

Clifton Green Primary School



Child Protection Policy

Signature of Chair of Governors	L.Comer
Signature of Headteacher	D.Brown
Date of Adoption	December 2017
Date of Review: Annually	December 2019
Member of Staff Responsible	D.Brown/K.Haithwaite
Reviewing Committee	Full Governing Body
Statutory/Non-Statutory	Statutory

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Summary	4
1.a. Log of Concern	4
1.b. Making a Referral	4
2. Rationale	4
3. Aim	4
4. Roles and Responsibilities	5
5. Designated Member of Staff for Child Protection	5
5.a. School Procedure for Staff	5
6. Reporting of Suspected Abuse	6
7. Action by the Designated Safeguard Lead (DSL)	
7.a. Action Following Child Protection Referral	6
8. Record Keeping	7
9. Allegations of Abuse made against a Member of Staff	7
10. Confidentiality	7
11. Early Help	8
12. School Training and Staff Induction	8
13. Support for Staff	8
14. Role of Governors	8
15. Other Policies	9
16. Statutory Framework	9 & 10
Appendix 1	
What is Child Abuse?	11
Neglect	11
Physical Abuse	11

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

Sexual Abuse	11
Emotional Abuse	11
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	12
Child Criminal Exploitation: County Lines	12
Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment	13
Fabricated Illness (FII)	13
Peer on Peer Abuse	13
<u>Appendix 2</u>	
Radicalisation and Extremism	14
Protecting Pupils from Harm that is linked to Culture, Faith & Beliefs	14
Forced Marriage	15
<u>Appendix 3</u>	
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	16
Child Trafficking	16
<u>Appendix 4</u>	
City of York Safeguarding Children Board (CYSCB)	17
Children’s Advice Team	17
Reporting Child Abuse	17

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

1. Summary

Clifton Green Primary School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people. This is a detailed policy which covers in depth Child Protection at Clifton Green Primary School. However if you have a concern or need to make an urgent referral please follow the below points:

1. a Log of Concern:

In all cases where teachers, or other members of staff, consider that they have good cause to suspect a child protection issue – including neglect and emotional ill treatment – they should report their suspicions immediately to the Designated Safeguard Lead (DSL).

This will be logged on the SafeGuard Software, under ‘Safeguarding Concern’ providing as much detail as possible and if necessary a body map if there are any marks on the child.

An alert will then automatically go to the Designated Safeguard Lead, Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher and the Inclusion Leader.

The DSL will then follow the City of York Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures (CYSCB).

When a child makes a confidential disclosure the following procedures will be put in place and explained by the member of staff to the pupil that under no circumstances can you promise confidentiality.

1. b Making a Referral:

- Gather as much information as possible, attendance, behaviour, how the children present in school, reason for the referral.
- Speak to their parents, unless in doing so, the child would be put at risk of harm.
- If the referral is urgent, phone it through to the ‘Front Door’ 01904 551900 (option 2 then option 3).
- Follow up phone call with an email to childrensfrontdoor@york.gov.uk giving details of the referral, within 24 hours.
- Log on SafeGuard Software and attach the referral.
- The DSL will decide whether to make a formal referral to Children’s Services Advice, Assessment and Early Intervention Team (01904 551900) (Emergency Duty Team 01609 780780) and / or contact childrensfrontdoor@york.gov.uk.
- The LA should make a decision, within one working day of a referral being made, about the course of action it is taking and should let the referrer know the outcome.

2. Rationale

Clifton Green Primary School considers the protection, safety and wellbeing of children in its care as a major priority and responsibility. The school recognises its legal and moral duty to promote the wellbeing of children and protect them from harm. We agree that we have a primary responsibility for the care, welfare and safety of pupils in our charge, and we will carry out this duty through our teaching and learning, extra-curricular activities, pastoral care and extended school activities. In order to achieve this all members of staff, including volunteers and governors at Clifton Green Primary School will at all times act proactively in child welfare matters especially where there is a possibility that a child may be at risk of harm.

We are committed to following the City of York Area Child Protection Committee (ACPC) and the City of York Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures (CYSCB) referring to Children’s Services when appropriate, working together with other agencies, attending and providing reports for Child Protection Case Conferences (Initial and Reviews) and contributing where appropriate to any Child Protection Plan. This policy applies to all adults, including volunteers, working in or on behalf of the school.

3. Aims

This policy aims to outline the duty that the school has, the procedures that staff follow and guidance on issues relating to **Safeguarding and Child Protection** generally. It is not exhaustive. All staff should prioritise the needs and safety of the child as being at the centre of any decision they may need to take.

The purpose of the policy:

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

- To provide protection for the children and young people who are part of Clifton Green Primary School.
- To provide staff and volunteers with guidance on procedures they should adopt in the event that they suspect a child or young person may be experiencing, or be at risk of harm.
- The policy applies to all staff, including senior leaders, governors, paid staff, volunteers, agency staff, students, or anyone working on behalf of Clifton Green Primary School.

We will seek to safeguard children by:

- Providing a safe environment for children to learn.
- Valuing, listening to and respecting all children.
- Identifying children who are suffering harm or at risk. Taking appropriate action to ensure their safety and welfare.
- Adopting child protection guidelines through following agreed procedures and codes of conduct for staff and volunteers.
- Recruiting staff and volunteers safely, ensuring all necessary checks are made.
- Sharing information about child protection and good practice with children, parents, staff and volunteers.
- Sharing information about concerns with agencies who need to know, and involving parents and children appropriately.
- Providing effective management for staff and volunteers through supervision, support and training.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

Clifton Green Primary School recognises and accepts that teachers, along with other adults associated with the school, because of their unique position, are well placed to observe children and note any emotional, behavioural or physical signs which may be suggestive of child abuse or have concerns about their care. We recognise that the relationship between teachers, pupils and parents which fosters respect, confidence and trust can lead to the disclosure of abuse. Recognising the necessity and nature of good relationships with parents of children in its care and attempting to preserve these wherever possible, the school, however, acknowledges that the child's protection is paramount.

5. Designated Member of Staff for Child Protection

The designated member of staff for Child Protection is the Designated Safeguard Lead, if they are unavailable the Headteacher or Deputy Headteacher assumes the role.

The role of the designated person includes the following responsibilities:

- To provide the point of contact for staff who have concerns or information that a child or young person may be suffering abuse now, or has done in the past or is likely to in the future.
- To make any necessary referrals to social services and police - To ensure the school contributes fully to the child protection process.

5. a School Procedure for Staff

Any member of staff who:

- Has concern that a child is injured, marked, or bruised in a way which is not readily attributable to the normal knocks or scrapes received in play, or when the explanation given appears inconsistent with the injury.
- Notes behaviours or actions, which give rise to suspicions that a child may have suffered abuse (may include worrying drawings or play).
- Is concerned that a child may be suffering from lack of care, ill treatment, or emotional maltreatment.
- Notes significant changes in a child's presentation otherwise unexplained.
- Receives hints or a disclosure of abuse from the child, another pupil, parent or member of the public.
- Becomes aware that a Schedule 1 offender has moved into a household with children present or otherwise in a situation where that person may be posing a risk to children.
- Staff should only involve those who need to be involved when a child tells them he/she is being abused or neglected.

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

In all cases where teachers, or other members of staff, consider that they have good cause to suspect abuse they should report their suspicions on the same day to the Designated Safeguard Lead by completing a 'Safeguarding Concern' on SafeGuard Software.

6. Reporting of Suspected Abuse

In all cases where teachers, or other members of staff, consider that they have good cause to suspect abuse – including neglect and emotional ill treatment – they should report their suspicions immediately to the Designated Safeguard Lead.

If a disclosure has been made the initial report (which may be verbal) MUST be followed up with a written report within 24 hours. The DSL will then follow the City of York Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures and report the concern (see appendix 3, Reporting).

7. Action by the Designated Safeguard Lead (DSL)

- Staff will immediately inform the DSL of their concerns. In the absence of the DSL they will inform the Head Teacher or Deputy Head Teacher.
- The DSL will decide what needs to happen next.
- The first consideration will be the need to address any urgent medical needs of the child.
- The DSL is entitled to make an enquiry as to whether the child is on, or has been on, the Child Protection Register (Children's Advice Team, Front Door) 01904 551900.
- The DSL can consult with the Education Social Worker or Children's Services Referral and Assessment.
- The DSL will decide, based on ACPC (Area Child Protection Committees) Guidelines and Procedures, and if necessary after consultation as above, whether to talk to parents.
- Good child protection practice rests within a climate of openness and honesty. Parents will in general and where possible be spoken to unless to do so may place the child at risk of significant harm, impede any police investigation or place the member of staff or others at risk.
- An inability to contact parents will not cause undue delay in making a referral. The DSL will not fail to make any necessary child protection referral if the parents disagree with this decision. The DSL will make it clear that they are following the City of York Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures (CYSCB).
- The DSL will decide whether to make a formal referral to Children's Services Advice, Assessment and Early Intervention Team (01904 551900, Option 3) (Emergency Duty Team 01609 780780) and contact childrensfrontdoor@york.gov.uk. This will need to be followed up with a completed referral form within 24 hours. The Local Authority YorOK guidelines provide Child Protection support and procedures.

7. a Action Following Child Protection Referral

- The DSL will make regular contact with Children's Services to provide any necessary information and ensure that they are up to date, clear about any action being taken by them, and clear of any action for school to take.
- The DSL or other appropriate member of staff will, wherever possible, contribute to the strategy discussion.
- The DSL or other appropriate member of staff will attend, contribute to, and provide a report for, any subsequent Child Protection Conference. This will include expressing a professional view, based on the information shared as to whether the child or children subject of the Conference should be placed on the Child Protection Register on the grounds that they appear to be at risk of continuing significant harm.
- If the child or children are placed on the Child Protection Register, the school will contribute to the Child Protection Plan; attend Core Group Meetings and Review Child Protection Case Conferences. All reports written will, wherever possible, be shared with parents prior to meetings.

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

8. Record Keeping

Record keeping is an important element of the child protection process.

Staff use SafeGuard Software to note any conversations had with children or parents or disclosures made and the actions taken. An alert will then automatically go to the Designated Safeguard Lead, Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher, and Inclusion Support Worker.

- The reason for the concern.
- What was said or witnessed.
- Dates and times of incidents.
- Date and time when notes were made.
- That the report should be signed.

Notes should be passed to the Headteacher or Designated Safeguard Lead who will keep all child protection records in a locked cabinet. Such records form evidence and may be used in the child protection investigation and any subsequent legal proceedings.

The Data Protection Act 1998 and The GDPR regulation provides that child protection records be exempt from disclosure where this would not be in the best interests of the child.

These records will be transferred to any future school the child moves to, clearly marked: Confidential – Child Protection - for the attention of Designated Child Protection Teacher.

9. Allegations of Abuse made against a Member of Staff

All cases in which it is alleged that a teacher or member of staff (including volunteers) in a school that provides education for children under 18 years of age 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 towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children.

All children will be listened to and taken seriously whenever making an allegation of a child protection nature, irrespective of the person they are making the allegation about. We acknowledge that this is particularly difficult when the subject of the allegation is a colleague and/or friend. On no account, however, should the person listening to the allegation offer an alternative explanation or blame the child.

The school follows City of York guidelines for the management of allegations and makes clear to staff that:

- The school will not tolerate inappropriate behaviours.
- Any allegation against a member of staff will be referred to the Headteacher, who will seek advice from the Local Authority (LA) in accordance with guidance.
- If the nature of the allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, the Headteacher will instigate appropriate action within three working days.

In the event that an allegation is made against the Headteacher the matter should be reported to the Deputy Headteacher or the Designated Child Protection Governor, whose role it is to ensure that the agreed procedure is followed.

Consideration will be given throughout to the support and information needs of pupils, parents and staff. The Headteacher will inform the nominated governor for child protection of any allegation against a member of staff.

10. Confidentiality

- If a child confides in you and requests that the information is kept secret, it is important that you tell the child sensitively that you have a responsibility to refer the information to the Designated Safeguard Lead in order to protect the child from further abuse.

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

- **ON NO ACCOUNT SHOULD THE CHILD BE PROMISED ABSOLUTE CONFIDENTIALITY.**
- Reassure and support the child, as far as possible, that only those who ‘need to know’ in order to protect them will be told. Explain what will happen next and try to ensure that the child is involved as far as possible and appropriate.
- Do not approach parents at this stage - the Designated Safeguard Lead will decide, based on the information, if and when parents will be spoken to.
- Child protection information is **CONFIDENTIAL** and will be shared only on a ‘need to know’ basis as determined by the Designated Safeguard Lead and Headteacher.

Staff cannot keep confidential a disclosure of abuse and must refer the matter on to the Designated Safeguard Lead or Headteacher. All referrals should be made with the knowledge that during any **subsequent investigation the source (i.e. the school) will be made known to the family.**

Other staff may need to be alerted to concerns about a child or young person, possibly in order to monitor the concern or to gather further evidence prior to a referral being made, or to assist in providing appropriate support to a child or young person after a referral has been made. Information should only be shared on a strict need to know basis.

11. Early Help

Definition:

‘Those children and young people at risk of harm (but who have not yet reached the ‘significant harm’ threshold and for whom a preventative service would reduce the likelihood of that risk or harm escalating) identified by local authorities youth offending teams, probation trusts, police, adult social care, schools primary, mental and acute health services, children’s centres and all Local Safeguarding Children Board partners including the voluntary sector where services are provided or commissioned’ (Local Government, Early help, 2013).

Clifton Green Primary School works in partnership with the local authority and multi-agencies to ensure that problems for children and families are identified early, and responded to effectively as soon as possible. Early help requires a collaborative approach from all agencies, including schools, with active involvement of children, young people, families and carers. The school will contribute to any subsequent care plan and appropriate information sharing to assist with the investigative process, the DSL leads when early help is appropriate.

Indicators for the potential need for Early Help intervention:

- The child is showing sign of being drawn in to anti-social or criminal behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups.
- The child is at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation.
- The child is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect.
- The child is at risk of being radicalised or exploited.
- The child is a privately fostered child.

12. School Training and Staff Induction

The member of staff with designated responsibility for child protection undertakes basic child protection training and training in inter-agency working, (that is provided by, or to standards agreed by, the CYSCB (www.saferchildrenyork.org.uk) and refresher training at 2 yearly intervals.

All school staff, including non-teaching staff, will undertake appropriate induction training to equip them to carry out their responsibilities for child protection effectively, which is kept up to date by refresher training at 3 yearly intervals.

City of York Safeguarding Children Board (CYSCB) Online Safeguarding Basic Awareness Course, web address: <http://elearning.saferchildrenyork.org.uk/sign-in.php>

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

13. Support for Staff

Child protection work can be difficult, distressing and extremely stressful. School staff who become involved in this area of work will therefore often need support and a 'listening ear'. Staff will be supported by a designated colleague, from school or School Governor.

The Headteacher will be supported by the Local Authority or School Governor.

14. Role of Governors

Nominated Child Protection/Safeguarding Governor – Mrs Lynn Comer.

Contact details: L.comer@cliftongreenprimary.co.uk

The Governing Body has a duty to ensure that Clifton Green Primary School meets its statutory responsibilities and ensure that the children and young people attending the school are safe.

- To carry out their functions with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children; and
- Have regard to the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State in considering what arrangements they need to make for the purpose of that section.

The statutory guidance, 'Keeping Children Safe in Education', places statutory requirements on all governing bodies. Governing bodies must make sure their school has policies and procedures in place and take into account any statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State, any local authority guidance and locally agreed inter-agency procedures.

There will be an annual item on the Governors Meeting agenda to address the following:

- To be informed of the number of children in school on the Child Protection Register (not to include names or details).
- Consider any training needs.
- Be informed of any training undertaken.
- Review this policy annually.
- Additionally, governors will undertake their responsibilities in relation to allegations against staff and any disciplinary procedures.

15. Other Policies

The school will have regard to child protection guidance when developing other guidance and policies, in particular:

- Staff Recruitment and Induction/Training.
- Behaviour and Anti-Bullying.
- Curriculum; PSHCE, Sex Education, E-Safety.
- Taking Images and Video of Children.

16. Statutory Framework

Child protection guidance such as:

- Children Act 1989/Children Act 2004.
- Education Act 2002.
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015).
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (2016).
- Prevent Duty for England and Wales (2015) under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015.
- Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015).
- Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against Teachers and Other Staff (2012).

Appendix 1

What is Child Abuse?

A child is a person under the age of 18 years as defined in the Children Act, 2004.

Child Abuse occurs when 'a child is neglected, harmed or not provided with proper care. Children may be abused in many settings, in a family, in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or more rarely by a stranger.' (ACPC, 2005).

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. It may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failing to protect a child from physical harm or danger, or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

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 feigns the symptoms of, or deliberately causes ill health to a child whom they are looking after. This situation is commonly described using terms such as factitious illness by proxy or Munchausen syndrome by proxy.

Possible signs or symptoms of physical abuse include:

- Unexplained bruises (in places difficult to mark).
- Unexplained lacerations, fractures or abrasions.
- Untreated injuries.
- Self-destructive tendencies.
- Fear of going home.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative (e.g. rape or buggery) or non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Possible signs or symptoms of sexual abuse include:

- Inappropriate sexualised language or behaviour.
- Low self-esteem.
- Personality changes.
- Fear of going home.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill-treatment 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 in so far as they meet the needs of another person. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. It may involve 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 ill-treatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Possible signs or symptoms of emotional abuse include:

- Bullying of others.
- Change in personality from outgoing to withdrawn.

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

- Difficulty in forming / maintaining relationships with others.
- Attention seeking.
- Wetting and soiling.
- Sudden speech disorders.
- Low self-esteem

A child may suffer or be at risk of suffering from one or more types of abuse and abuse may take place on a single occasion or may occur repeatedly over time. No list of symptoms can be exhaustive. They may give rise to concern but are not in themselves proof that abuse has occurred (It should be noted that these categories may overlap).

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. Sexual abuse 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 clothing. It may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

Children can be both experiencing child sexual exploitation and perpetrating it at the same time. Examples might include a child who is forced to take part in the exploitation of another child under duress, or a child who is forced to introduce other children to their abuser under threats to their family's safety.

Sexual exploitation can have links to other types of crime. These include:

- Child trafficking
- Domestic abuse
- Sexual violence in intimate relationships
- Grooming (including online grooming)
- Abusive images of children and their distribution
- Drugs-related offences
- Gang-related activity
- Immigration-related offences
- Domestic servitude.

Practitioners should make a holistic assessment of vulnerability, examining risk and protective factors as set out in the statutory guidance *Working Together*. Any member of staff who is concerned or cause to suspect a child protection issue should report this immediately to the DSL.

Child Criminal Exploitation: County Lines

Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns.

Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the child may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the *National Referral Mechanism* should be considered. (The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying victims of human trafficking or modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support).

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

What is it?

This can occur between two children of any sex. They can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physical and verbal) and are never acceptable.

The departmental advice, when referring to sexual violence refers to sexual offences as described under the Sexual Offences Act 2003. This includes: rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault. The advice sets out that sexual harassment is 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. It is likely to violate a child's dignity, and/or makes them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or creates a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Legal responsibilities and equality policies

- Schools and colleges should be aware of their obligations under the Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA).
- Schools and colleges are required to comply with relevant requirements as set out in the Equality Act 2010 (the Equality Act): advice-for-schools and advice for further-and-higher-education.
- The Equality and Human Rights Commission provides the following general guidance for schools that are subject to the public-sector-equality-duty.

Fabricated/Induced Illness (FII)

What is Fabricated/Induced Illness (FII)?

Fabricated/induced illness occurs when a child is presented for medical attention with signs or symptoms which have been fabricated or induced by the child's carer. Research shows that it is usually, though not exclusively, carried out by a female carer, usually the child's mother.

FII includes:

- Fabrication of signs and symptoms of illness, including fabrication of a child's medical history.
- Fabrication and falsification of medical records, letters and test results.
- Deliberately inducing illness in the child.

Where a teacher or other member of staff has reasonable cause to believe that a child is at risk from, or is the subject of, FII, child protection procedures will apply. Staff should refer any child welfare concern to the designated safeguarding lead – the Headteacher.

Information sharing:

In suspected cases of FII it is especially important that information is shared between relevant agencies. Schools should follow the protocols set out by the City of York Safeguarding Board (CYSCB) and the DSL should seek advice from Social Care about what information will be shared with parents/carers.

References, useful resources or links

HM Government (2008) Safeguarding children in whom illness is fabricated or induced

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-in-whom-illness-is-fabricated-or-induced>

Peer on Peer Abuse

What is it?

Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse. Peer on peer abuse can take many forms. This can include (but is not limited to) bullying (including cyberbullying); sexual violence and sexual harassment; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexting and initiating/hazing type violence and rituals

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

If one child or young person causes harm to another, this should not necessarily be dealt with as abuse: bullying, fighting and harassment between children are not generally seen as child protection issues. However, it may be appropriate to regard a young person's behaviour as abusive if:

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

If the evidence suggests that there was an intention to cause severe harm to the victim, this should be regarded as abusive whether or not severe harm was actually caused.

Staff at Clifton Green Primary School have an awareness of what constitutes peer on peer abuse i.e. bullying, gender based violence, sexual assaults and sexting.

Appendix 2

Radicalisation and Extremism

What is Radicalisation?

The government guidance for England Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2016) radicalisation is defined as ‘the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism’.

The Prevent Duty guidance (HM Government, 2015) for schools in England and Wales was issued under section 29 of the Act and states specifically what action schools should take to prevent and respond to concerns about radicalisation. For schools in England it should be used alongside Keeping Children safe in Education (DfE, 2016).

Children and families who may have multiple vulnerabilities and who may feel a sense of injustice may be at most risk to radicalisation. Noticeable sudden changes of behaviour, including views which may seem scripted, could be a sign of being at risk of radicalisation.

What are schools required to do under the Prevent duty?

The Prevent Duty guidance (HM Government, 2015) highlights that protecting children and young people from being drawn into terrorism should be part of a schools wider safeguarding responsibility and should be included in school policies. Other requirements for schools are summarised in four general themes in the Prevent Duty guidance:

- Risk assessment
- Working in partnership
- Staff training
- E-safety policies

Working in partnership:

As stated in the **Prevent Duty** guidance (HM Government, 2015) schools should follow the local safeguarding arrangements, policies and procedures of their Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and refer pupils to the Channel programme.

Please refer to:

NSPPC Safeguarding in Education for guidance, web address: <https://esat.nspcc.org.uk/User/tool.aspx?t=mnu1>
HM Government Channel Duty Guidance, Protecting vulnerable people from being drawn into terrorism, web address:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/425189/Channel_Duty_Guidance_April_2015.pdf

Protecting Pupils from Harm that is linked to Culture, Faith or Beliefs

The Children Act 1989 makes it clear that the child’s welfare is paramount. The rights of the child must always be upheld before consideration of the rights (and traditional cultural and faith related practices) of adult family members and/or the child’s community.

Since the Children Act 2004, there is a responsibility on professionals, voluntary organisations and faith communities to proactively safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Some parent/s or carers may have a perspective on child rearing practices underpinned by culture or faith which are not in line with UK law and cultural norms, and they may put their child at risk of harm.

These include:

- Child trafficking.
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).
- Forced marriage.

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

- Harsh forms of physical chastisements.

Useful resources and links

Department for Education (2012). National action plan to tackle child abuse linked to faith or belief.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/175437/Action_Plan_-_Abuse_linked_to_Faith_or_Belief.pdf

Forced Marriage

What is forced marriage?

As defined in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2016, DfE) 'Forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage'.

Forced marriage should not be confused with an **arranged marriage**, which is where the families of both spouses take a leading role in choosing the marriage partner but the choice whether or not to accept the arrangement remains with the young people.

Forced marriage is **illegal in the UK** under the 2014 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act. Forced marriage involving a young person under the age of 18 is child abuse.

The designated safeguarding lead will:

- Signposting the student to specialist advice and information centres.
- Contacting the Forced Marriage Unit on 020 7008 0230 where experienced case workers will be able to offer support and guidance.
- Contacting the Foreign Office Response Centre on 020 7008 1500 for out-of-hours referrals.
- Calling the Police on 999 if a child is in immediate danger.

Appendix 3

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

What is FGM?

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a procedure where the female genitals are deliberately cut, injured or changed, but where there's no medical reason for this to be done.

Schools in England and Wales have a legal duty under section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 to report cases of FGM if they discover that a girl under the age of 18 has been a victim or if they receive a disclosure.

Staff with teaching responsibilities have a specific legal duty to act with regards to concerns about female genital mutilation but all staff should speak to the DSL where there are concerns. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions (Keeping children safe in education, 2016).

Any discovery or disclosure about FGM will be treated as a child protection concern and be reported to the police.

Please refer to the NSPPC Safeguarding in Education for guidance, web address:

<https://esat.nspcc.org.uk/User/tool.aspx?t=mnu1>

Child Trafficking

What is Child Trafficking?

Child trafficking is the recruitment and movement of children for the purpose of exploitation. It is a form of child abuse. Identifying if a child has been trafficked is not easy. Trafficked children are often hidden; they may be scared or unaware that they have been trafficked.

There is a wide variety of reasons why children are trafficked to the UK, including:

- Sexual exploitation work or labour exploitation.
- Domestic servitude in private homes criminal activity.
- Drugs trafficking.
- Illegal inter-country adoption forced marriage.
- Removal of organs.

Traffickers can be parents, family members, organised gangs or individuals – they can be men or women.

Legal responsibilities

Schools' legal responsibilities are outlined in HM Government (2011) Safeguarding Children who may have been trafficked (2011). Schools should also refer to department of Education Statutory Guidance (2015) Children Missing Education (2015).

Response and action to be taken

The impact of trafficking on children's health and welfare can be considerable. Trafficked children are not only deprived of their rights to health care and freedom from exploitation and abuse, but may also not be provided with access to education or only to fragmented and interrupted schooling.

Where a teacher or other member of staff has reasonable cause to believe that a child is at risk from, or is the subject of, child trafficking, child protection procedures will apply. Staff should refer any child welfare concern to the designated safeguarding lead – the Headteacher.

Contact can also be made to the NSPCC's Child Trafficking Advice Centre (CTAC) for advice or to talk through the concerns. CTAC can provide guidance and advice and make or support a referral to children's services.

Child Protection Policy – Clifton Green Primary School

Appendix 4

City Of York Safeguarding Children Board (CYSCB) York.

The City of York's Safeguarding Children Board seeks to ensure that the children of York are protected from abuse and neglect by ensuring that all agencies working with children and/or their families works effectively together.

Children's Advice Team

The Children's Advice Team can be contacted if you are not sure where to go with an issue.

To talk about a specific child/family you **must have the permission of the family** to call. You can talk about non specifics but then nothing can be logged or looked up.

You are able to 'flag' a concern with the Advice Team but they will not keep records of the concern, only that the school has raised a concern. This means that if another professional raises a concern about the same family, they can be put in touch with the people who have 'flagged' a concern.

Reporting child abuse:

If you think that a child or young person is being abused or neglected you must inform the Children's Front Door and/or the police. To report concerns to the Children's Front Door tel: (01904) 551900 or email childrensfrontdoor@york.gov.uk using a referral form available here: www.saferchildrenyork.org.uk/concerned-about-a-child-or-young-person.htm (within 24 hours).

Office hours 8.30am – 5pm.

Outside office hours, at weekends and on public holidays contact the emergency duty team tel: 01609 780780.

Option 1) York Family Information Service – Information about services for parents and carers.

Option 2) Advice Team – Advice about Early Help.

Option 3) Social Worker – To discuss a safeguarding concern.

Contact information:

01904 555695

cyscb@york.gov.uk

saferchildrenyork.org.uk/

Address

City Of York Council, West Offices, York, YO1 6GA