos of protection.
- 4.3.2 The school community will therefore:
 - 4.3.2.1 Work to establish and maintain an ethos where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk and are always listened to.
 - 4.3.2.2 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
 - 4.3.2.3 Ensure that all children know there is an adult in the school whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty.
 - 4.3.2.4 Include safeguarding across the curriculum, including PSHE, opportunities which equip children with the skills they need to stay safe from harm and to know to whom they should turn for help. In particular this will include anti-bullying work, online-safety, road safety, pedestrian and cycle training. Also focussed work in Year 6 to prepare for transition to Secondary school and more personal safety/independent travel.
 - 4.3.2.5 Ensure all staff are aware of school guidance for their use of mobile technology and have discussed safeguarding issues around the use of mobile technologies and their associated risks.

4.4 Factors external to school

All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school or college and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extra-familial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.

4.5 Technology

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

5 Safe School, Safe Staff

5.1 We will ensure that;

- 5.1.1 all staff receive information about the school's safeguarding arrangements, the school's safeguarding statement, staff behaviour policy (code of conduct), child protection policy, the role and names of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and their deputy(ies), and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 part 1 and annex A on induction;
- 5.1.2 all staff receive online safeguarding and child protection training at induction, and take part in regular safeguarding and child protection updates as required, via online training modules, staff briefings, email, and e-bulletins (at least annually).
- 5.1.3 all members of staff are trained in and receive regular updates in online safety and reporting concerns at least annually;
- 5.1.4 all staff and governors have regular child protection awareness training, determined by the DSL as appropriate, to maintain their understanding of the signs and indicators of abuse at least annually;
- 5.1.5 The child protection policy is made available via the school website or other means and that parents/carers are made aware of this policy and their entitlement to have a copy via the school handbook/newsletter/website. All parents/carers are made aware of the responsibilities of staff members with regard to child protection procedures through the publication of the Child Protection Policy.
- 5.1.6 The school provides a coordinated offer of Early Help when additional needs of children are identified and contributes to early help arrangements and inter-agency working and plans;
- 5.1.7 Our lettings policy will seek to ensure the suitability of adults working with children on school sites at any time;
- 5.1.8 Community users organising activities for children are aware of the school's Child Protection Policy, guidelines and procedures;
- 5.1.9 The name of the designated members of staff for child protection, the Designated Safeguarding Lead and deputy(ies), are clearly advertised in the school with a statement explaining the school's role in referring and monitoring cases of suspected abuse;
- 5.1.10 All staff will be given a copy of Part 1 and Annex A of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 and will sign to say they have read and understood it. This applies to the Governing Board in relation to part 2 of the same guidance. Along with Part 3: Safer Recruitment should be read by members of staff who are involved in safer recruitment for the school.

6 Roles and Responsibilities

- 6.1 We understand that our responsibility to safeguard children requires that we all share appropriately any concerns (as soon as it is suspected or known) that we may have about children. The first point of contact is the Designated Safeguarding Lead or the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, in their absence. Where there are no Designated Safeguarding Leads available, staff are directed to a member of the School Leadership Team, to avoid any undue delay in making a referral. All members of the School Leadership Team are fully trained in how to manage a safeguarding concern in the absence of a Designated Safeguarding Lead or their Deputy. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will inform the Headteacher of the referral. If any staff member is involved, the report is made to the Headteacher. If the Headteacher is involved then the Chair of Governors should be informed.

6.2 The Designated Safeguarding Lead is a member of the School Leadership Team and is responsible for:-

- 6.2.1 Promoting educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues that children, including children with a social worker, are experiencing, or have experienced, with teachers and school leaders. DSLs should ensure that staff know who these children are, understand their academic progress and attainment, and maintain a culture of high aspirations for this cohort, supporting teaching staff to identify the challenges that children in this group might face and the academic support and adjustments that they could make to best support these children.
- 6.2.2 Supporting children who have a social worker (either because they are children in need or on a child protection plan), by holding and using information provided by Local Authorities to inform decisions about these children's welfare and safeguarding.
- 6.2.3 referring, by telephone, a child's details if there are concerns about his/her welfare, possible abuse or neglect to Children, Young People and Families Services. A written record of the referral will be faxed/posted/emailed to Children, Young People and Families Services, using the multi-agency referral form, as soon as possible within the school day;
- 6.2.4 ensuring that written records of concerns about a child are kept, even if there is no need to make an immediate referral;
- 6.2.5 ensuring that all such records are kept, confidentially and securely, and are separate from general pupil records, with a front sheet (in chronological order) listing significant events in the life of the child;
- 6.2.6 ensuring that an indication of further record-keeping (e.g. a separate child protection file) is marked on the general pupil records;
- 6.2.7 acting as a focal point for staff to discuss concerns (including signposting to pastoral support services if required by staff) and liaising with other agencies and professionals;
- 6.2.8 attending (or delegating this requirement to another appropriately informed member of staff) Early Help Assessment and Plan (EHAP) meetings; case conferences; family support meetings; core groups; allegations management strategy meetings or other multi-agency planning meetings, contributing to the Framework for Assessment Process, and providing a report (when required) which has been shared with the parents;
- 6.2.9 ensuring that any pupil currently with a child protection plan, who is absent without explanation for two days, is referred to their key worker in Children, Young People and Families Services;
- 6.2.10 ensuring that all staff are aware of this policy and know how to recognise and refer any concerns;
- 6.2.11 providing, with the Headteacher, an annual report for the governing Board, including any changes to the policy and procedures; child protection training undertaken by the Designated Safeguarding Lead, their Deputy and by all other staff and governors; relevant curricular issues, number and type of incidents/cases, and number of children referred to Children, Young People and Families Services, allegations against staff and numbers of children subject to child protection plans (anonymised);
- 6.2.12 keeping up to date with knowledge to enable them to fulfil their role, including attending relevant training provided by the PSCB, or the Local Authority.³

6.3 The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead(s).

- 6.2.13 Any Deputy DSLs should be trained to the same standard as the Designated Safeguarding Lead and, in the absence of the DSL, carry out those functions necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and protection of pupils. In the event of the long-term absence of the DSL the deputy will assume all of the functions above.
- 6.2.14 Information about the role of the DSL should include the identity of the DSL and any deputies.
- 6.2.15 Staff must speak to the DSL and follow the local child protection policy whenever they have concerns about a child.

6.3 All members of The Governing Board understand and fulfil their responsibilities, namely to support the Headteacher to ensure that;

³ Full details of the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead can be found within the Keeping Children Safe in Education Guidance September 2020.

- 6.3.1 there is a Child Protection and Safeguarding policy together with a staff behaviour policy (code of conduct);
- 6.3.2 child protection, safeguarding, recruitment and managing allegations policies and procedures, including the staff behaviour policy (code of conduct), are reviewed annually and that the Child Protection policy is publically available on the school website or by other means;
- 6.3.3 all staff, including temporary staff and volunteers, are provided with the school's child protection policy and staff behaviour policy;
- 6.3.4 all staff have read Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020) part 1 and Annex A and that mechanisms are in place to assist staff in understanding and discharging their roles and responsibilities as set out in the guidance.
- 6.3.5 the school operates a safer recruitment procedure that includes statutory checks on staff suitability to work with children and disqualification by association regulations and by ensuring that there is at least one person on every recruitment panel who has completed safer recruitment training;
- 6.3.6 the school has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff (including supply teaching staff and the Headteacher), volunteers and against other children and that a referral is made to the DBS if a person in regulated activity has been dismissed or removed due to safeguarding concerns, or would have had they not resigned.
- 6.3.7 a member of the Governing Board, usually the Chair, is nominated to liaise with the LA on Child Protection issues.
- 6.3.8 In the event of an allegation of abuse made against the Headteacher, the Education Standards Manager who line manages that Headteacher must be contacted with details of the allegation.
- 6.3.9 a member of the senior leadership team has been appointed as the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) by the Governing Board who will take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection and that the role is explicit in the role holder's job description;
- 6.3.10 on appointment, the DSL and deputy(ies) undertake suitable training every two years;
- 6.3.11 all other staff have safeguarding training updated annually;
- 6.3.12 at least two members of the local governing Board have completed safer recruitment training to be repeated every three years.
- 6.3.13 children are taught about safeguarding (including online safety) as part of a broad and balanced curriculum covering relevant issues through personal social health and economic education (PSHE);
- 6.3.14 appropriate safeguarding responses are in place for children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse and neglect including sexual abuse or exploitation and to help prevent the risks of their going missing in future;
- 6.3.15 appropriate online filtering and monitoring systems are in place;
- 6.3.16 enhanced DBS checks (without barred list checks, unless the governor is also a volunteer at the school) are in place for all Governors;
- 6.3.17 any weaknesses in Child Protection are remedied immediately;

6.4 The Headteacher will ensure that;

- 6.4.1 the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and procedures are implemented and followed by all staff;
- 6.4.2 sufficient time, training, support, resources, including cover arrangements where necessary, is allocated to the DSL and deputy(ies) DSL(s) to carry out their roles effectively, including the assessment of pupils and attendance at strategy discussions and other necessary meetings;
- 6.4.3 where there is a safeguarding concern that the child's wishes and feelings are taken into account when determining what action to take and what services to provide;
- 6.4.4 systems are in place for children to express their views and give feedback which operate with the best interest of the child at heart;
- 6.4.5 all staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that such concerns are handled sensitively and in accordance with the whistle-blowing procedures;
- 6.4.6 that pupils are provided with opportunities throughout the curriculum to learn about safeguarding, including keeping themselves safe online;
- 6.4.7 they liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), before taking any action and on an ongoing basis, where an allegation is made against a member of staff, a supply teacher, or a volunteer;
- 6.4.8 anyone who has harmed or may pose a risk to a child s referred to the Disclosure and Barring Service.

6.5 All School Staff

- 6.5.1 Understand that it is everyone's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and that they have a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action;
- 6.5.2 Consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child;
- 6.5.3 Know how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse through delivery of 'Working together to Safeguard Children' (2018), and 'What to do if you suspect a Child is being Abused' (2018);
- 6.5.4 Will refer any safeguarding or child protection concerns to the DSL or if necessary where the child is at immediate risk to the police or MASH;
- 6.5.5 Are aware of the Early Help⁴ process and understand their role within it including identifying emerging problems for children who may benefit from an offer of Early Help, liaising with the DSL in the first instance and supporting other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment through information sharing. In some cases staff may act as the Lead Professional in Early Help Cases.
- 6.5.6 Will provide a safe environment in which children can learn;

⁴ Detailed information on early help can be found in Chapter 1 of [Working together to safeguard children](#)

7 Confidentiality

- 7.1 **St Joseph's School** recognises that in order to effectively meet a child's needs, safeguard their welfare and protect them from harm the school must contribute to inter-agency working in line with [Working Together to Safeguard Children \(2018\)](#) and share information between professionals and agencies where there are concerns.
- 7.2 All staff must be aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children and that the Data Protection Act 1998 is not a barrier to sharing information where the failure to do so would place a child at risk of harm.
- 7.3 All staff must be aware that they cannot promise a child to keep secrets which might compromise the child's safety or wellbeing.
- 7.4 However, we also recognise that all matters relating to child protection are personal to children and families. Therefore, in this respect they are confidential and the Headteacher or DSLs will only disclose information about a child to other members of staff on a need to know basis.
- 7.5 We will always undertake to share our intention to refer a child to MASH with their parents /carers unless to do so could put the child at greater risk of harm, or impede a criminal investigation. If in doubt, we will consult with an Assistant Team Manager at the Children's Services Area Team on this point.

8 Supporting Staff

- 8.1 **St Joseph's School** recognises 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.
- 8.2 We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties and concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and to seek further support where necessary. This could be provided by, for example, the Headteacher, Occupational Health and/or a teacher/trade union representative as appropriate.
- 8.3 Staff will have access to advice on the boundaries of appropriate behaviour. The "Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People" provides advice on this and the circumstances which should be avoided, in order to limit complaints against staff of abuse of trust, and/or allegations of abuse. These matters form part of staff induction and are referred to in the staff handbook.
- 8.4 We recognise that designated staff should have access to support in the same way as all staff above. In addition they will be encouraged to engage in appropriate workshops, courses or meetings as organised or arranged through the Local Authority or other recognised Board.

9 Allegations of abuse made against teachers, including supply teachers, other staff, volunteers and contractors

- 9.1 This guidance should be followed when it is alleged that anyone working in a school that provides education for children under 18 years of age, including supply teachers and volunteers has:
- behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child
 - Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child
 - behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children or
 - behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.
- 9.2 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.

- 9.3 Guidance about conduct and safe practice, including safe use of mobile phones by staff and volunteers will be given at induction⁵
- 9.4 We understand that a pupil may make an allegation against a member of staff or staff may have concerns about another staff member.
- 9.5 If such an allegation is made, or information is 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 Headteacher⁶.
- 9.6 If an allegation is made against a supply teacher, while the direct employer of a supply teacher is a teaching agency, the school the supply teacher is working in should ensure that allegations are dealt with properly. In no circumstances should a school decide to cease to use a supply teacher due to safeguarding concerns, without finding out the facts and liaising with the local authority designated officer (LADO) to determine a suitable outcome. The DSL should discuss with the teaching agency whether it is appropriate to suspend the supply teacher, or redeploy them to another part of the school, whilst they carry out their investigation. The school or college will usually take the lead in gathering information that is needed by the LADO. The supply teacher should be advised to contact their trade union representative if they have one, or a colleague for support. When using an agency, a school should inform the agency of its process for managing allegations. This should include inviting the agency's human resource manager or equivalent to meetings and keeping them up to date with information about its policies.
- 9.7 The Headteacher/Senior Teacher on all such occasions will discuss the content of the allegation with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) at the earliest opportunity and before taking any further action.
- 9.8 If the allegation made to a member of staff concerns the Headteacher, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Education Standards Manager who will consult the LADO as in 9.5 above, without notifying the Headteacher first. Where the Education Standards Manager cannot be contacted, the LADO should be contacted, immediately, for advice.
- 9.9 The school will follow their local authority's procedures for managing allegations against staff, procedures set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019 and the school's Managing Allegations policy and procedures.
- 9.10 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 Plymouth CAST's HR Team in making this decision.
- 9.11 In the event of an allegation against the Headteacher, the decision to suspend will be made by the Education Standards Manager with advice as in 24.8 above.
- 9.12 In line with this policy and other school procedures for incident reporting/recording, staff and pupils may provide accounts of events that will be stored under our own secure systems and may be produced in the event of any allegation. We recognise that such accounts must not constitute an official statement and the reporting person must not be questioned over their disclosure at this stage. All such accounts will be hand written by the individual completing the report, signed and dated, with the full name of the writer clearly visible on the document.
- 9.13 Our lettings agreement, for other users of school premises, requires that the organiser will manage the suspension of adults, where necessary, from the relevant school site.
- 9.14 Abuse of a position of trust: All staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards pupils is unacceptable and that their conduct towards pupils must be beyond reproach.
- 9.15 Staff understand that under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where the person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of school staff and a pupil under age 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that pupil is over the age of consent.
- 9.16 Staff, parents and governors are reminded that publication of material that may lead to the identification of a teacher who is the subject of an allegation is prohibited by law. Publication includes verbal conversations or writing including content placed on social media sites.

⁵ Refer to "Guidance for Safe Working Practice for the Protection of Children and Staff in Education Settings" available on the DfE website.

⁶ or Chair of Governors in the event of an allegation against the Headteacher

10 Whistle-blowing

- 10.1 We recognise that children cannot be expected to raise concerns in an environment where staff fail to do so.
- 10.2 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, poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's safeguarding arrangements. If necessary, they should speak to the Designated 'Whistleblowing' Governor on their local governing board or the Local Authority Designated Officer within the local authority where the school is located for further advice and guidance. Staff should also read and follow the Trust's Whistleblowing Policy.
- 10.3 The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 - line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk.
- 10.4 Whistle-blowing re the Headteacher should be made to the Education Standards Officer whose contact details should be recorded at the beginning of this policy.
- 10.5 Whistle-blowing re the Education Standards Manager should be made to the Trust DSL whose contact details should be recorded at the beginning of this policy.

11 Child Protection Procedures

- 11.1 Abuse and neglect are forms 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 the family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.
- 11.2 Further information about the four categories of abuse; physical, emotional, sexual and neglect, and indicators that a child may be being abused can be found in appendices 1 and 2.
- 11.3 Any child in any family in any school could become a victim of abuse. Staff should always maintain an attitude of "It could happen here".
- 11.4 There are also a number of specific safeguarding concerns that we recognise our pupils may experience;
 - 11.4.1 child missing from education (see para 24)
 - 11.4.2 child missing from home or care
 - 11.4.3 child sexual exploitation (CSE) (see para 17 and Appendix 3)
 - 11.4.4 bullying, including cyberbullying (see para 13)
 - 11.4.5 domestic abuse (see para 16 and Appendix 5)
 - 11.4.6 drugs
 - 11.4.7 fabricated or induced illness
 - 11.4.8 honour-based abuse (see para 20)
 - 11.4.9 female genital mutilation (FGM) (see para 18 and Appendix 4)
 - 11.4.10 forced marriage (see para 19)
 - 11.4.11 gangs and youth violence
 - 11.4.12 gender-based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
 - 11.4.13 mental health
 - 11.4.14 private fostering
 - 11.4.15 radicalisation (see para 15 and Appendix 6)
 - 11.4.16 youth produced sexual imagery (sexting) (see para 27)
 - 11.4.17 teenage relationship abuse (Appendix 2)
 - 11.4.18 trafficking
 - 11.4.19 peer on peer abuse (see para 26)
 - 11.4.20 child criminal exploitation
 - 11.4.21 county lines
 - 11.4.22 upskirting

- 11.5 Staff are aware that behaviours linked to drug taking, alcohol abuse, truanting and sexting put children in danger and that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse.
- 11.6 We also recognise that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are complex and are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. Staff are aware that in most cases multiple issues will overlap one another.
- 11.7 If staff are concerned about a child's welfare**
- 11.7.1 If staff notice any indicators of abuse/neglect or signs that a child may be experiencing a safeguarding issue they should record these concerns on an Expression of concern Form and pass it to the DSL. They may also discuss their concerns in person with the DSL but the details of the concern should be recorded in writing.
- 11.7.2 There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a pupil may be at risk, but have no 'real' evidence. The pupil's behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre, they may write stories or poetry that reveal confusion or distress, or physical or inconclusive signs may have been noticed.
- 11.7.3 **St Joseph's School** recognise that the signs may be due to a variety of factors, for example, a parent has moved out, a pet has died, a grandparent is very ill or an accident has occurred. However, they may also indicate a child is being abused or is in need of safeguarding.
- 11.7.4 In these circumstances staff will try to give the child the opportunity to talk. It is fine for staff to ask the pupil if they are OK or if they can help in any way.
- 11.7.5 Staff should use the Expression of Concern Form to record these early concerns and give the completed form to the DSL.
- 11.7.6 Following an initial conversation with the pupil, if the member of staff remains concerned they should discuss their concerns with the DSL and put them in writing.
- 11.7.7 If the pupil does begin to reveal that they are being harmed, staff should follow the advice below regarding a pupil making a disclosure.
- 11.8 If a pupil discloses to a member of staff**
- 11.8.1 We recognise that it takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, guilty or scared, their abuser may have threatened that something will happen if they tell, they may have lost all trust in adults or believe that what has happened is their fault. Sometimes they may not be aware that what is happening is abuse.
- 11.8.2 A child who makes a disclosure may have to tell their story on a number of subsequent occasions to the police and/or social workers. Therefore, it is vital that their first experience of talking to a trusted adult is a positive one.
- 11.8.3 During their conversation with the pupil staff will;
- 11.8.3.1 Listen to what the child has to say and allow them to speak freely
- 11.8.3.2 Remain calm and not overreact or act shocked or disgusted - the pupil may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting the listener
- 11.8.3.3 Reassure the child that it is not their fault and that they have done the right thing in telling someone
- 11.8.3.4 Not be afraid of silences - staff must remember how difficult it is for the pupil and allow them time to talk
- 11.8.3.5 Take what the child is disclosing seriously
- 11.8.3.6 Ask open questions and avoid asking leading questions
- 11.8.3.7 Avoid jumping to conclusions, speculation or make accusations
- 11.8.3.8 Not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who is being abused.
- 11.8.3.9 Avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing sooner. Saying things such as 'I do wish you had told me about it when it started' may be the staff member's way of being supportive but may be interpreted by the child to mean they have done something wrong.

11.8.3.10 Tell the child what will happen next.

11.8.4 If a pupil talks to any member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing the staff member will let the child know that they will have to pass the information on - staff are not allowed to keep secrets.

11.8.5 The member of staff should write up their conversation as soon as possible on the Expression of Concern Form in the child's own words. Staff should make this a matter of priority. The record should be signed and dated, the member of staff's name should be printed and it should also detail where the disclosure was made and who else was present. The record should be handed to the DSL.

11.9 Notifying Parents

11.9.1 The School will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a pupil with their parents. This must be handled sensitively and the DSL will make contact with the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure.

11.9.2 However, if the school believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, advice will first be sought from children's MASH.

11.9.3 Where there are concerns about forced marriage or honour based violence parents should not be informed a referral is being made as to do so may place the child at a significantly increased risk.

11.10 Making a referral

11.10.1 Concerns about a child or a disclosure should be discussed with the DSL who will help decide whether a referral to children's MASH, early help or other support is appropriate in accordance with Safeguarding Partner's Thresholds.

11.10.2 If a referral is needed then the DSL should make it. However, anyone can make a referral and if for any reason a staff member thinks a referral is appropriate and one hasn't been made they can and should consider making a referral themselves.

11.10.3 The child (subject to their age and understanding) and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child.

11.10.4 If after a referral the child's situation does not appear to be improving the designated safeguarding lead (or the person that made the referral) should press for re-consideration to ensure their concerns have been addressed, and most importantly the child's situation improves.

11.10.5 If a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to children's MASH and/or the police immediately. Anybody can make a referral.

11.10.6 Where referrals are not made by the DSL, the DSL should be informed as soon as possible.

11.10.7 New safeguarding partners and child death review partner arrangements are now in place. Locally, under these arrangements, the three safeguarding partners (the local authority; a clinical commissioning group for an area within the local authority; and the chief officer of police for an area any part of which falls within the local authority area) will make arrangements to work together with appropriate relevant agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of local children, including identifying and responding to their needs.

11.10.8 It is especially important that schools and colleges understand their role in the three safeguarding partner arrangements. Governing bodies, proprietors, and their senior leadership teams, especially their designated safeguarding leads, should make themselves aware of and follow their local arrangements.

11.10.9 The three safeguarding partners have a shared and equal duty to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. To fulfil this role they must set out how they will work together and with any relevant agencies.

11.10.10 Relevant agencies are those organisations and agencies whose involvement that the three safeguarding partners consider may be required to safeguard and promote the welfare of children

with regard to local need. The three safeguarding partners will have set out in their published arrangements which organisations and agencies they will be working with and the expectations placed on any agencies and organisations by the arrangements. The three safeguarding partners should make arrangements to allow all schools (including those in multi-academy trusts) and colleges in the local area to be fully engaged, involved and included in safeguarding arrangements. It is expected that, locally, the three safeguarding partners will name schools and colleges as relevant agencies and reach their own conclusions on the best way to achieve active engagement with individual institutions in a meaningful way. If named as a relevant agency, schools and colleges, in the same way as other relevant agencies, are under a statutory duty to co-operate with the published arrangements.

11.11 Supporting Staff

- 11.11.1 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.
- 11.11.2 We will support such staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties with the DSLs and to seek further support as appropriate.

12 Children who are particularly vulnerable

- 12.1 **St Joseph's School** recognises that some children are more vulnerable to abuse and neglect and that additional barriers exist when recognising abuse for some children.
- 12.2 We understand that this increase in risk is due more to societal attitudes and assumptions or child protection procedures which fail to acknowledge children's diverse circumstances, rather than the individual child's personality, impairment or circumstances.
- 12.3 In some cases possible indicators of abuse such as a child's mood, behaviour or injury might be assumed to relate to the child's impairment or disability rather than giving a cause for concern. Or a focus may be on the child's disability, special educational needs or situation without consideration of the full picture. In other cases, such as bullying, the child may be disproportionately impacted by the behaviour without outwardly showing any signs that they are experiencing it.
- 12.4 Some children may also find it harder to disclose abuse due to communication barriers, lack of access to a trusted adult or not being aware that what they are experiencing is abuse.
- 12.5 To ensure that all of our pupils receive equal protection we will give special consideration to children who are;
 - 12.5.1 Children who have a social worker because they are a child in need or they are on a child protection plan.
 - 12.5.1.1 Children may need a social worker due to safeguarding or welfare needs. Children may need this help due to abuse, neglect and complex family circumstances. A child's experiences of adversity and trauma can leave them vulnerable to further harm, as well as educationally disadvantaged in facing barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and mental health.
 - 12.5.1.2 Local authorities should share the fact a child has a social worker, and the designated safeguarding lead should hold and use this information so that decisions can be made in the best interests of the child's safety, welfare and educational outcomes. This should be considered as a matter of routine. There are clear powers to share this information under existing duties on both local authorities and schools and colleges to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
 - 12.5.1.3 Where children need a social worker, this should inform decisions about safeguarding (for example, responding to unauthorised absence or missing education where there are known safeguarding risks) and about promoting welfare (for example, considering the provision of pastoral and/or academic support, alongside action by statutory services). See [Review of Children in Need 2019](#) for further information.

- 12.5.2 Disabled or have special educational needs
- 12.5.3 Young carers
- 12.5.4 Affected by parental substance misuse, domestic abuse or parental mental health needs
- 12.5.5 Asylum seekers
- 12.5.6 Living away from home
- 12.5.7 Vulnerable to being bullied or engaged in bullying
- 12.5.8 Already viewed as a 'problem'
- 12.5.9 Living in temporary accommodation
- 12.5.10 Live transient lifestyles
- 12.5.11 Living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations
- 12.5.12 Vulnerable to discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, disability or sexuality
- 12.5.13 At risk of sexual exploitation
- 12.5.14 Do not have English as a first language
- 12.5.15 At risk of female genital mutilation
- 12.5.16 At risk of forced marriage
- 12.5.17 At risk of being drawn into extremism.

Anti-Bullying/Cyberbullying

- 13.1 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 which is shared with and analysed by the governing Board. All staff are aware that children with SEND and/or differences/perceived differences are more susceptible to being bullied/victims of child abuse.
- 13.2 If the bullying is particularly serious, or the anti-bullying procedures are seen to be ineffective, the headteacher and the DSL will consider implementing child protection procedures.
- 13.3 The subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in PHSE education.

13 Racist Incidents

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

14 Radicalisation and Extremism

- 14.1 The Prevent Duty for England and Wales (2015) under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on education and other children's services to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism.
- 14.2 Extremism is defined as 'as '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'. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
- 14.3 Some children are at risk of being radicalised; adopting beliefs and engaging in activities which are harmful, criminal or dangerous.
- 14.4 **St Joseph's School** is clear that exploitation of vulnerable children and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern and follows the Department for Education guidance for schools and childcare providers on preventing children and young people from being drawn into terrorism⁷.
- 14.5 **St Joseph's School** seeks to protect children and young people against the messages of all violent extremism including, but not restricted to, those linked to Islamist ideology, or to Far Right / Neo Nazi / White Supremacist ideology, Irish Nationalist and Loyalist paramilitary groups, and extremist Animal Rights movements.
- 14.6 School staff receive training to help identify early signs of radicalisation and extremism. Indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in detailed in Appendix 6.
- 14.7 Opportunities are provided in the curriculum to enable pupils to discuss issues of religion, ethnicity and culture and the school follows the DfE advice Promoting Fundamental British Values as part of SMSC (spiritual, moral, social and cultural education) in Schools (2014)⁸.
- 14.8 The school governors, the Head Teacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Risk assessment may include, the use of school premises by external agencies, anti-bullying policy and other issues specific to the school's profile, community and philosophy.

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/protecting-children-from-radicalisation-the-prevent-duty>

⁸ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/380595/SMSC_Guidance_Maintained_Schools.pdf

- 14.9 When any member of staff has concerns that a pupil may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak with the DSL. They should then follow normal safeguarding procedures. If the matter is urgent then Police must be contacted by dialling 999. In non-urgent cases where police advice is sought then dial 101. The Department of Education has also set up a dedicated telephone helpline for staff and governors to raise concerns around Prevent (020 7340 7264).

15 Domestic Abuse

- 15.1 Domestic abuse represents one quarter of all violent crime. It is actual or threatened physical, emotional, psychological or sexual abuse. It involves the use of power and control by one person over another. It occurs regardless of race, ethnicity, gender, class, sexuality, age, religion, mental or physical ability. Domestic abuse can also involve other types of abuse.
- 15.2 We use the term domestic abuse to reflect that a number of abusive and controlling behaviours are involved beyond violence.
- 15.3 Slapping, punching, kicking, bruising, rape, ridicule, constant criticism, threats, manipulation, sleep deprivation, social isolation, and other controlling behaviours all count as abuse.
- 15.4 Living in a home where domestic abuse takes place is harmful to children and can have a serious impact on their behaviour, wellbeing and understanding of healthy, positive relationships. Children who witness domestic abuse are at risk of significant harm and staff are alert to the signs and symptoms of a child suffering or witnessing domestic abuse (See Appendix 5).

16 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

- 16.1 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. More information and the indicators of CSE is set out in appendix 3. CSE can happen online and offline and all staff should be aware of the link between online safety and vulnerability to CSE.
- 16.2 Any concerns that a child is being or is at risk of being sexually exploited should be passed without delay to the DSL. **St Joseph's School** is aware there is a clear link between regular school absence/truancing and CSE. Staff should consider a child to be at potential CSE risk in the case of regular school absence/truancing and make reasonable enquiries with the child and parents to assess this risk.
- 16.3 **St Joseph's School** is aware that a child often is not able to recognise the coercive nature of the abuse and does not see themselves as a victim. As a consequence the child may resent what they perceive as interference by staff. However, staff must act on their concerns as they would for any other type of abuse.
- 16.4 **St Joseph's School** includes the risks of sexual exploitation in the PHSE and SRE curriculum. Pupils will be informed of the grooming process and how to protect themselves from people who may potentially be intent on causing harm. They will be supported in terms of recognising and assessing risk in relation to CSE, including online, and knowing how and where to get help.

17 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- 17.1 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is illegal in England and Wales under the FGM Act (2003). It is a form of child abuse and violence against women. A mandatory reporting duty requires teachers to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18s, which are identified in the course of their professional work, to the police⁹.
- 17.2 The duty applies to all persons in **St Joseph's School** who is employed or engaged to carry out 'teaching work' in the school, whether or not they have qualified teacher status. The duty applies to the individual who becomes aware of the case to make a report must report it to the police. It should not be transferred to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, however the DSL should be informed.
- 17.3 If a teacher is informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her or a teacher observes physical signs which appear to show that an act of FGM has been carried out on a girl under 18 and they have no reason to believe the act was necessary for the girl's physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth, the teacher should personally make a report to the police force in which the girl resides by calling 101. The report should be made by the close of the next working day.
- 17.4 School staff are trained to be aware of risk indicators of FGM which are set out in Appendix 4. Concerns about FGM outside of the mandatory reporting duty should be reported as per **St Joseph's School** child protection procedures. Staff should be particularly alert to suspicions or concerns expressed by female pupils about going on a long holiday during the summer vacation period. There should also be consideration of potential risk to other girls in the family and practicing community.
- 17.5 Where there is a risk to life or likelihood of serious immediate harm the teacher should report the case immediately to the police, including dialling 999 if appropriate.
- 17.6 There are no circumstances in which a teacher or other member of staff should examine a girl.

18 Forced Marriage

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mutilation-procedural-information>

- 18.1 A forced marriage is a marriage in which one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities cannot) consent to the marriage but are coerced into it. Coercion may include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure. It may also involve physical or sexual violence and abuse.
- 18.2 Forced marriage is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights. Since June 2014 forcing someone to marry has become a criminal offence in England and Wales under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
- 18.3 A forced marriage is not the same as an arranged marriage which is common in several cultures. The families of both spouses take a leading role in arranging the marriage but the choice of whether or not to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses.
- 18.4 School staff should never attempt to intervene directly as a school or through a third party. Contact should be made with MASH

19 Honour-based abuse

- 20.1 Honour based abuse (HBA) can be described as a collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code. So-called 'honour-based' abuse (HBA) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBA are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBA, or already having suffered HBA.
- 20.2 Honour based abuse might be committed against people who;
 - 20.2.1 become involved with a boyfriend or girlfriend from a different culture or religion;
 - 20.2.2 want to get out of an arranged marriage;
 - 20.2.3 want to get out of a forced marriage;
 - 20.2.4 wear clothes or take part in activities that might not be considered traditional within a particular culture.
 - 20.2.5 It is a violation of human rights and may be a form of domestic and/or sexual abuse. There is not, and cannot be, honour or justification for abusing the human rights of others.

21 One Chance Rule

- 21.1 All staff are aware of the 'One Chance' Rule' in relation to forced marriage, FGM and HBV. Staff recognise they may only have one chance' to speak to a pupil who is a potential victim and have just one chance to save a life.
- 21.2 St Joseph's School is aware that if the victim is not offered support following disclosure that the 'One Chance' opportunity may be lost. Therefore, all staff are aware of their responsibilities and obligations when they become aware of potential forced marriage, FGM and HBV cases.

22 Private Fostering Arrangements

- 22.1 A private fostering arrangement occurs when someone other than a parent or close relative cares for a child for a period of 28 days or more, with the agreement of the child's parents. It applies to children under the age of 16 or 18 if the child is disabled. Children looked after by the local authority or who are placed in residential schools, children's homes or hospitals are not considered to be privately fostered.
- 22.2 Private fostering occurs in all cultures, including British culture and children may be privately fostered at any age.
- 22.3 **St Joseph's School** recognises that most privately fostered children remain safe and well but are aware that safeguarding concerns have been raised in some cases. Therefore, all staff are alert to possible safeguarding issues, including the possibility that the child has been trafficked into the country.
- 22.4 By law, a parent, private foster carer or other persons involved in making a private fostering arrangement must notify children's services as soon as possible. However, where a member of staff becomes aware that a pupil may be in a private fostering arrangement they will raise this with the DSL and the DSL will notify MASH of the circumstances.

23 Looked After Children and Previously Looked After Children

- 23.1 The most common reason for children becoming looked after is as a result of abuse and neglect. **St Joseph's School** ensures that staff have the necessary skills and understanding to keep looked after children safe. Appropriate staff have information about a child's looked after legal status and care arrangements, including the level of authority delegated to the carer by the authority looking after the child and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility.
- 23.2 The designated teacher for looked after children and the DSL have details of the child's social worker and the name and contact details of the Devon County Council's virtual school head for children in care.
- 23.3 The designated teacher for looked after child works with the virtual school head to discuss how Pupil Premium Plus funding can be best used to support the progress of looked after children in the school and meet the needs in the child's personal education plan.
- 23.4 A previously looked after child potentially remains vulnerable and all staff should have the skills, knowledge and understanding to keep previously looked after children safe. When dealing with looked after children and previously looked after children, it is important that all agencies work together and prompt action is taken on concerns to safeguard these children, who are a particularly vulnerable group.

24 Children Missing Education

- 24.1 Attendance, absence and exclusions are closely monitored. A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.
- 24.2 The DSL will monitor unauthorised absences and take appropriate action including notifying the local authority particularly where children go missing on repeat occasions and/or are missing for periods during the school day in conjunction with 'Children Missing Education: Statutory Guidance for Local Authorities'¹⁰.
- 24.3 Staff must be alert to signs of children at risk of travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation and forced marriage
- 24.4 Where possible schools and colleges should hold more than one emergency contact number for their pupils and students via the school website or by other means

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-missing-education>

25 Online Safety

- 25.1 Our pupils increasingly use electronic equipment on a daily basis to access the internet and share content and images via social media sites such as Facebook, twitter, Instagram, Snapchat and Tiktok.
- 25.2 Unfortunately, some adults and other children use these technologies to harm children. The harm might range from sending hurtful or abusive texts or emails, to grooming and enticing children to engage in sexual behaviour such as webcam photography or face-to-face meetings. Pupils may also be distressed or harmed by accessing inappropriate material such as pornographic websites or those which promote extremist behaviour, criminal activity, suicide or eating disorders
- 25.3 **St Joseph's School** has an online safety policy which explains how we try to keep pupils safe in school and how we respond to online safety incidents (See flowchart, Appendix 7).
- 25.4 Pupils are taught about online safety throughout the curriculum and all staff receive online safety training which is regularly updated. The school online safety co-ordinator is J Spry

26 Peer on Peer Abuse

- 26.1 In most instances, the conduct of pupils towards each other will be covered by our behaviour policy. However, some incidents and allegations may also link to this safeguarding policy. **St Joseph's School** recognises that children are capable of abusing their peers. It will not be passed off as 'banter' or 'part of growing up'. The forms of peer on peer abuse are outlined below.
 - 26.1.1 Domestic abuse - an incident or pattern of actual or threatened acts of physical, sexual, financial and/or emotional abuse, perpetrated by an adolescent against a current or former dating partner regardless of gender or sexuality.
 - 26.1.2 Child Sexual Exploitation - children under the age of 18 may be sexually abused in the context of exploitative relationships, contexts and situations by peers who are also under 18.
 - 26.1.3 Harmful Sexual Behaviour - Children and young people presenting with sexual behaviours that are outside of developmentally 'normative' parameters and harmful to themselves and others (For more information, please see Appendix 2).
 - 26.1.4 Serious Youth Violence - Any offence of most serious violence or weapon enabled crime, where the victim is aged 1-19' i.e. murder, manslaughter, rape, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm. 'Youth violence' is defined in the same way, but also includes assault with injury offences.
- 26.2 The term peer-on-peer abuse can refer to all of these definitions and a child may experience one or multiple facets of abuse at any one time. Therefore, our response will cut across these definitions and capture the complex web of their experiences.
- 26.3 There are also different gender issues that can be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse (i.e. girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subjected to initiation/hazing type violence).
- 26.4 **St Joseph's School** aims to reduce the likelihood of peer on peer abuse through:
 - 26.4.1 the established ethos of respect, friendship, courtesy and kindness;
 - 26.4.2 high expectations of behaviour;
 - 26.4.3 clear consequences for unacceptable behaviour;
 - 26.4.4 providing a developmentally appropriate PSHE curriculum which develops pupils' understanding of healthy relationships, acceptable behaviour, consent and keeping themselves safe;
 - 26.4.5 systems for any pupil to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, valued and believed;
 - 26.4.6 robust risk assessments and providing targeted work for pupils identified as being a potential risk to other pupils and those identified as being at risk.

- 26.5 Research indicates that young people rarely disclose peer on peer abuse and that if they do, it is likely to be to their friends. Therefore, **St Joseph's School** will also educate pupils in how to support their friends if they are concerned about them, that they should talk to a trusted adult in the school and what services they can contact for further advice.
- 26.6 Any concerns, disclosures or allegations of peer on peer abuse in any form should be referred to the DSL using **St Joseph's School's** child protection procedures as set out in this policy. Where a concern regarding peer on peer abuse has been disclosed to the DSL(s), advice and guidance will be sought from MASH and where it is clear a crime has been committed or there is a risk of crime being committed the Police will be contacted.
- 26.7 Working with external agencies the school will respond to the unacceptable behaviour. If a pupil's behaviour negatively impacts on the safety and welfare of other pupils then safeguards will be put in place to promote the well-being of the pupils affected and the victim and perpetrator will be provided with support.

27 Youth produced sexual imagery and upskirting (sexting)¹¹

- 27.1 The practice of children sharing images and videos via text message, email, social media or mobile messaging apps has become commonplace. However, this online technology has also given children the opportunity to produce and distribute sexual imagery in the form of photos and videos. Such imagery involving anyone under the age of 18 is illegal.
- 27.2 Youth produced sexual imagery refers to both images and videos where:
- 27.2.1 A person under the age of 18 creates and shares sexual imagery of themselves with a peer under the age of 18.
 - 27.2.2 A person under the age of 18 shares sexual imagery created by another person under the age of 18 with a peer under the age of 18 or an adult.
 - 27.2.3 A person under the age of 18 is in possession of sexual imagery created by another person under the age of 18.
- 27.3 All incidents of this nature should be treated as a safeguarding concern and in line with the UKCCIS guidance 'Sexting in schools and colleges: responding to incidents and safeguarding young people'¹².
- 27.4 Cases where sexual imagery of people under 18 has been shared by adults and where sexual imagery of a person of any age has been shared by an adult to a child is child sexual abuse and should be responded to accordingly.
- 27.5 If a member of staff becomes aware of an incident involving youth produced sexual imagery they should follow the child protection procedures and refer to the DSL as soon as possible. The member of staff should confiscate the device involved and set it to flight mode or, if this is not possible, turn it off. Staff should not view, copy or print the youth produced sexual imagery.
- 27.6 The DSL should hold an initial review meeting with appropriate school staff and subsequent interviews with the children involved (if appropriate). Parents should be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is reason to believe that involving parents would put the child at risk of harm. At any point in the process if there is concern a young person has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral should be made to MASH or the Police as appropriate.
- 27.7 Immediate referral at the initial review stage should be made to MASH /Police if:
- 27.7.1 The incident involves an adult;

¹¹ Youth refers to anyone under the age of 18.

¹²https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/545997/Sexting_in_schools_and_colleges_UKCCIS_4.pdf

- 27.7.2 There is good reason to believe that a young person has been coerced, blackmailed or groomed or if there are concerns about their capacity to consent (for example, owing to special education needs);
- 27.7.3 What you know about the imagery suggests the content depicts sexual acts which are unusual for the child's development stage or are violent;
- 27.7.4 The imagery involves sexual acts;
- 27.7.5 The imagery involves anyone aged 12 or under;
- 27.7.6 There is reason to believe a child is at immediate risk of harm owing to the sharing of the imagery, for example the child is presenting as suicidal or self-harming.

27.8 If none of the above apply then the DSL will use their professional judgement to assess the risk to pupils involved and may decide, with input from the Headteacher, to respond to the incident without escalation to MASH or the police.

27.9 In applying judgement the DSL will consider if:

- 27.9.1 there is a significant age difference between the sender/receiver;
- 27.9.2 there is any coercion or encouragement beyond the sender/receiver;
- 27.9.3 the imagery was shared and received with the knowledge of the child in the imagery;
- 27.9.4 the child is more vulnerable than usual i.e. at risk;
- 27.9.5 there is a significant impact on the children involved;
- 27.9.6 the image is of a severe or extreme nature;
- 27.9.7 the child involved understands consent;
- 27.9.8 the situation is isolated or if the image been more widely distributed;
- 27.9.9 there other circumstances relating to either the sender or recipient that may add cause for concern i.e. difficult home circumstances;
- 27.9.10 the children have been involved in incidents relating to youth produced imagery before.

27.10 If any of these circumstances are present the situation will be escalated according to our child protection procedures, including reporting to the police or MASH. Otherwise, the situation will be managed within the school.

27.11 The DSL will record all incidents of youth produced sexual imagery, including both the actions taken, actions not taken, reasons for doing so and the resolution in line with safeguarding recording procedures.

27.12 **'Upskirting'** typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is now a criminal offence and will be treated as such by all staff at XXX school. Any report of upskirting will be taken seriously and dealt with using the same processes as those described around dealing with peer on peer abuse.

28 Physical Intervention

28.1 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.

28.2 Such events should be recorded and signed by a witness.

28.3 Staff who are likely to need to use physical intervention will be appropriately trained in the Positive Options technique.

28.4 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.

28.5 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.¹³

¹³ Guidance on Safer Working Practices is available on the DfE website

29 Confidentiality and information sharing

- 29.1 All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the pupil and staff involved but also to ensure that information being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.
- 29.2 Staff should only discuss concerns with the DSL, headteacher or chair of governors (depending on who is the subject of the concern). That person will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a 'need-to-know' basis.
- 29.3 However, following a number of cases where senior leaders in school had failed to act upon concerns raised by staff, Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020 emphasises that any member of staff can contact children's social care if they are concerned about a child.
- 29.4 Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with the Data Protection Act 1998 and HM Gov. Information sharing and Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers, March 2016.
- 29.5 Information sharing is vital in safeguarding children by identifying and tackling all forms of abuse and neglect, and in promoting children's welfare, including their educational outcomes. Schools and colleges have clear powers to share, hold and use information for these purposes.
- 29.6 As part of meeting a child's needs, it is imperative for governing bodies and proprietors to recognise the importance of information sharing between practitioners and local agencies. This should include ensuring arrangements are in place that set out clearly processes and principles for sharing information within the school or college and with the three safeguarding partners, other organisations, agencies and practitioners as required.
- 29.7 School and college staff should be proactive in sharing information as early as possible to help identify, assess and respond to risks or concerns about the safety and welfare of children. This is necessary both when problems are first emerging, or where a child is already known to the local authority children's social care.
- 29.8 It is important that governing bodies and proprietors are aware that among other obligations, the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR place duties on organisations and individuals to process personal information fairly and lawfully and to keep the information they hold safe and secure.
- 29.9 The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping children safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- 29.10 Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure relevant staff have due regard to the data protection principles, which allow them to share personal information, as provided for in the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR. Relevant staff should be confident of the processing conditions under the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR which allow them to store and share information for safeguarding purposes, including information which is sensitive and personal, and should be treated as 'special category personal data'.
- 29.11 Governing bodies and proprietors should ensure that staff who need to share 'special category personal data' are aware that the Data Protection Act 2018 contains 'safeguarding of children and individuals at risk' as a processing condition that allows practitioners to share information. This includes allowing practitioners to share information without consent, if it is not possible to gain consent, it cannot be reasonably expected that a practitioner gains consent, or if doing so would place a child at risk.
- 29.12 As well as allowing for information sharing, in circumstances where it is warranted because it would put a child at risk of serious harm, the Data Protection Act 2018 and the GDPR allow schools and colleges to withhold information. This may be particularly relevant where a child is affected by domestic abuse perpetrated by a parent or carer. Schools and colleges should not under the GDPR as supplemented by the

Data Protection Act 2018 provide pupils' education data where the serious harm test under that legislation is met. Therefore, in a situation such as where a child is in a refuge, and the serious harm test is met, this could mean that schools can withhold education data under the GDPR.

- 29.13 Governing bodies and proprietors should consider the implications (potential breach of Data protection and GDPR) of using unsecured communication channels, such as PMR Radios (walkie talkies), especially when discussing personal and sensitive safeguarding information.
- 29.14 Further details on information sharing can be found in Chapter One of [Working together to Safeguard Children 2018](#) which includes a myth-busting guide to information sharing; at [Information Sharing: Advice for Practitioners Providing Safeguarding Services to Children, Young People, Parents and Carers](#) (the seven golden rules for sharing information will be especially useful); [The Information Commissioners Office \(ICO\)](#) includes ICO GDPR FAQs and guidance from the department; and in [Data Protection: a Toolkit for schools](#).
- 29.15 Where children leave the school or college, the designated safeguarding lead should ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt. For schools, this should be transferred separately from the main pupil file. Receiving schools and colleges should ensure key staff such as designated safeguarding leads and SENCOs or the named person with oversight for SEN in a college, are aware as required.
- 29.16 In addition to the child protection file, the designated safeguarding lead should also consider if it is appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a child leaving in order to help safeguard and promote the child's welfare, including their educational outcomes. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting children who need a social worker or are victims of abuse and enable them to have that support in place for when the child arrives.
- 29.17 Information sharing is guided by the following principles. The information is:
- necessary and proportionate
 - relevant
 - adequate
 - accurate
 - timely
 - secure

30. This policy also links to our policies on:

Behaviour
Staff Behaviour Policy / Code of Conduct
Whistleblowing
Anti-bullying
Health & Safety
Allegations against staff
Complaints
Attendance
Curriculum
PSHE
Teaching and Learning
Administration of medicines
Drug Education
Sex and Relationships Education
Physical intervention
E-Safety, including staff use of mobile phones
Risk Assessment
Recruitment and Selection
Child Sexual Exploitation
Intimate Care
Radicalisation and Extremism

Appendix 1

Recognising signs of child abuse

Categories of Abuse:

- Physical Abuse
- Emotional Abuse (including Domestic Abuse)
- Sexual Abuse (including child sexual exploitation)
- Neglect

Signs of Abuse in Children:

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

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

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.

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

The following are often regarded as indicators of concern:

- An explanation which is inconsistent with an injury
- Several different explanations provided for an 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 a 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 a 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. belt marks, hand prints or a hair brush
- Bruising or tears around, or behind, the earlobe/s indicating injury by pulling or twisting
- Bruising around the face
- Grasp marks on small children
- 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 the bite.

Burns and Scalds

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 a 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 discolouration over a bone or joint.

Non-mobile children rarely sustain fractures.

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
- There is an unexplained fracture in the first year of life

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 a child and parent/carer e.g. anxious, indiscriminate or not attachment
- Indiscriminate attachment or failure to attach
- Aggressive behaviour towards others
- Scape-goated 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 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 sexualised conduct
- Sexually explicit behaviour, 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 to the genital or anal area, bruising to buttocks, abdomen and thighs, sexually transmitted disease, presence of semen on vagina, anus, external genitalia or clothing

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, clothes, warmth, hygiene and medical care
- A child seen to be listless, apathetic and unresponsive with no apparent medical cause Failure of child to grow within 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

Appendix 2

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 behaviour 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 behaviour 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 characterised by mutuality and of the seeking of consent.

Inappropriate Sexual Behaviour can be inappropriate socially, inappropriate to development, or both. In considering whether behaviour 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 recognised 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 behaviour 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 form of behaviour management or intervention. For some children, educative inputs may be enough to address the behaviour.

Abusive sexual activity included any behaviour involving coercion, threats, aggression together with secrecy, or where one participant relies on an unequal power base. 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 all 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 behaviour of children and young people, the above information should be used only as a guide.

Appendix 3

Child Sexual Exploitation

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:

- going missing from home or school
- regular school absence/truancy
- underage sexual activity
- inappropriate sexual or sexualised behaviour
- sexually risky behaviour, 'swapping' 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
- online safety concerns such as youth produced sexual imagery or being coerced into sharing explicit images.
- 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 behaviour or personality (chaotic, aggressive, sexual)
- mood swings, volatile behaviour, emotional distress
- self-harming, suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, overdosing, eating disorders
- drug 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.

Appendix 4

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.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is illegal in England and Wales under the FGM Act 2003 ("the 2003 Act"). It is a form of child abuse and violence against women. FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia for non-medical reasons.

Section 5B of the 2003 Act¹ introduces a mandatory reporting duty which requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers in England and Wales to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18s which they identify in the course of their professional work to the police. The duty came into force on 31 October 2015.

What is FGM?

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

4 types of procedure:

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 girl's virginity
- Part of being a woman / rite of passage
- Upholds family honour
- Cleanses and purifies the girl
- Gives a sense of belonging to the community
- Fulfils a religious requirement
- Perpetuates a custom/tradition
- Helps girls be clean / hygienic
- Is cosmetically desirable
- Mistakenly believed to make childbirth easier

Is FGM legal?

FGM is internationally recognised as a 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 are:

- Child talking about getting ready for a special ceremony
- Family taking a long trip abroad

- Child's family being from 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 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 infection
- Disclosure

The 'One Chance' rule

As with Forced Marriage there is the 'One Chance' rule. It is essential that settings /schools/colleges take action **without delay** and make a referral to children's services.

Appendix 5

Domestic Abuse

How does it affect children?

Children can be traumatised by seeing and hearing violence and abuse. They may also be directly targeted by the abuser or take on a protective role and get caught in the middle. In the long term this can lead to mental health issues such as depression, self-harm and anxiety.

What are the signs to look out for?

Children affected by domestic abuse reflect their distress in a variety of ways. They may change their usual behaviour and become withdrawn, tired, start to wet the bed and have behavioural difficulties. They may not want to leave their house or may become reluctant to return. Others will excel, using their time in your care as a way to escape from their home life. None of these signs are exclusive to domestic abuse so when you are considering changes in behaviours and concerns about a child, think about whether domestic abuse may be a factor.

Appendix 6

INDICATORS OF VULNERABILITY TO RADICALISATION

1. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.
2. Extremism is defined by the Government in the Prevent Strategy as:
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. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas.
3. Extremism is defined by the Crown Prosecution Service as:
The demonstration of unacceptable behaviour by using any means or medium to express views which:
 - Encourage, justify or glorify terrorist violence in furtherance of particular beliefs;
 - Seek to provoke others to terrorist acts;
 - Encourage other serious criminal activity or seek to provoke others to serious criminal acts; or
 - Foster hatred which might lead to inter-community violence in the UK.
4. There is no such thing as a “typical extremist”: those who become involved in extremist actions come from a range of backgrounds and experiences, and most individuals, even those who hold radical views, do not become involved in violent extremist activity.
5. Pupils may become susceptible to radicalisation through a range of social, personal and environmental factors - it is known that violent extremists exploit vulnerabilities in individuals to drive a wedge between them and their families and communities. It is vital that school staff are able to recognise those vulnerabilities.
6. Indicators of vulnerability include:
 - Identity Crisis - the student / pupil is distanced from their cultural / religious heritage and experiences discomfort about their place in society;
 - Personal Crisis - the student / pupil may be experiencing family tensions; a sense of isolation; and low self-esteem; they may have dissociated from their existing friendship group and become involved with a new and different group of friends; they may be searching for answers to questions about identity, faith and belonging;
 - Personal Circumstances - migration; local community tensions; and events affecting the student / pupil's country or region of origin may contribute to a sense of grievance that is triggered by personal experience of racism or discrimination or aspects of Government policy;
 - Unmet Aspirations - the student / pupil may have perceptions of injustice; a feeling of failure; rejection of civic life;
 - Experiences of Criminality - which may include involvement with criminal groups, imprisonment, and poor resettlement / reintegration;
 - Special Educational Need - students / pupils may experience difficulties with social interaction, empathy with others, understanding the consequences of their actions and awareness of the motivations of others.
7. However, this list is not exhaustive, nor does it mean that all young people experiencing the above are at risk of radicalisation for the purposes of violent extremism.
8. More critical risk factors could include:
 - Being in contact with extremist recruiters;
 - Accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element;
 - Possessing or accessing violent extremist literature;
 - Using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage;
 - Justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues;
 - Joining or seeking to join extremist organisations; and
 - Significant changes to appearance and / or behaviour;

- Experiencing a high level of social isolation resulting in issues of identity crisis and / or personal crisis.

The Department of Education guidance [The Prevent Duty](#) can be accessed via this link.

Appendix 7:

Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) and Serious Violence

1. **Child Criminal Exploitation** occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a **child** or young person under the age of 18. County lines is a serious form of Child Criminal Exploitation, and this can expose children to risk of serious violence.
2. Staff should be made aware that the signs associated with child sexual exploitation can also be a sign that children are at risk from, or are involved with serious violent crime. For example, signs may include increased absence, changes in friendships or relationships with older individuals or groups, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing, or signs of abuse of assault or unexplained injuries. Unexplained gifts, possessions or things of high value could also indicate a child is at risk. Staff should be aware that these signs could be an indication that children have been approached by, or are involved with, individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs.
3. DSLs should ensure that the signs that a child may be at risk from serious violence is included in induction training for all staff.
4. DSLs can access advice about serious violence for their school through the following sources:
 - [Advice to schools and colleges on gangs and youth violence](#)
 - [Criminal Exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines](#)

Appendix 8:

Further advice on child protection is available from:

[NSPCC](#)

[Childline](#)

[Thinkuknow](#) (includes resources for professionals and parents)

[Anti-Bullying Alliance](#)

[Beat Bullying](#)

[Childnet](#) - making the internet a great and safe place for children. Includes resources for professionals and parents

[Safer Internet Centre](#)

[Mermaids UK](#) Transgender issues

[Schools Transgender Guidance July 2015](#)

Addendum

Safeguarding Policy Addendum 11/03/2021



OUR KEY ADULTS ARE: Brendan Gill, Hannah Penman



Operation Encompass Safeguarding Statement

Our school is part of Operation Encompass. This is a police and education early intervention safeguarding partnership which supports children and young people who experience Domestic Abuse.

Operation Encompass means that the police will share information about Domestic Abuse incidents with our school soon after they have been called to a domestic incident.

All Key Adults (DSL/DDSL) have attended an Operation Encompass local briefing as well as national online training.

Our parents are fully aware that we are an Operation Encompass school.

The Operation Encompass information is stored in line with all other confidential safeguarding and child protection information.

The Key Adult has also led briefings for all school staff and Governors about Operation Encompass, the prevalence of Domestic Abuse and the impact of this abuse on children. We have also discussed how we can support our children following the Operation Encompass notification.

The Safeguarding Governor will report on Operation Encompass in the termly report to Governors. All information is anonymised for these reports.

The Key Adult has used the Operation Encompass Toolkit to ensure that all appropriate actions have been taken by the school.

Addendum

COVID-19 School Closure Arrangements for
Safeguarding and Child Protection at
St Joseph's Plymouth



08/01/2021

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1. Context

From Tuesday 6 January 2021 2020 parents were asked to keep their children at home, wherever possible, and for schools to remain open only for vulnerable children and those children of workers critical to the COVID-19 response - who absolutely need to attend.

Schools and all childcare providers were asked to provide care for a limited number of children - children who are vulnerable, and children whose parents are critical to the COVID-19 response and cannot be safely cared for at home.

This addendum of the St Joseph's Safeguarding, and Child Protection policy contains details of our individual safeguarding arrangements in the following areas:

2. Key Contacts

Role	Name	Contact Number	Email
Designated Safeguarding Lead	Brendan Gill	01752 563185	gillb@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk
Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead	Hannah Penman	01752 563185	penmanh@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk
Headteacher	Brendan Gill	01752 563185	gillb@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk
Trust Safeguarding Lead	Kevin Butlin	DDI: 01752 977682 Mob: 07513 136390	Kevin.butlin@plymouthcast.org.uk
Chair of LGB	James Kelly	01752 563185	kellyj@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk
Safeguarding Director	Jacqueline Vaughan		jmevaughan28@gmail.com
Local Authority Designated Officer	Marie Partridge	01752 306340	LADO@plymouth.gov.uk

Any additional school-specific contacts.

3. Vulnerable children

Vulnerable children and young people include those who:

- are assessed as being in need under section 17 of the Children Act 1989, including children and young people who have a child in need plan, a child protection plan or who are a looked-after child

- have an education, health and care (EHC) plan
- have been identified as otherwise vulnerable by educational providers or local authorities (including children's social care services), and who could therefore benefit from continued full-time attendance, this might include:
 - children and young people on the edge of receiving support from children's social care services or in the process of being referred to children's services
 - adopted children or children on a special guardianship order
 - those at risk of becoming NEET ('not in employment, education or training')
 - those living in temporary accommodation
 - those who are young carers
 - those who may have difficulty engaging with remote education at home (for example due to a lack of devices or quiet space to study)
- care leavers
- others at the provider and local authority's discretion including pupils and students who need to attend to receive support or manage risks to their mental health

Those children with an EHC plan will be risk-assessed in consultation with the Local Authority and parents, to decide whether they need to continue to be offered a school place in order to meet their needs, or whether they can safely have their needs met at home. This could include, if necessary, carers, therapists or clinicians visiting the home to provide any essential services, subject to government COVID-19 guidance and legislation. Many children and young people with EHC plans can safely remain at home.

Eligibility for free school meals in and of itself should not be the determining factor in assessing vulnerability.

Senior leaders, especially the Designated Safeguarding Lead (and deputy) know who our most vulnerable children are. They have the flexibility to offer a place to those on the edge of receiving children's social care support. Where an identified vulnerable child is not offered, or does not take up an offered place, the school will carry out an individual risk assessment to establish control measures that will be put in place to support the safety and welfare of the child ie daily/twice weekly telephone contact with parents/carers etc

St Joseph's will continue to work with and support children's social workers to help protect vulnerable children. This includes working with and supporting children's social workers and the local authority virtual school head (VSH) for looked-after and previously looked-after children. The lead person for this will be: Charlotte Targett

There is an expectation that vulnerable children who have a social worker will attend an education setting, so long as they do not have underlying health conditions that put them at risk. In circumstances where a parent does not want to bring their child to an education setting, and their child is considered vulnerable, the social worker and St Joseph's will explore the reasons for this directly with the parent.

Where parents are concerned about the risk of the child contracting COVID19, St Joseph's or the social worker will talk through these anxieties with the parent/carer following the advice set out by Public Health England.

St Joseph's will encourage our vulnerable children and young people to attend school

Where the Social Worker/parent/carer agree that a vulnerable child should be cared for at home, St Joseph's will record the reasons for the decision, the control measures that have been agreed, and ask for the Social Worker to confirm this in writing/by email.

4. Attendance Monitoring

During this exceptional period, schools will complete their usual day-to-day attendance as outlined in line with [government guidance](#). St Joseph's will complete and return all attendance reporting information required by the DfE, Plymouth CAST, and the Local Authority.

St Joseph's and social workers will agree with parents/carers whether children in need should be attending school – St Joseph's will then follow up on any pupil that they were expecting to attend, who does not. St Joseph's will also follow up with any parent or carer who has arranged care for their child(ren) and the child(ren) subsequently do not attend.

St Joseph's will immediately follow up the absence from school of any child who was due to attend the provision and did not arrive at school.

5. How will this Look in Our School?

To support the above, St Joseph's will, when communicating with parents/carers and carers, confirm emergency contact numbers are correct and ask for any additional emergency contact numbers where they are available.

In all circumstances where a vulnerable child does not take up their place at school, or discontinues, St Joseph's will notify their social worker. Where the Social Worker/parent/carer agree that a vulnerable child should be cared for at home, St Joseph's will record the reasons for the decision, the control measures that have been agreed, and ask for the Social Worker to confirm this in writing/by email.

6. Designated Safeguarding Lead

St Joseph's has a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and a Deputy DSL.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is:

The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead is:

The optimal scenario is to have a trained DSL (or deputy) available on site. Where this is not the case a trained DSL (or deputy) will be available to be contacted via phone or online video - for example when working from home.

Where a trained DSL (or deputy) is not on site, in addition to the above, a senior leader will assume responsibility for co-ordinating safeguarding on site. Where a DSL (or deputy) is not

available in person or remotely, the Headteacher/senior leader will contact the Trust Designated Safeguarding Lead who will arrange for DSL cover from another Plymouth CAST school.

This might include updating and managing access to child protection online management system, CPOMS and liaising with the offsite DSL (or deputy) and as required liaising with children's social workers where they require access to children in need and/or to carry out statutory assessments at the school or college.

It is important that all St Joseph's staff and volunteers have access to a trained DSL (or deputy). Staff who are on-site each day will be made aware of who that person is and how to speak to him/her.

All staff who are working from home and engaged with home-learning with pupils/students will be made aware of who the DSL is and of how to speak with him/her.

The DSL will continue to engage with social workers, and engage remotely with all multi-agency meetings as required.

7. Reporting a Concern

Where staff have a concern about a child, they should continue to follow the process outlined in the school Safeguarding Policy, this includes making a report via CPOMS, which can be done remotely.

In the event that a member of staff cannot access CPOMS from home, he/she should email the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Headteacher and the Trust Safeguarding Manager. This will ensure that the concern is received.

Staff are reminded of the need to report any concern immediately and without delay.

Where staff are concerned about an adult working with children in the school, they should report the concern immediately to the DSL and headteacher.

Concerns around the Headteacher should be directed to the Education & Standards Manager Neil Maslen , and Trust DSL, Kevin Butlin.

All staff working from home and engaging in home-learning with children/students should be reminded of their responsibilities under the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy, as well as the School's Acceptable Use Policy, to report any safeguarding concerns about a child through the normal school processes. Where staff who are working from home have a safeguarding concern about a child, but do not have remote access to CPOMS, they should immediately contact the DSL/Deputy DSL by email and telephone to report their concerns.

The Multi-Academy Trust will continue to offer support in the process of managing allegations.

8. Safeguarding Training and Induction

Face to Face DSL training is very unlikely to take place whilst there remains a threat of the COVID 19 virus. Plymouth CAST Schools should use the online [SSS Suite](#) of Safeguarding training as required.

For the period COVID-19 measures are in place, a DSL (or deputy) who has been trained will continue to be classed as a trained DSL (or deputy) even if they miss their refresher training.

All existing school staff have had safeguarding training and have read part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2019). The DSL will communicate with staff any new local arrangements, so they know what to do if they are worried about a child.

Where new staff are recruited, or new volunteers enter St Joseph's, they will continue to be provided with a safeguarding induction.

If staff are deployed from another education or children's workforce setting to our school, we will take into account the DfE supplementary guidance on safeguarding children during the COVID-19 pandemic and will accept portability as long as the current headteacher confirms in writing/by email that:-

- the individual has been subject to an enhanced DBS and children's barred list check
- there are no known concerns about the individual's suitability to work with children
- there is no ongoing disciplinary investigation relating to that individual
- the individual has undertaken all required Safeguarding training, including reading and understanding Keeping Children Safe in Education Part One

Where this information is unavailable the Trust HR Manager Adelle Pope adelle.pope@plymouthcast.org.uk DDI: 01752 977680 Mobile: 07590881434 and Trust DSL, Kevin Butlin must be contacted for support.

An employee from another educational establishments must carry his/her staff identification badge from their current employer.

An appropriate person from the receiving school will check the person's identification on arrival.

Upon arrival, staff from other schools will be given a copy of St Joseph's child protection policy, confirmation of local processes and confirmation of DSL arrangements.

9. Safer Recruitment/volunteers and Movement of Staff

It remains essential that people who are unsuitable are not allowed to enter the children's workforce or gain access to children. When recruiting new staff, St Joseph's will continue to

follow the relevant safer recruitment processes for the setting, including, as appropriate, relevant sections in part 3 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (2020) (KCSIE).

In response to COVID-19, the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) has made changes to its guidance on standard and enhanced DBS ID checking to minimise the need for face-to-face contact.

Where St Joseph's is utilising volunteers, we will continue to follow the checking and risk assessment process as set out in paragraphs 183 to 188 of KCSIE. Under no circumstances will a volunteer who has not been checked be left unsupervised or allowed to work in regulated activity.

St Joseph's will continue to follow the legal duty to refer to the DBS anyone who has harmed or poses a risk of harm to a child or vulnerable adult. Full details can be found at paragraph 179 of KCSIE.

St Joseph's will continue to consider and make referrals to the Teaching Regulation Agency (TRA) as per paragraph 182 of KCSIE and the TRA's 'Teacher misconduct advice for making a referral.

During the COVID-19 period all referrals should be made by emailing misconduct.teacher@education.gov.uk

Whilst acknowledging the challenge of the current national emergency, it is essential from a safeguarding perspective that any school is aware, on any given day, which staff/volunteers will be in the school or college, and that appropriate checks have been carried out, especially for anyone engaging in regulated activity. As such, St Joseph's will continue to keep the single central record (SCR) up to date as outlined in paragraphs 164 to 171 in KCSIE.

A daily log of staff attending St Joseph's will be kept

10. Online Safety in Schools and Colleges

St Joseph's will continue to provide a safe environment, including online. This includes the use of an online filtering system.

Where students are using computers in school, appropriate supervision will be in place.

Pupils must not be permitted to use mobile phones or personal tablets etc within school due to the risk of inappropriate content and use.

The school's E-Safety Policy and Code of Conduct/Acceptable Use Policy must be followed by all staff, volunteers and children.

11. Children and Online Safety Away from School and College

It is important that all staff who interact with children, including online, continue to look out for signs that a child may be at risk.

Where staff have a concern about a child, they should continue to follow the process outlined in the school Safeguarding Policy, this includes making a report via CPOMS, which can be done remotely.

In the event that a member of staff cannot access CPOMS from home, he/she should email the Designated Safeguarding Lead, Headteacher and the Trust Safeguarding Manager. This will ensure that the concern is received.

Staff are reminded of the need to report any concern immediately and without delay.

Online teaching should follow the same principles as set out in the school's code of conduct and the School's Acceptable Use of Live-Streamed Lessons Policy

St Joseph's will ensure that any use of online learning tools and systems is in line with privacy and data protection/GDPR requirements.

Below are some things to consider when delivering virtual lessons, especially where webcams are involved:

- Pupils and staff can only take part in
- 1:1 video calls with pupils will not take place.
- Video calls and meetings will only take place during normal school hours.
- Daily *screen-time* will be reasonable and proportionate for pupils and staff
- Live-streaming of lessons will be used as part of a blended approach to remote learning in which non-screen-time-work has equal value.
- The member of staff will record the length, time, date and attendance for the lesson, and a note of anything of concern that happens in the lesson.
- Parents must be aware that the video call is happening.
- Parents must provide written consent to allow their child to take part in a live streamed lesson. By signing this document the parent is providing consent for his/her child to participate in live-streamed lessons that the parent is aware of.
- Parents have the right to withdraw their consent for their child to take part in remote lessons at any time. This will be done in writing/by email to, hawkenk@st-josephs.plymouth.sch.uk
- Staff, children and other members of the household must wear suitable clothing.

- Staff will only use school accounts and devices for live-streaming.
- Staff will only use platforms provided or authorised by the school.
- Devices used by participants, including the member of staff, should be in appropriate areas, for example not in bedrooms; and where possible be against a neutral background.
- Language, behaviour and conduct must be appropriate, and consistent with normal school expectations, including that of any family members in the background.
- At the start of the lesson the member of staff will establish clear ground rules e.g. when and how students can speak. All participants will conform to these.
- Any poor behaviour towards the teacher or other pupils; or misuse of the system will be dealt with under the school's behaviour/discipline policy
- Parents will not interact with the member of staff during the lesson unless invited to do so by the member of staff. Any concerns will be raised with the member of staff outside the live-streamed lesson
- The member of staff will be sensitive to the needs and feelings of all children including those with SEND.
- Pupils/parents will not share usernames, passwords or access codes with anybody else.
- Only content agreed by the teacher will be shared in the live-streamed lesson.
- Video calls should have the prior agreement of a member of SLT. Calls will only take place at a pre-arranged time. The times of video calls will be published for parents and pupils in advance
- Entry to a live-streamed lesson will only be through a link for the meeting/videocall distributed by the school. Only people invited by the member of staff are permitted to *enter* the lesson
- Parents/children/third parties will not share the lesson link with anyone else

- Video calls will be recorded by the school and stored on Google Drive or similar so that the video can be reviewed if the need arises.
- Parents, children and other third parties will not record the lesson by any direct or indirect means without the permission of the teacher/member of staff leading the lesson.
- The member of staff will have control over all participants' microphones and cameras
- The member of staff will understand how to immediately end the lesson for all participants, and will do so in the event of unsuitable behaviour, language or content being shared/observed.
- The member of staff will remove any pupil from the live-streamed lesson without warning if he/she deems it to be necessary
- Safeguarding concerns will be dealt with through the school's Safeguarding Policy and procedures
-
- live streaming if the School's Acceptable Use of Live-Streamed Lesson policy has been agreed to.

12. Supporting Children not in School

St Joseph's is committed to ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all its children and young people.

Where the DSL has identified a child to be on the edge of social care support, or who would normally receive pastoral-type support in school, he/she should ensure that a robust communication plan is in place for that child or young person.

Details of this plan must be recorded on CPOMS, as should a record of any contact they have made.

The communication plans can include; remote contact, phone contact, door-step visits. Other individualised contact methods should be considered and recorded.

St Joseph's and its DSL will work closely with all stakeholders to maximise the effectiveness of any communication plan.

This plan must be reviewed regularly (at least once a week) and where concerns arise, the DSL will consider any referrals as appropriate.

The school will share safeguarding messages on its website and social media pages.

St Joseph's recognises that school is a protective factor for children and young people, and the current circumstances, can affect the mental health of pupils and their parents/carers. Teachers at St Joseph's need to be aware of this in setting expectations of pupils' home-learning.

St Joseph's will ensure that where we care for children of critical workers and vulnerable children on site, we ensure appropriate support is in place for them. This will be bespoke to each child and recorded on CPOMS.

13. Supporting Children in School

St Joseph's is committed to ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all of its children /students.

St Joseph's will continue to be a safe space for all children to attend and flourish. The Headteacher will ensure that appropriate staff are on site and staff to pupil ratio numbers are appropriate, to maximise safety.

St Joseph's will refer to the Government guidance for Education and Childcare Settings on how to implement social distancing and continue to follow the advice from Public Health England on handwashing and other measures to limit the risk of spread of COVID19.

St Joseph's will ensure that where we care for children of critical workers and vulnerable children on site, we ensure appropriate support is in place for them. This will be bespoke to each child and recorded on CPOMS as necessary.

Where St Joseph's has concerns about the impact of staff absence – such as our Designated Safeguarding Lead or first aiders – will discuss them immediately with the school's Education Standards Manager Helen Brown or the Trust's Director of Education, Kevin Butlin.

14. Peer on Peer Abuse

St Joseph's recognises that during the closure a revised process may be required for managing any report of such abuse and supporting victims.

Whilst setting and *marking* on-line home learning, an interacting with children/students online, staff must be cognizant of opportunities for and incidents of peer on peer abuse.

Where the school receives a report of peer on peer abuse, it will follow the principles as set out in part 5 of KCSIE and of those outlined within our school's Child Protection Policy.

Staff will listen and work with the young person, parents/carers and any multiagency partner required to ensure the safety and security of that young person.

Concerns and actions must be recorded on CPOMS and appropriate referrals made.

15. Children from St Joseph's attending Provision at Other Schools

St Joseph's will work with Plymouth CAST, local school and the LA to support hub and shared arrangements where required.

Arrangements will only be made with other Plymouth CAST, Local Authority or other Multi Academy Trust schools – private arrangements will not be undertaken.

Where established and known local private holiday club provision is utilised for St Joseph's children, the Headteacher will confirm that an appropriate Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy is in place, and supported by effective practice. Parents/Social workers will be advised to confirm their confidence with the provision.

In advance of any shared arrangement St Joseph's will produce a *one sheet summary* for each child attending the school's provision. This should include: Home School Name and contact details; name of pupil; home address; parent/carer contact phone numbers; social worker contact details; name and contact details for Home School DSL; medical information (including allergies); any Special Educational Needs information; any specific child protection information. Attached to this should be any Education Health Care Plan; Child Protection Plan; Personal Education Plan etc.

St Joseph's will check that all contact, medical and SEND details are correct and up-to-date.

The *one sheet summary* will be provided to the receiving school at the point of transfer; this will be in addition to any local requirements for information from parents of the receiving school

Whilst attending alternative provision, the child will be the responsibility of the Senior Leader and DSL of the host school.

Where a child protection/safeguarding concern is identified/reported for a St Joseph's child attending provision at a different school, the concern will be logged manually locally at the host school, and immediately shared with/reported to the DSL at St Joseph's.

The host school's Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy will be followed.

16. Children from Other Schools attending St Joseph's

The above information will be required for all children attending St Joseph's from other schools.

Whilst at St Joseph's, a child from a different school will be subject to the protection of the St Joseph's Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy.

St Joseph's Headteacher, DSL and SENCo will be responsible for meeting the child's needs whilst in the school.

Where a child protection/safeguarding concern is identified/reported for a child attending St Joseph's from a different school, the concern will be logged manually locally at St Joseph's and immediately shared with/reported to the DSL for the home school.

St Joseph's Child Protection/Safeguarding Policy will be followed.



17. Support from Plymouth CAST

The Trust's Safeguarding Lead, Kevin Butlin, Education Standards Managers and HR Team will provide support and guidance as appropriate to enable the Headteacher and her/his team to ensure that provision for all children is as safe as possible during the coronavirus crisis.

08/01/2021