

SAFEGUARDING

#keepingchildrensafeineducation

Designated Leads

Kirsty Glyde- Acting Headteacher (DSL)
Gillian Beckett- PSA (DSL)
James Butterwood- Acting Assistant Headteacher (Deputy DSL)
Jayne Clapham- HLTA (Deputy DSL)
Jo Spensley- Office Manager (Deputy DSL)

KCSiE

Key Updates 2024

The definition of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children has changed so it's now in-line with the definition in Working Together to Safeguard Children. The new definition of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is: providing help and support to meet the needs of the children as soon as problems emerge; protecting children from maltreatment whether it is at home or online; preventing the impairment of children's mental or physical health and development; ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes; *And in Working Together to Safeguard Children only:* Promoting the upbringing of children with their birth parents, or otherwise their family network through a kinship care arrangement, whenever possible and where this is in the best interests of the children.

Paragraph 24 has been amended to emphasise that witnessing the ill-treatment of others can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse. This includes where they see, hear or experience its effects.

Page 10, 126 - 'Early help' - amended to reflect revised 'Working Together' guidance. The update adds that professionals should be alert to the need for early help for a child who: • is frequently missing/goes missing from education, home or care • has experienced multiple suspensions, is at risk of being permanently excluded • has a parent or carer in custody or is affected by parental offending.

Pages 11,33,47,49,54,144 - 'Abuse and Neglect' - heading amended to include 'exploitation' (also throughout the document as applicable)

Page 13 - 'Safeguarding Issues' - 'deliberately missing education' amended to reflect revised definition of 'unexplainable and or/persistent absences from education'

Page 28 - Data Protection Act 2018 and UK GDPR - paragraph included to comply with DPA/UKGDPR requirements

Page 47- Alternative Provision' - text added to clarify school remains responsible for the pupils they place in alternative provision

Page 54 - Links added to NSPCC advice on protecting children with SEN; and deaf/disabled children and young people

Page 55- 'Children who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning their gender' - disclaimer added, and additional text includes further clarification to comply with gender questioning children guidance terminology

Page 151- Children and the court system' - two separate age-appropriate guides for schools to support children in the court system now included

Page 156 'Preventing radicalisation' - disclaimer added, and minimal changes to clarify schools' duties in relation to Prevent

Page 176 'Holding and sharing information' - The updated guidance highlights that, as well as keeping records of concerns, discussions and decisions, designated safeguarding leads should keep record of the rationale for any decisions made.

CONTEXTUALISED SAFEGUARDING

Contextualised safeguarding is responding to young people's experiences of significant harm outside the family home. Also known as extra familial harms

Risk factors for locality: a) local supermarket b) local parks c) local takeaways d) bus station e) shopping centre

Training & CPD 2024

KCSiE Part 1 shared with staff, updates, and staff provided KCSiE annual training.
 Updated safeguarding and sexual harassment & abuse policies emailed to staff.
 Weekly safeguarding briefings
 Annual safeguarding briefings with Local Authority
 Prevent Duty training Parago
 Whistleblowing training Parago

Cause for Concern- Procedure and Protocol:

Safeguarding Concern- KEY Contacts

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)-
Ruth Holmes: ruthholmes@barnsley.gov.uk
Sian Christian: sianchristian@barnsley.gov.uk

Direct line: 01226 772341 (preferred number)
Safeguarding Unit: 01226 772400
Barnsley Children's Social Care:
(01226) 772423

Emergency duty team on (01226) 787789 out of office hours

KEY

CSE- Child Sexual Exploitation
 CCE- Child Criminal Exploitation
 CME- Children Missing in Education
 FGM- Female Genital Mutilation
 ACES- Adverse Childhood Experiences
 DSL- Designated Safeguarding Lead
 LADO- Local Authority Designated Officer
 LCSB-Local children's Safeguarding Board
 KCSiE -Keeping Children Safe in Education
 DBS - Disclosure Barring Service
 SCR -Serious Case Review
 HV - Health Visitor
 IRO - Independent Reviewing Officer
 MASH - Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub
 MARAC -Multi Agency Risk assessment Conference
 MAPPA- Multi Agency Public protection Panel
 DV - Domestic Violence
 EHA- Early Help Assessment
 Section 17 - Child in Need
 Section 47 - Child Protection
 CEOP - Child Exploitation Online Protection
 NRM - National Referral Mechanism (trafficking & slavery):
 08000121700 or
www.gov.uk/government/publications/human-trafficking-victims-referral-and-assessment-forms

What to do if you have a concern or a child makes a disclosure:

- **RECOGNISE-** be aware of the signs of abuse
- **LISTEN-** do not ask leading questions
- **REPORT-** on CPOMs/to the DSL
- **RECORD-** on CPOMs immediately, in the child's words
- **REFER-** refer to DSL; Social Care; Police; LADO
- **FOLLOW UP-** Check action that has been taken

DO:

- Keep it confidential, report to the appropriate person(s)/bodies
- Listen carefully

DO NOT

- Tell child it can be confidential
- Make promises
- Ask for more detail/ask direct questions
- Confront the alleged abuser

If you have a concern about the conduct of the HT, report to the Chair of Governors (& CEO).

Quick guide to Safeguarding Terms

4 main types of Abuse: Physical, Sexual, Emotional, Neglect

4 Types of Neglect: Physical, Medical, Educational, Emotional

4 Rs of Child Protection: Recognise, Report, Record, Refer.

5 Rs in Safeguarding: Recognise, Respond, Report, Record, Refer

- | **Toxic Trio** - Domestic Abuse, Mental Ill Health, Substance Misuse
- | **Child-on-child Abuse/Sexual Harassment between Children** - Happens between children of a similar age it can happen between any number of children and any age group. It can include Physical and Sexual Abuse, Sexual Harassment and Violence, Emotional Harm, On and Offline Bullying, Teenage Relationship Abuse.
- | Preventing child on child abuse: Provide regular staff updates, training, challenge inappropriate behaviours, create a preventative curriculum.
- | **CSE** - Children are groomed, coerced into sexual activities for money, drugs, or gifts. This normal has 3 stages recruitment, this is normally called the grooming process. Control: This is an essential element it establishes dominance of the perpetrator. Exploitation: The victim is exploited against their will.
- | **CCE**-Child Criminal Exploitation: Look out for children missing from school, being found out of area, unexplained money, clothes, mobile phones (burner phones), relationships with older children, lots of text messages.
- | **Nudes & Semi-Nudes** - Formally known as sexting- never view an image if a child tries to show you.
- | **County Lines** - Signs as above, children are used to push drugs in different counties over the UK, they will often befriend the perpetrator who will then trick the victim into owing them and force them to pay off their debt, often resulting in threats to kill family, friends, and the victim if they do not comply.
- | **Trafficking** - Human trafficking is the process of trapping people through the use of violence, deception or coercion and exploiting them for financial or personal gain. Moving from town to town or even room to room
- | **Cuckooing** - Is a crime in which drug dealers take over homes of vulnerable persons to use it as a base for county lines

Key Policies

Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy 2024

Whistleblowing Policy 2024

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024

SMAT Sexual Violence & Harassment between Children 2024

Mandatory Reporting Duties...

When to report to the police...

1. If you suspect or know a child is at risk of FGM
2. If you suspect a child is in danger of cybercrime inc. grooming
3. Assault; Harassment; Having a weapon
4. Theft/Criminal Damage
5. Sexual Offence
6. Drugs on person

SAFEGUARDING IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

PREVENT GUIDANCE FOR STAFF

PUPIL WELFARE LEAD:

Quick guide to PREVENT Duty in School

In response to the current climate, as educators, we must ensure we are fully committed to supporting pupils/families. We need to all dedicate time and provide a wealth of opportunities to ensure we have strategies to deal with varying situations and feelings.

What's the difference between Extremism, Terrorism and Radicalisation?

Extremism is when an individual or group have extreme views which may be hateful, dangerous or against the law.

Terrorism is when an individual or group of people use violence to harm and scare others.

Radicalisation is when an individual develops extreme views and ideologies that may lead towards causing harm to others.

Prevent, Pursue, Protect, and Prepare.

- **Prevent:** The purpose of Prevent is to stop people from becoming drawn into or supporting terrorism. This includes countering terrorist ideology and challenging those who promote it; supporting individuals who are especially vulnerable to becoming radicalised; and working with sectors and institutions where the risk of radicalisation is assessed to be high.
- **Pursue:** The purpose of Pursue is to stop terrorist attacks by detecting, prosecuting and otherwise disrupting those who plot to carry out attacks against the UK or its interests overseas.
- **Protect:** The purpose of Protect is to strengthen protection against a terrorist attack in the UK or against its interests overseas and so reduce their vulnerability. The work focuses on border security, the transport system, national infrastructure and public places.
- **Prepare:** The purpose of Prepare is to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack where that attack cannot be stopped. This includes work to bring a terrorist attack to an end and to increase the UK's resilience so we can recover from its aftermath.

Schools can build pupil's resilience to radicalisation by providing a safe environment for debating controversial issues and helping them to understand how they can influence and participate in decision-making. Schools are already expected to promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils and, within this, fundamental British values. Advice on promoting fundamental British values in schools is available

Statutory guidance makes clear the need for schools to ensure that children are safe from terrorist and extremist material when accessing the internet in schools. Schools should ensure that suitable filtering is in place. More generally, schools have an important role to play in equipping children and young people to stay safe online, both in school and outside. Internet safety will usually be integral to a school's ICT curriculum and can also be embedded in PSHE and SRE. General advice and resources for schools on internet safety are available on the UK Safer Internet Centre website

Report extremism in education website Gov.Uk Counter Terrorism Police

SAFEGUARDING IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

FGM GUIDANCE FOR STAFF

PUPIL WELFARE LEAD:

Quick guide to Female Genital Mutilation.

In response to the current climate, as educators, we must ensure we are fully committed to supporting pupils/families. We need to all dedicate time and provide a wealth of opportunities to ensure we have strategies to deal with varying situations and feelings.

You may have heard of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) but might be unsure of what it is and what you should do if you suspect a pupil is at risk. FGM includes procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. It is an illegal practice and considered as child abuse in the UK.

FGM is carried out on young girls between infancy and age 15. According to the [World Health Organisation \(WHO\)](#) the procedure has no health benefits and can cause severe bleeding and other medical problems.

Communities that are at risk of FGM in the UK include, Somali, Kenyan, Ethiopian, Sierra Leonean, Sudanese, Egyptian, Nigerian, Eritrean, Yemeni, Kurdish and Indonesian women and girls. It can be a complex issue, as despite the harm it causes, many women and men from practising communities consider it to be normal to protect their cultural identity. Generally, girls are subjected to FGM to prevent sex from outside marriage and from having sexual feelings.

Look out for:

Signs that a pupil might be at risk include if they appear anxious, depressed or emotionally withdrawn in school. They could be asked to be withdrawn from PSHE and sex and relationship education lessons if their parents wish to keep them uninformed about their bodies, FGM and their rights.

You may overhear if a pupil has a 'special procedure' to attend or a special occasion to 'become a woman'. Parents might notify the school that their child is to go on holiday to a country where the practice is prevalent.

If FGM has already occurred you might notice that the pupil takes long toilet breaks, a significant change in behaviour, and difficulty in sitting down comfortably.

The FGM mandatory reporting duty is a legal duty provided for in the FGM Act 2003 (as amended by the Serious Crime Act 2015). The legislation requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers in England and Wales to make a report to the police where, in the course of their professional duties, they are either:

- Are informed by a girl under 18 that an act of FGM has been carried out on her; or
- Observe 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 that the act was necessary for the girl's physical or mental health or for purposes connected with labour or birth

For the purposes of the duty, the relevant age is the girl's age at the time of the disclosure/identification of FGM (i.e., it does not apply where a woman aged 18 or over [discloses](#) she had FGM when she was under 18). Complying with the duty does not breach any confidentiality requirement or other restriction on disclosure which might otherwise apply.

The duty is a personal duty which requires the individual professional who becomes aware of the case to make a report; the responsibility cannot be transferred. The only exception to this is if you know that another individual from your profession has already made a report; there is no requirement to make a second.

Where there is a risk to life or likelihood of serious immediate harm, professionals should report the case immediately to police.