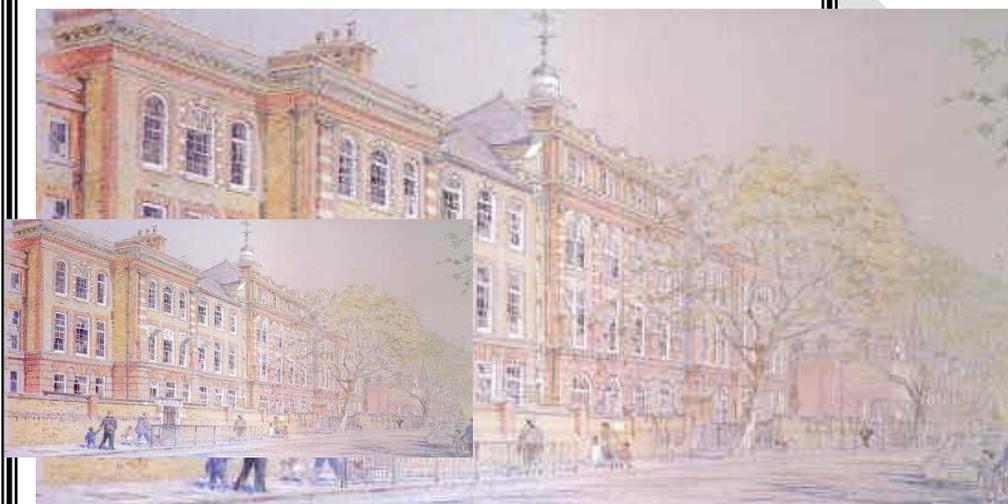


Essendine Primary School

SAFEGUARDING POLICY



Feb 2020

Review - Feb 2021

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PART ONE: SAFEGUARDING POLICY

Ratified by the Governing Body Feb 2020

To be reviewed Feb 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Safeguarding is defined as –

- Protecting children from maltreatment;
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- Ensuring that children are being provided with consistent safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

1.2 Essendine Primary School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all its pupils. We believe that:

- All children have the right to be protected from harm
- Children need to be safe and to feel safe in school
- Children need support that matches their individual needs, including those who may have experienced abuse
- All children have the right to speak freely and voice their values and beliefs
- All children must be encouraged to respect each other's values and support each other
- All children have the right to be supported to meet their emotional, and social needs as well as their educational needs
- We will contribute to the prevention of abuse, victimisation, bullying, exploitation, extreme behaviours, discriminatory views and risk taking behaviours
- All staff and visitors have an important role to play in safeguarding children and protecting them from abuse.

1.3 Essendine Primary School will fulfil their local and national responsibilities as laid out in the following documents: -

Schools legal duty to safeguard vulnerable individuals is set out in:

- **Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016 Updates from KCSIE 2019 (Including Part B)**
- **Working Together to Safeguard Children**
- **The Children Act 2004**
- **The Education Act 2002**
- **OFSTED'S Common Inspection Framework**
- **The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015**
- **Mandatory reporting of FGM –procedural information (Oct 2015)**

2. OVERALL AIMS

2.1 This policy will contribute to safeguarding our pupils and promoting their welfare by:

- Clarifying standards of behaviour for staff and pupils
- Contributing to the establishment of a safe, resilient and robust ethos in the school, built on mutual respect, and shared values
- Introducing appropriate work within the curriculum
- Encouraging parents to participate in the decision making process through Parent Support groups and through the Governing body
- Alerting staff to the signs and indicators of abuse
- Developing staff awareness of the causes of abuse
- Developing staff's awareness of the risks and vulnerabilities their pupils face
- Delivering regular and robust training to support staff awareness
- Addressing concerns at the earliest possible stage
- Reducing the potential risks pupils face of being exposed to violence, extremism, exploitation, or victimisation

2.2 This policy will contribute to supporting our pupils by:

- Identifying and protecting the most vulnerable
- Identifying individual needs where possible
- Designing plans to meet those needs.

2.3 This policy will contribute to the protection of our pupils by:

- Including appropriate work within the curriculum;
- Implementing child protection policies and procedures
- Working in partnership with pupils, parents and agencies.

3. KEY PRINCIPLES

3.1 These are the key principles of safeguarding at Essendine Primary School

- Always put the needs of the child first.
- Every child is entitled to a rich and rounded curriculum.
- Schools operate with public money: this should be spent wisely, targeting resources on the evidenced needs of children at school now. Assurance and audit are important aspects of this.
- Governance is corporate and decisions are collective, but individual governors can and should take the lead on specific aspects of school life such as safeguarding.

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- When issues arise, head teachers should speak out, addressing them internally where possible and escalating them when this is unsuccessful.

4. KEY PROCESSES

4.1 All staff are issued with the Safeguarding Policy and expected to read and sign acknowledgement of it
Staff are also given the e-safety policy to read, adhere to and sign acknowledgement of when they start at Essendine.

- Staff are expected to adhere fully to the Staff Code of Conduct

All staff will receive Safeguarding training at least every year.

- The DSL will receive enhanced training every 2 years, as well as keeping current with any updates or changes in Safeguarding Policy

5. EXPECTATIONS

5.1 All staff and visitors will:

- Be familiar with this safeguarding policy/procedures including e-safety policy
- Be subject to Safer Recruitment processes and checks, whether they are new staff, supply staff, contractors, volunteers etc.
- Be involved in the implementation of individual education programmes, integrated support plans, child in need plans and interagency child protection plans;
- Be alert to signs and indicators of possible abuse (See Appendix One for current definitions and indicators);
- Record concerns and give the record to the Designated Safeguarding Lead Tim Killick
- Deal with a disclosure of abuse from a child in line with the guidance in Appendix Two - you must inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately, and provide a written account as soon as possible

6. THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING LEAD

6.1 The Designated Safeguarding Lead is Assistant Headteacher, Tim Killick. The DSL deputy is Lisa Farrow, Headteacher. The DSL has lead responsibility, management oversight and accountability for Child Protection and will be responsible for coordinating all child protection activity. The DSL has this role specified in their job description. The Designated Lead and the deputy receive training every two years, as well as annual updates.

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- 6.2 The Designated Safeguarding Lead will keep and update regularly a register of vulnerable pupils. Regular meetings of the Safeguarding team will ensure that any vulnerabilities will be discussed and addressed.
- 6.3 When the school has concerns about a child, the Designated Safeguarding Lead will decide what steps should be taken.
- 6.4 Child protection information will be dealt with in a confidential manner. Staff will be informed of relevant details only when the Designated Safeguarding Lead feels their having knowledge of a situation will improve their ability to deal with an individual child and / or family. A written record will be made of what information has been shared with whom, and when.
- 6.5 Child protection records will be stored securely in a central place separate from academic records. Individual electronic files will be kept for each child on Cpoms (our electronic recording and filing system) : the school will not keep family files. Files will be kept for at least the period during which the child is attending the school, and beyond that in line with current data legislation and guidance.
- 6.6 Access to these records by staff other than the Safeguarding team (DSL, Deputy DSL and Attendance/Safeguarding officer) will be restricted by means of privileged access to Cpoms.
- 6.7 Parents will be aware of information held on their children and kept up to date regarding any concerns or developments by the appropriate members of staff. General communications with parents will be in line with any home school policies and give due regard to which adults have parental responsibility.
- 6.8 **We do not disclose to a parent any information held on a child if this would put the child at risk of significant harm.**
- 6.9 If a pupil moves from our school, child protection records will be forwarded on to the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the new school, with due regard to their confidential nature and in line with current government guidance on the transfer of such records. This will either be through secure electronic transfer (Cpoms), or by Recorded Delivery Mail. Direct contact between the two schools may be necessary, especially on transfer from primary to secondary schools.
- 6.10 If sending by post pupil records will be sent by “Special/Recorded Delivery”. For audit purposes a note of all pupil records transferred or received should be kept in either paper or electronic format. This will include the child’s name, date of birth, where and to whom the records have been sent and the date sent and/or received.

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- 6.11 If a pupil/student is permanently excluded and moves to a Pupil Referral Unit, child protection records will be forwarded on to the relevant organisation.
- 6.13 When a Designated Safeguarding Lead resigns their post or no longer has child protection responsibility, there should be a full face to face handover/exchange of information with the new post holder.
- 6.14 In exceptional circumstances when a face to face handover is unfeasible, the Head Teacher will ensure that the new post holder is fully conversant with all procedures and case files.
- 6.15 Essendine School subscribes to the Starters and Leavers protocol which ensures through regular checks that children do not go *Missing in Education*.

7. THE GOVERNING BODY

- 7.1 The Governing Body are the accountable body for ensuring the safety of the school They are both supportive and challenging in the scrutiny of safeguarding.
- 7.2 The governing body will ensure that:
- The school has a safeguarding policy in accordance with the procedures of Essendine Primary School
 - The school operates, “safer recruitment” procedures and ensures that appropriate checks are carried out on all new staff and relevant volunteers;
 - At least one senior member of the school’s leadership team acts as a Designated Safeguarding Lead;
 - The Designated Safeguarding Lead attends appropriate refresher training every two years;
 - The Head Teacher and all other staff who work with children undertake training at yearly intervals;
 - Temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school’s arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities;
 - The school remedies any deficiencies or weaknesses brought to its attention without delay
 - The school has procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse against staff/volunteers.
- 7.3 The governing body reviews its policies/procedures annually
- 7.4 The Nominated Governor for child protection at the school is Julie Mahmoud. The Nominated Governor is responsible for liaising with the Head Teacher and Designated Safeguarding Lead over all matters regarding child protection issues. The role is strategic rather

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than operational – they will not be involved in concerns about individual pupils.

- 7.5 The Nominated Governor will liaise with the Head Teacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead to produce an annual report for governors
- 7.6 A member of the governing body (Julie Mahmoud) is nominated to be responsible for liaising with the local authority and other partners in the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Head Teacher
- 7.7 Our Governing body utilises the expertise of staff when shaping the Safeguarding policy, and opportunity is given for staff to contribute to the policy.
- 7.8 The Governing body are familiar with our blocking and filtering systems in place to oversee Internet use, and are also aware that ‘over blocking’ does not lead to unreasonable restrictions as to what children can be taught.

8. A SAFER SCHOOL CULTURE

Safer Recruitment and Selection

- 8.1 The school pays full regard to ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ (DfES 2016). Safer recruitment practice includes scrutinising applicants, verifying identity and academic or vocational qualifications, obtaining professional and character references, checking previous employment history and ensuring that a candidate has the health and physical capacity for the job. It also includes undertaking interviews and undertaking appropriate checks through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS).
- 8.2 All recruitment materials will include reference to the school’s commitment to safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of pupils.

Staff support

- 8.4 We recognise the stressful and traumatic nature of child protection work. We will support staff by providing an opportunity to talk through their anxieties with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and to seek further support as appropriate.

9. OUR ROLE IN THE PREVENTION OF ABUSE

- 9.1 We will provide opportunities for pupils to develop skills, concepts, attitudes and knowledge that promote their safety and well-being.

Relevant issues will be addressed through the PSHE curriculum, for example self-esteem, emotional literacy, assertiveness, power, relationship education, e-safety and bullying.

- 9.3 Relevant issues will be addressed through other areas of the curriculum, for example, circle time, English, History, Drama, Art.

Other areas of work

- 9.4 All our policies which address issues of potential harm, for example bullying, equal opportunities, handling, positive behaviour, will be linked to ensure a whole school approach.
- 9.5 Our safeguarding policy cannot be separated from the general ethos of the school, which should ensure that pupils are treated with respect and dignity, taught to treat each other with respect, feel safe, have a voice, and are listened to.

10. SAFEGUARDING PUPILS WHO ARE VULNERABLE TO EXTREMISM

- 10.1 Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism. There have been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.
- 10.2 Essendine Primary School values freedom of speech and the expression of beliefs / ideology as fundamental rights underpinning our society's values. Both pupils and teachers have the right to speak freely and voice their opinions. However, freedom comes with responsibility and free speech that is designed to manipulate the vulnerable or that leads to violence and harm of others goes against the moral principles in which freedom of speech is valued. Free speech is not an unqualified privilege; it is subject to laws and policies governing equality, human rights, community safety and community cohesion.
- 10.3 The current threat from terrorism in the United Kingdom may include the exploitation of vulnerable people, to involve them in terrorism or in activity in support of terrorism. The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. Essendine Primary School is clear that this exploitation and radicalisation should be viewed as a safeguarding concern.

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- 10.4 Definitions of radicalisation and extremism, and indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation are in Appendix Four.
- 10.5 Essendine Primary 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.

Risk reduction

- 10.6 The school governors, the Head Teacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead will assess the level of risk within the school and put actions in place to reduce that risk. Actions may include consideration of the school's RE curriculum, SEND policy, assembly policy, the use of school premises by external agencies, integration of pupils by gender and SEN, anti-bullying policy and other issues specific to the school's profile, community and philosophy.

Response

- 10.8 The designated lead is the Prevent Single Point of Contact (SPOC) who will be the lead within the organisation for safeguarding in relation to protecting individuals from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism: The responsibilities of the SPOC are described in Appendix Five.
- 10.9 When any member of staff has concerns that a pupil may be at risk of radicalisation or involvement in terrorism, they should speak with DSL and complete a safeguarding referral form. Referrals are passed on to the Prevent team.
- 10.10 All staff have attended the WRAP (Workshop to Raise Awareness of prevent) and are know the procedures for referral.
- 10.11 Numerous factors can contribute to and influence the range of behaviours that are defined as violent extremism, but most young people do not become involved in extremist action. For this reason, the appropriate interventions in any particular case may not have any specific connection to the threat of radicalisation, for example they may address mental health, relationship or family issues.

11. SAFEGUARDING PUPILS/STUDENTS WHO ARE VULNERABLE TO EXPLOITATION, FORCED MARRIAGE, FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION, OR TRAFFICKING

- 11.1 Our safeguarding policy above through the school's values, ethos and behaviour policies provides the basic platform to ensure children and young people are given the support to respect themselves and others, stand up for themselves and protect each other.

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- 11.2 Our school keeps itself up to date on the latest advice and guidance provided to assist in addressing specific vulnerabilities and forms of exploitation.
- 11.3 Our staff are supported to recognise warning signs and symptoms in relation to specific issues include such issues in an age appropriate way in their curriculum.
- 11.4 Our school works with and engages our families and communities to talk about such issues
- 11.5 We recognise that honour based violence which includes threats or abuse committed to protect the honour of an individual or family for perceived breaches of a particular code of behaviour is unacceptable and to be addressed using our multi agency resources if such a situation arises.
- 11.6 Our Safeguarding and parent liason officer will talk with families about sensitive concerns in relation to their children and to find ways to address them together wherever possible.
- 11.7 Our Designated Safeguarding Lead knows where to seek and get advice as necessary.
- 11.8 Our school brings in experts and uses specialist material to support the work we do.
- 11.9 Our staff have received training in awareness of FGM. Any teacher has a duty to report any disclosure of FGM directly to the police, in addition to reporting to the Safeguarding team.

12. WHAT WE DO WHEN WE HAVE ANY CONCERNS ABOUT THE WELFARE OF A CHILD

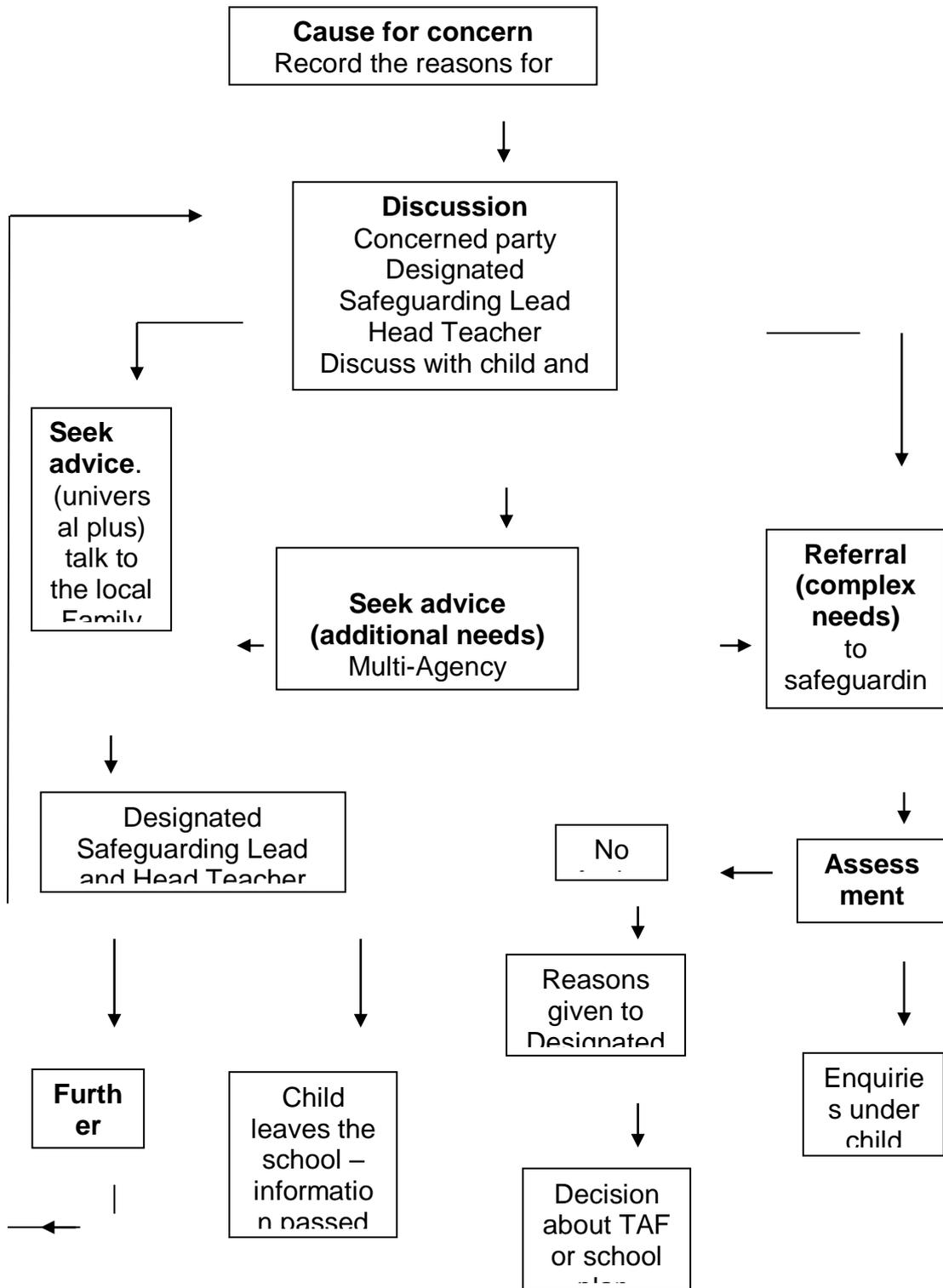
- 12.1 Where risk factors are present but there is no evidence of a particular risk then our parent support officer will be the person who talks to and

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has conversations with the pupil's family, sharing the school's concern about the young person's vulnerability and how the family and school can work together to reduce the risk.

- 12.2 In this situation, depending on how worried we are the DSL will seek advice through the Westminster Social Services 'Front Door', and make a referral if requested. Social Services can then advise as to whether an Online Multi Agency Referral Form should be completed, or other actions should be undertaken such as referral to the Child Protection, or Early Help team.

PART TWO – THE KEY PROCEDURES
RESPONDING TO CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD



13. INVOLVING PARENTS / CARERS

- 13.1 In general, we will discuss any minor Safeguarding concerns with parents / carers before approaching other agencies, unless the circumstances are such that referral is considered necessary, and will seek their consent for a referral to another agency – (Parental consent is required when making a Multi Agency Referral). Appropriate staff will approach parents / carers after consultation with the Designated Safeguarding Lead. However, there may be occasions when the school will contact another agency **before** informing parents/carers because it considers that contacting them may increase the risk of significant harm to the child.
- 13.2 Parents / carers will be informed about our safeguarding policy through the School website and parent meetings.

14. MULTI-AGENCY WORK

- 14.1 We work in partnership with other agencies in the best interests of the children. Referrals should be made by the Designated Safeguarding Lead. Where the child already has a safeguarding social worker, the request for service should go immediately to the social worker involved, or in their absence to their team manager.
- 14.2 We will co-operate with any child protection enquiries conducted by children's social care: the school will ensure representation at appropriate inter-agency meetings such as integrated support plan meetings initial and review child protection conferences, and core group meetings.
- 14.3 We will provide reports as required for these meetings. If the school is unable to attend, a written report will be sent. The report will, at the discretion of the allocated Social worker be shared with parents / carers at or prior to the meeting.
- 14.4 Where a pupil/student is subject to an inter-agency child protection plan or a multi-agency Strategy meeting, the school will contribute to the preparation, implementation and review of the plan as appropriate.

15. OUR ROLE IN SUPPORTING CHILDREN

- 15.1 We will offer appropriate support to individual children who have experienced abuse or who have abused others.
- 15.2 An individual support plan will be devised, implemented and reviewed regularly for these children. This plan will detail areas of support, who will be involved, and the child's wishes and feelings. A written outline

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of the individual support plan will be kept in the child's child protection record.

- 15.3 Children and young people who abuse others will be responded to in a way that meets their needs as well as protecting others within the school community through a multi-agency risk assessment. We will ensure that the needs of children who abuse others will be considered separately from the needs of their victims.
- 15.4 We will ensure the school works in partnership with parents / carers and other agencies as appropriate.
- 15.5 We will publicise the NSPCC whistle blowing helpline (0800 028 0285) to all staff and parents/carers.

16. RESPONDING TO AN ALLEGATION ABOUT A MEMBER OF STAFF.

- 16.1 This procedure should be used in any case in which it is alleged that a member of staff, governor, visiting professional or volunteer 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; or
 - Behaved in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children.
- 16.2 Although it is an uncomfortable thought, it needs to be acknowledged that there is the potential for staff in school to abuse children.
- 16.3 All staff working within our organisation must report any potential safeguarding concerns about an individual's behaviour towards children and young people immediately. Allegations or concerns about colleagues and visitors must be reported direct to the DSL unless the concern relates to Head Teacher. If the concern relates to the Head Teacher, it must be reported immediately to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for children's social care, who will liaise with the Chair of Governors and they will decide on any action required.

17. CHILDREN WITH ADDITIONAL AND SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

- 17.1 Essendine Primary School recognises that while all children have a right to be safe, some children may be more vulnerable to abuse, for example those with a disability or special educational need, those living with domestic violence or drug / alcohol abusing parents etc.

- 17.2 When the school is considering excluding, either fixed term or permanently, a vulnerable pupil and / or a pupil who is the subject of a child protection plan or where there is an existing child protection file, we will call a multi-agency risk-assessment meeting prior to making the decision to exclude. In the event of a one-off serious incident resulting in an immediate decision to exclude, the risk assessment *must* be completed prior to convening a meeting of the Governing Body
- 17.3 We recognise that pupils with SEN and disabilities are potentially more vulnerable to abuse and/or neglect, and we take particular care that these groups of pupils remain safe. The staff who work closely with these pupils, receive annual safeguarding training as well as developing skills such as Makaton to enable non-verbal pupils to communicate effectively.

18. CHILDREN IN SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES

Additional advice for children in specific circumstances is available from the Tri-borough safeguarding team.

- Abuse Linked to Spiritual Belief
- Bullying
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Children Affected by Gang Activity
- Children and Families that Go Missing
- Children Living away from Home
- Children Missing from Education
- Children of Parents who Misuse Substances
- Children of Parents with Learning Difficulties
- Children of Parents with Mental Health Problems
- Disabled Children
- Domestic Violence and Abuse
- Online Safety – Children Exposed to Abuse through the Digital Media
- Fabricated or Induced Illness
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Forced Marriage
- Honour Based Violence

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- Peer Abuse – Children and Young People who Abuse Others
- Sexually Harmful Behaviour
- Trafficked Children
- Underage Sexual Activity

APPENDICES

APPENDIX ONE
DEFINITIONS AND INDICATORS OF ABUSE

1. NEGLECT

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers); or
- Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

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

The following may be indicators of neglect (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Constant hunger;
- Stealing, scavenging and/or hoarding food;
- Frequent tiredness or listlessness;
- Frequently dirty or unkempt;
- Often poorly or inappropriately clad for the weather;
- Poor school attendance or often late for school;
- Poor concentration;
- Affection or attention seeking behaviour;
- Illnesses or injuries that are left untreated;
- Failure to achieve developmental milestones, for example growth, weight;
- Failure to develop intellectually or socially;
- Responsibility for activity that is not age appropriate such as cooking, ironing, caring for siblings;
- The child is regularly not collected or received from school; or
- The child is left at home alone or with inappropriate carers

2. PHYSICAL ABUSE

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

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The following may be indicators of physical abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Multiple bruises in clusters, or of uniform shape;
- Bruises that carry an imprint, such as a hand or a belt;
- Bite marks;
- Round burn marks;
- Multiple burn marks and burns on unusual areas of the body such as the back, shoulders or buttocks;
- An injury that is not consistent with the account given;
- Changing or different accounts of how an injury occurred;
- Bald patches;
- Symptoms of drug or alcohol intoxication or poisoning;
- Unaccountable covering of limbs, even in hot weather;
- Fear of going home or parents being contacted;
- Fear of medical help;
- Fear of changing for PE;
- Inexplicable fear of adults or over-compliance;
- Violence or aggression towards others including bullying; or
- Isolation from peers.

3. SEXUAL ABUSE

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit act of sexual abuse, as can other children.

The following may be indicators of sexual abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- Sexually explicit play or behaviour or age-inappropriate knowledge;
- Anal or vaginal discharge, soreness or scratching;
- Reluctance to go home;
- Inability to concentrate, tiredness;
- Refusal to communicate;
- Thrush, persistent complaints of stomach disorders or pains;
- Eating disorders, for example anorexia nervosa and bulimia;
- Attention seeking behaviour, self-mutilation, substance abuse;
- Aggressive behaviour including sexual harassment or molestation;
- Unusual compliance;

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- Regressive behaviour, enuresis, soiling;
- Frequent or open masturbation, touching others inappropriately;
- Depression, withdrawal, isolation from peer group;
- Reluctance to undress for PE or swimming; or
- Bruises or scratches in the genital area.

4. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Child sexual exploitation occurs when a child or young person, or another person, receives “something” (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of the child/young person performing sexual activities, or another person performing sexual activities on the child/young person.

The presence of any significant indicator for sexual exploitation should trigger a referral to children’s social care. The significant indicators are:

- Having a relationship of concern with a controlling adult or young person (this may involve physical and/or emotional abuse and/or gang activity);
- Entering and/or leaving vehicles driven by unknown adults;
- Possessing unexplained amounts of money, expensive clothes or other items;
- Frequenting areas known for risky activities;
- Being groomed or abused via the Internet and mobile technology; and
- Having unexplained contact with hotels, taxi companies or fast food outlets.

5. EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may also involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another person. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment

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The following may be indicators of emotional abuse (this is not designed to be used as a checklist):

- The child consistently describes him/herself in very negative ways – as stupid, naughty, hopeless, ugly;
- Over-reaction to mistakes;
- Delayed physical, mental or emotional development;
- Sudden speech or sensory disorders;
- Inappropriate emotional responses, fantasies;
- Neurotic behaviour: rocking, banging head, regression, tics and twitches;
- Self harming, drug or solvent abuse;
- Fear of parents being contacted;
- Running away;
- Compulsive stealing;
- Appetite disorders - anorexia nervosa, bulimia; or
- Soiling, smearing faeces, enuresis.

N.B.: Some situations where children stop communication suddenly (known as “traumatic mutism”) can indicate maltreatment.

6. RESPONSES FROM PARENTS

Research and experience indicates that the following responses from parents may suggest a cause for concern across all four categories:

- Delay in seeking treatment that is obviously needed;
- Unawareness or denial of any injury, pain or loss of function (for example, a fractured limb);
- Incompatible explanations offered, several different explanations or the child is said to have acted in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development;
- Reluctance to give information or failure to mention other known relevant injuries;
- Frequent presentation of minor injuries;
- A persistently negative attitude towards the child;
- Unrealistic expectations or constant complaints about the child;
- Alcohol misuse or other drug/substance misuse;
- Parents request removal of the child from home; or
- Violence between adults in the household.

7. DISABLED CHILDREN

When working with children with disabilities, practitioners need to be aware that additional possible indicators of abuse and/or neglect may also include:

- A bruise in a site that might not be of concern on an ambulant child such as the shin, might be of concern on a non-mobile child;

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- Not getting enough help with feeding leading to malnourishment;
- Poor toileting arrangements;
- Lack of stimulation;
- Unjustified and/or excessive use of restraint;
- Rough handling, extreme behaviour modification such as deprivation of medication, food or clothing, disabling wheelchair batteries;
- Unwillingness to try to learn a child's means of communication;
- Ill-fitting equipment. for example callipers, sleep boards, inappropriate splinting;
- Misappropriation of a child's finances; or
- Inappropriate invasive procedures.

8. PEER ON PEER ABUSE

All staff are aware that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse. This is most likely to include, but not limited to: bullying (including cyber bullying), gender based violence/sexual assaults and sexting. We will utilise a robust anti bullying policy, ensure that pupils have an awareness of this issue through the use agencies such as Kidscape (part of NSPCC) who provide workshops and Keystage assemblies for pupils.

APPENDIX TWO

DEALING WITH A DISCLOSURE OF ABUSE

When a child tells me about abuse s/he has suffered, what must I remember?

- Stay calm.
- Do not communicate shock, anger or embarrassment.
- Reassure the child. Tell her/him you are pleased that s/he is speaking to you.
- Never enter into a pact of secrecy with the child. Assure her/him that you will try to help but let the child know that you will have to tell other people in order to do this. State who this will be and why.
- Tell her/him that you believe them. Children very rarely lie about abuse; but s/he may have tried to tell others and not been heard or believed.
- Tell the child that it is not her/his fault.
- Encourage the child to talk but do not ask "leading questions" or press for information. Use T.E.D questions ie tell me.... explain to me.... describe to me.....
- Listen and remember.
- Check that you have understood correctly what the child is trying to tell you.
- Praise the child for telling you. Communicate that s/he has a right to be safe and protected.
- Do not tell the child that what s/he experienced is dirty, naughty or bad.
- It is inappropriate to make any comments about the alleged offender.
- Be aware that the child may retract what s/he has told you. It is essential to record all you have heard.
- At the end of the conversation, tell the child again who you are going to tell and why that person or those people need to know.
- As soon as you can afterwards, make a detailed record of the conversation using the child's own language. Include any questions you may have asked. Do not add any opinions or interpretations.

NB It is not education staff's role to seek disclosures. Their role is to observe that something may be wrong, ask about it, listen, be available and try to make time to talk.

Immediately afterwards

You must not deal with this yourself. Clear indications or disclosure of abuse must be reported to children's social care without delay, by the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Children making a disclosure may do so with difficulty, having chosen carefully to whom they will speak. Listening to and supporting a child/young person who has been abused can be traumatic for the adults involved. Support for you will be available from your Designated Safeguarding Lead or Head Teacher.

APPENDIX THREE
ALLEGATIONS ABOUT A MEMBER OF STAFF, GOVERNOR OR
VOLUNTEER

1. Inappropriate behaviour by staff/volunteers could take the following forms:
 - **Physical**
For example the intentional use of force as a punishment, slapping, use of objects to hit with, throwing objects or rough physical handling.
 - **Emotional**
For example, intimidation, belittling, scapegoating, sarcasm, lack of respect for children's rights, and attitudes that discriminate on the grounds of race, gender, disability or sexuality.
 - **Sexual**
For example, sexualised behaviour towards pupils, sexual harassment, sexual assault and rape.
 - **Neglect**
For example, failing to act to protect a child or children, failing to seek medical attention or failure to carry out an appropriate risk assessment.

2. If a child makes an allegation about a member of staff, governor, visitor or volunteer the Head Teacher and the DSL should be informed immediately. The Head Teacher and/or the DSL should carry out an urgent initial consideration in order to establish whether there is substance to the allegation. The Head Teacher should not carry out the investigation herself or interview pupils.

3. The Head Teacher must exercise, and be accountable for, their professional judgement on the action to be taken, as follows –
 - If the actions of the member of staff, and the consequences of the actions, raise credible child protection concerns the Head Teacher will notify the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Team (Tel: 0207 641 6108). The LADO Team will liaise with the Chair of Governors and advise about action to be taken, and may initiate internal referrals within children's social care to address the needs of children likely to have been affected.
 - If the actions of the member of staff, and the consequences of the actions, do not raise credible child protection concerns, but do raise other issues in relation to the conduct of the member of staff or the pupil(s), these should be addressed through the school's own internal procedures.
 - If the Head Teacher decides that the allegation is without foundation and no further formal action is necessary, all those involved should be informed of this conclusion, and the reasons for the decision should be recorded on the child protection file.

4. Where an allegation has been made against the Head Teacher, then the Chair of the Governing Body takes on the role of liaising with the LADO team in determining the appropriate way forward

APPENDIX FOUR **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

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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.

APPENDIX FIVE **PREVENTING VIOLENT EXTREMISM -** **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT** **(SPOC)**

The SPOC for Essendine Primary School is the Head Teacher, who is responsible for:

- Ensuring that staff of the school are aware that you are the SPOC in relation to protecting pupils from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism;

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- Maintaining and applying a good understanding of the relevant guidance in relation to preventing pupils from becoming involved in terrorism, and protecting them from radicalisation by those who support terrorism or forms of extremism which lead to terrorism;
- Raising awareness about the role and responsibilities of Essendine Primary School in relation to protecting pupils from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism;
- Monitoring the effect in practice of the school's RE curriculum and assembly policy to ensure that they are used to promote community cohesion and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs;
- Raising awareness within the school about the safeguarding processes relating to protecting pupils from radicalisation and involvement in terrorism;
- Acting as the first point of contact within the school for case discussions relating to pupils who may be at risk of radicalisation or involved in terrorism
- Sharing any relevant additional information in a timely manner.
- Establish an effective multi-agency referral and intervention process to identify vulnerable individuals (Prevent)
 - Safeguard individuals who might be vulnerable to being radicalised, so that they are not at risk of being drawn into terrorist-related activity
 - Provide early intervention to protect and divert people away from the risks they face and reduce vulnerability.

APPENDIX SIX

Early help

- At Essendine we will undertake to identify children who may benefit from early help. This means that support can be provided as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a pupil's life, from the foundation years onwards.
- In the first instance staff will discuss early help requirements with the designated safeguarding lead.
- Staff may be required to support other agencies and professionals in an early help assessment.

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- The designated safeguarding lead will liaise with other agencies and set up an inter-agency assessment as appropriate.
- All Staff have read “Keeping children safe in education 2016 Part 1’

Appendix seven **Looked after Children and Virtual schools**

Our designated Virtual Schools Headteacher is Matthew Blood (matthewblood@rbkc.gov.uk) who will be responsible for CLA and care leavers. The pupil premium plus allocation for looked after children must be managed by the designated virtual school Headteacher in the local authority that looks after those children.