

BISHOP'S HATFIELD GIRLS' SCHOOL

CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Date of last review: Autumn Term 2018

Date of next review: Autumn Term 2019

School Based Policy

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1. INTRODUCTION

Safeguarding is defined as protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of children's health and/or development, ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes (Working Together to Safeguard Children, DfE, 2018, pg.6)

This Child Protection Policy forms part of a suite of documents and policies which relate to the safeguarding responsibilities of the school.

In particular this policy should be read in conjunction with the Safer Recruitment Policy, Behaviour for Learning Policy, Restrictive Physical Intervention Policy, Anti-Bullying Policy, Code of Conduct Policy and the Esafety Policy.

Purpose of a Child Protection Policy

To inform staff, parents/carers, volunteers and governors about the school's responsibilities for safeguarding pupils. To enable everyone to have a clear understanding of how these responsibilities should be carried out.

Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Inter-agency Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures

The school follows the procedures established by the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board; a guide to procedure and practice for all agencies in Hertfordshire working with pupils and their families.
<http://hertsscb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

School Staff & Volunteers

All school staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which pupils can learn.

School staff and volunteers are particularly well placed to observe outward signs of abuse, changes in behaviour and failure to develop because they have daily contact with pupils.

All school staff will receive appropriate safeguarding pupils training (which is updated regularly – Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board advises every three years), so that they are knowledgeable and aware of their role in the early recognition of the indicators of abuse or neglect and of the appropriate procedures to follow. In addition all staff members should receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email and staff meetings), as required, but at least annually, to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard pupils effectively.

Temporary staff and volunteers will be made aware of the safeguarding policies and procedures by the Designated Senior Person-including Child Protection Policy and staff code of conduct.

Mission Statement

Establish and maintain an ethos and culture where pupils feel

encouraged to talk and are listened to and responded to when they have concerns about the safety and well-being of a pupil.

Ensure pupils know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried.

Ensure that pupils, who have additional/unmet needs are supported appropriately. This could include referral to early help services or specialist services if they are a child in need or have been / are at risk of being abused and neglected.

Consider how pupils may be taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.

Staff members working with pupils are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' and 'it could be happening to this pupil' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a pupil, staff members should always act in the interests of the pupil.

Implementation, Monitoring and Review of the Child Protection Policy

The policy will be reviewed at least annually by the governing body. It will be implemented through the school's induction and training programme, and as part of day to day practice. Compliance with the policy will be monitored by the Designated Senior Person and through staff performance measures.

secure, are encouraged to talk, and are listened to and responded to when they have a worry or concern.

Establish and maintain an ethos and culture where school staff and volunteers feel safe, are

2. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils, the school will act in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:

- The Children Act 1989
- The Children Act 2004
- Education Act 2002 (Section 175/157)

Outlines that Local Authorities and School Governing Bodies have a responsibility to “ensure that their functions relating to the conduct of school are exercised with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are its pupils”.

- Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Inter-agency Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures (Electronic)
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, September 2018)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education: Part One- information for all school and college staff (DfE, September 2018) – APPENDIX 1
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2018)
- The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005
- Sexual Offences Act (2003)
- Section 26, The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (PREVENT duty)
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (Section 74 ,Serious Crime Act 2015)
- Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (makes it a criminal offence to force someone to **marry**. **Includes** taking someone overseas to force them to **marry** (whether or not the **forced marriage** takes place).

Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2018) states that governing bodies and proprietors should ensure that the school or college contributes to multi-agency working in line with statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018).

Furthermore it also states that governing bodies and proprietors of all schools and colleges should ensure that their safeguarding arrangements take into account the procedures and practice of the local authority as part of inter-agency safeguarding procedures set up by the LSCB

3. THE DESIGNATED SENIOR PERSON N.B. Keeping Children Safe in Education, DfE 2018 refers to this role as the Designated Safeguarding Lead - DSL

Governing bodies should ensure that the school designates an appropriate senior member of staff to take lead responsibility for child protection. This person should have the status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post including committing resources and, where appropriate, supporting and directing other staff.

During term time the designated safeguarding lead and or a deputy will always be available (during school hours) for staff in the school to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

The Designated Senior Person for Child Protection in this school is:

NAME: Mr Adrian Dudley

There should be a Deputy Designated Senior Person (DDSP) in the absence of the lead DSP.

The Deputy Designated Senior Person for Child Protection in this school is:

NAME: Mrs Melissa Jackson

The broad areas of responsibility for the Designated Senior Person are:

➤ **Managing referrals and cases**

- Refer all cases of suspected abuse or neglect to the Local Authority Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services) , Police (cases where a crime may have been committed) and to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern
- Liaise with the Head Teacher to inform them of issues- especially ongoing enquiries under

Section 47 of the Pupils Act 1989 and police investigations

- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise to staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies
- Support staff who make referrals
- Share information with appropriate staff in relation to a child's looked after (CLA) legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of

parents or on an Interim Care Order or Care Order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility.

- Ensure they have details of the CLA's social worker and the name of the virtual school Head Teacher in the authority that looks after the child.

➤ Training

The Designated Senior Person should undergo formal training every two years. The DSP should also undertake Prevent awareness training. In addition to this training, their knowledge and skills should be refreshed (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other DSPs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at least annually to:

1. Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments
2. Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so
3. Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school's safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff
4. Be alert to the specific needs of pupils in need, those with special educational needs and young carers
5. Understand and support the school with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting pupils from the risk of radicalisation
6. Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals
7. Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses
8. Encourage a culture of listening and responding to pupils and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school may put in place to protect them

➤ Raising Awareness

- The DSP / DSL should ensure the school's policies are known, understood and used appropriately.

- Ensure the school’s safeguarding and child protection policy is reviewed annually and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, and work with governing bodies regarding this.
- Ensure the safeguarding and child protection policy is available publicly and parents/carers are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the school in this.
- Link with the Local Safeguarding Children’s Board (LSCB) to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Where pupils leave the school, ensure the file for safeguarding and any child protection information is sent to any new school /college as soon as possible but transferred separately from the main pupil file.
- Schools should obtain proof that the new school/education setting has received the safeguarding file for any pupil transferring and then destroy any information held on the pupil in line with data protection guidelines (see Record keeping Guidance on Hertfordshire Grid for Learning for further information.)

4. THE GOVERNING BODY

Governing bodies must ensure that they comply with their duties under legislation. They must also have regard to this guidance to ensure that the policies, procedures and training in their schools are effective and comply with the law at all times.

The nominated governor for child protection is:

NAME: Mrs Sue Jones (Chair of Governors)

The responsibilities placed on governing bodies include:

- their contribution to inter-agency working, which includes providing a coordinated offer of early help when additional needs of pupils are identified
 - ensuring that an effective child protection policy is in place, together with a staff code of conduct policy
 - ensuring staff are provided with Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2018)
- Appendix 1 and are aware of specific safeguarding issues
- ensuring that staff induction is in place with regards to child protection and safeguarding

- appointing an appropriate senior member of staff to act as the Lead Designated Senior Person.
- ensuring that all of the Designated Senior Persons (including deputies) should undergo formal child protection training every two years (in line with LCSB guidance) and receive regular (annual) safeguarding refreshers (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other DSPs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments)
- prioritising the welfare of pupils and young people and creating a culture where staff are confident to challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns
- **ensuring** that pupils are taught about safeguarding in an age appropriate way **including online safety**
- ensuring appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place to safeguard pupils from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. Additional information to support governing bodies is provided in Annex C of **Keeping Children Safe in Education**

(DFE 2018)

- Having a senior board level lead to take leadership responsibility for the organisation's safeguarding arrangements

5. WHEN TO BE CONCERNED

If staff members have any concerns about a pupil they will need to decide what action to take.

Where possible, there should be a conversation with the designated safeguarding lead/Designated Senior Person or DDSL to agree a course of action, although any staff member can make a referral to Children's Services by ringing 0300 123 4043.

If a pupil is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, a referral should be made to Children's Services and/or the police immediately. Anyone can make a referral. Where referrals are not made by the designated safeguarding lead, the designated safeguarding lead should be informed as soon as possible that a referral has been made.

Contextual Safeguarding

Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school and/or can occur between pupils outside the school. All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) should be considering the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding, which simply means assessments of pupils should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a pupil's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

A pupil centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding:

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of pupils is **everyone's responsibility**. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, each professional should make sure their approach is **pupil centred**. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the pupil.

Schools and their staff form part of the wider safeguarding system for pupils. This system is based on the principle of providing help for families to stay together where it is safe for the pupils to do so, and looking at alternatives where it is not, whilst acting in the **best interests** of the pupil at all times.

Pupils who may require early help (known as Families First)

Families First is Hertfordshire's programme of early help services for families.

A directory of early help services is available at www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/familiesfirst and will help practitioners and families find information and support to prevent escalation of needs and crisis.

All staff should be aware of the **early help process**, and understand their role in identifying emerging problems, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment of a pupil's needs. It is important for pupils to receive the right help at the right time to address risks and prevent issues escalating. This also includes staff monitoring the situation and feeding back to the Designated Senior Person any ongoing/escalating concerns so that consideration can be given to a referral to Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services) if the pupil's situation doesn't appear to be improving.

Staff and volunteers working within the school should be alert to the potential need for early help for pupils also who are more vulnerable. For example:

- **Pupils with a disability and/or specific additional needs.**
- **Pupils with special educational needs, inc. EHCP**
- **Pupils who are frequently missing/go missing from care or from home**
- **Pupils who are misusing drugs or alcohol**
- **Pupils who are at risk of modern slavery, trafficking or exploitation**
- **Pupils who have returned home to their family from care**
- **Pupils who are at risk of being radicalised or exploited**
- **Pupils who are privately fostered**
- **Pupils who are acting as a young carer.**
- **Pupils who are showing signs of engaging in anti-social or criminal behaviour.**

- **Pupils whose family circumstances present challenges, such as substance abuse, adult mental health or learning disability, domestic violence**
- **Pupils who are showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect.**

School staff members should be aware of the main categories of maltreatment: **physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect**. They should also be aware of the indicators of maltreatment and **specific safeguarding issues** so that they are able to identify cases of pupils who may be in need of help or protection.

See Appendix 4 for information on indicators of abuse and Appendix 1 for specific safeguarding issues.

Pupils with special educational needs and disabilities:

Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of pupils.

This can include:

- ❖ Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's impairment without further exploration;
- ❖ Assumptions that pupils with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs;
- ❖ Communication barriers and difficulties
- ❖ Reluctance to challenge carers , (professionals may over empathise with carers because of the perceived stress of caring for a disabled child)
- ❖ Disabled pupils often rely on a wide network of carers to meet their basic needs and therefore the potential risk of exposure to abusive behaviour can be increased.
- ❖ A disabled child's understanding of abuse.
- ❖ Lack of choice/participation
- ❖ Isolation

Peer on peer abuse

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

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

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

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

Hertfordshire County Council recommends that education settings use The Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool by the Brook Advisory Service to help professionals; assess and respond appropriately to sexualised behaviour. The traffic light tool can be found at www.brook.org.uk/our-work/the-sexual-behaviours-traffic-light-tool.

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

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

- Provide a developmentally appropriate Life Skills curriculum which develops students understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe.
- Have systems in place for any student to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, believed and valued.
- Ensure victims, perpetrators and any other child affected by peer on peer abuse will be supported (state process/examples)
- Develop robust risk assessments where appropriate (e.g. Using the Risk Assessment Management Plan and Safety and Support Plan tools).
- Have relevant policies in place (e.g. Behaviour for Learning policy).

Where there is an allegation or concern that a pupil has abused others Section 4.4 of the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Inter Agency Child Protection Procedures manual, 'Children Who Abuse Others':

http://hertsscb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_chil_abuse.html

Staff should also refer to Part 5 of Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2018) – 'Child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment':

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

6. DEALING WITH A DISCLOSURE

If a pupil discloses that they have been abused in some way, the member of staff / volunteer should:

- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief
- Accept what is being said
- Allow the pupil to talk freely
- Reassure the pupil, but not make promises which it might not be possible to keep
- Never promise a pupil that they will not tell anyone - as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the pupil.
- Reassure them that what has happened is not their fault
- Stress that it was the right thing to tell
- Listen, only asking questions when necessary to clarify
- Not criticise the alleged perpetrator
- Explain what has to be done next and who has to be told
- Make a written record (see Record Keeping)
- Pass the information to the Designated Senior Person without delay

Support

Dealing with a disclosure from a pupil, and safeguarding issues can be stressful. The member of staff/volunteer should, therefore, consider seeking support for themselves and discuss this with the Designated Senior Person.

If a school staff member receives a disclosure about potential harm caused by another staff member, they should see section 11 of this policy– *Allegations involving school staff/volunteers.*

7. RECORD KEEPING

All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing. If in doubt about recording requirements staff should discuss with the designated safeguarding lead / DSP (Mr Dudley).

When a pupil has made a disclosure, the member of staff/volunteer should:

- Record as soon as possible after the conversation. Use the school record of concern form wherever possible.
- Do not destroy the original notes in case they are needed by a court
- Record the date, time, place and any noticeable non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the pupil
- Draw a diagram to indicate the position of any injuries
- Record statements and observations rather than interpretations or assumptions

All records need to be given to the Designated Senior Person promptly. No copies should be retained by the member of staff or volunteer.

The Designated Senior Person will ensure that all safeguarding records are managed in accordance with the Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005.

Where pupils leave the school, the Designated Senior Person should ensure their child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible, ensuring secure transit, and confirmation of receipt should be obtained. For schools, this should be transferred separately from the main pupil file. Receiving schools and colleges should ensure key staff such as Designated Senior Persons and SENCOs or the named person with oversight for SEN in a college, are aware as required. If the child has an allocated social worker, they will also inform them of the change of school.

In addition to the child protection file, the Designated Senior Person should also consider if it would be appropriate to share any information with the new school or college in advance of a pupil leaving. For example, information that would allow the new school or college to continue supporting victims of abuse and have that support in place for when the child arrives.

If a pupil who is/or has been the subject of a child protection plan changes school, the Designated Senior Person will inform the social worker responsible for the case and transfer the appropriate records to the Designated Senior Person at the receiving school, in a secure manner, and separate from the pupil's academic file.

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

Safeguarding pupils raises issues of confidentiality that must be clearly understood by all staff/volunteers in schools.

- All staff in schools, both teaching and non-teaching staff, have a responsibility to share relevant information about the protection of pupils with other professionals, particularly the investigative agencies (Children's Services: Safeguarding and Specialist Services and the Police).
- If a pupil confides in a member of staff/volunteer and requests that the information is kept secret, it is important that the member of staff/volunteer tell the pupil in a manner appropriate to the pupil's age/stage of development that they cannot promise complete confidentiality – instead they must explain that they may need to pass information to other professionals to help keep the pupil or other pupils safe. This will ultimately be in the best interests of the pupil.
- Staff/volunteers who receive information about pupils and their families in the course of their work should share that information only within appropriate professional contexts.

9. SCHOOL PROCEDURES

Please see Appendix 3: What to do if you are worried a child is being abused flowchart.

If any member of staff is concerned about a pupil they must inform the Designated Senior Person. The Designated Senior Person will decide whether the concerns should be referred to Children's Services: Safeguarding and Specialist Services. If it is decided to make a referral to Children's Services: Safeguarding and Specialist Services this will be discussed with the parents, unless to do so would place the pupil at further risk of harm.

While it is the DSPs role to make referrals, any staff member can make a referral to Children's Services. If a pupil is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm (e.g. concern that a family might have plans to carry out FGM), a referral should be made to Children's Services and/or the Police immediately. Where referrals are not made by the DSP, the DSP should be informed as soon as possible.

If a **teacher** (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work at schools and other institutions in England) , in the course of their work in the profession, discovers that an act of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18 the **teacher** must report this to the police. **This is a mandatory reporting duty.** See Appendix 1- Keeping Pupils Safe in Education (DfE 2016): Annex A for further details.

Hertfordshire Children's Services (including out of hours): 0300 123 4043.

If the allegations raised are against other pupils, the school should follow section 4.3 of the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Procedures Manual – Children Who Abuse Others. Please see the school’s anti-bullying policy for more details on procedures to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse.

The member of staff must record information regarding the concerns on the same day. The recording must be a clear, precise, factual account of the observations.

Particular attention will be paid to the attendance and development of any pupil about whom the school has concerns, or who has been identified as being the subject of a child protection plan and a written record will be kept.

If a pupil who is/or has been the subject of a child protection plan changes school, the Designated Senior Person will inform the social worker responsible for the case and transfer the appropriate records to the Designated Senior Person at the receiving school, in a secure manner, and separate from the pupil’s academic file.

The Designated Senior Person is responsible for making the senior leadership team aware of trends in behaviour that may affect pupil welfare. If necessary, training will be arranged.

10. COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS / CARERS

Bishop’s Hatfield Girls’ School will ensure the Child Protection Policy is available publicly either via the school website or by other means.

Parents / carers should be informed prior to referral, unless it is considered to do so might place the pupil at increased risk of significant harm by:

- The behavioural response it prompts e.g. a pupil being subjected to abuse, maltreatment or threats / forced to remain silent if alleged abuser informed;
- Leading to an unreasonable delay;
- Leading to the risk of loss of evidential material;

(The school may also consider not informing parent(s) where it would place a member of staff at risk).

Ensure that parents have an understanding of the responsibilities placed on the school and staff for safeguarding pupils. Where reasonably possible the school should hold more than one emergency contact number for their pupils and students.

11. ALLEGATIONS INVOLVING SCHOOL STAFF/VOLUNTEERS

An allegation is any information which indicates that a member of staff/volunteer may have:

- Behaved in a way that has, or may have harmed a pupil
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against/related to a pupil
- Behaved towards a pupil(s) in a way which indicates they would pose a risk of harm if they work regularly or closely with pupils

This applies to any pupil the member of staff/volunteer has contact within their personal, professional or community life.

What school staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices within the school:

All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school's safeguarding arrangements.

Appropriate whistleblowing procedures, which are suitably reflected in staff training and staff code of conduct policies, should be in place for such concerns to be raised with the school's senior leadership team.

If staff members have concerns about another staff member then this should be referred to the Headteacher. Where there are concerns about the Headteacher, this should be referred to the Chair of Governors as appropriate.

The Chair of Governors in this school is:

NAME: Mrs Sue Jones

CONTACT NUMBER: 01707 275331

In the absence of the Chair of Governors, the Vice Chair should be contacted. The Vice Chair in this school is:

NAME: Mrs Rosemary Ramsdale

CONTACT NUMBER: 01707 275331

In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Headteacher or where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their employer or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, allegations should be reported directly to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO). Staff may consider discussing any concerns with the Designated Senior Person if appropriate make any referral via them. (See Keeping Children Safe in Education: Part Four, DfE 2016, for further information).

The person to whom an allegation is first reported should take the matter seriously and keep an open mind. They should not investigate or ask leading questions if seeking clarification; it is

important not to make assumptions. Confidentiality should not be promised and the person should be advised that the concern will be shared on a 'need to know' basis only.

Actions to be taken include making an immediate written record of the allegation using the informant's words – including time, date and place where the alleged incident took place, brief details of what happened, what was said and who was present. This record should be signed, dated and immediately passed on to the Headteacher.

The recipient of an allegation must **not** unilaterally determine its validity, and failure to report it in accordance with procedures is a potential disciplinary matter.

The Headteacher/Chair of Governors will not investigate the allegation itself, or take written or detailed statements, but will assess **whether it is necessary** to refer the concern to the Local Authority Designated Officer:

Children's Services – 0300 123 4043

SOOHS (Out of Hours Service-Children's Services) – 0300 123 4043

If the allegation meets any of the three criteria set out at the start of this section, contact should always be made with the Local Authority Designated Officer without delay.

If it is decided that the allegation meets the threshold for safeguarding, this will take place in accordance with section 4.1 of the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Inter-agency Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures.

If it is decided that the allegation does not meet the threshold for safeguarding, it will be handed back to the employer for consideration via the school's internal procedures.

The Headteacher should, as soon as possible, **following briefing** from the Local Authority Designated Officer inform the subject of the allegation.

For further information see:

HSCB Inter-agency Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures (Electronic)
Section 4.1 Managing Allegations Against Adults who work with Children and Young People

Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue with their employer/through the whistleblowing procedure or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them:

- Children's Services 0300 123 4043
- NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk

Safer working practice

To reduce the risk of allegations, all staff should be aware of safer working practice and should be familiar with the guidance contained in the staff handbook / school code of conduct policy and Safer Recruitment Consortium document ***Guidance for safer working practice for those working with pupils and young people in education settings (September 2015)*** available at http://www.thegrid.org.uk/info/welfare/child_protection/allegations/safe.shtml

The document seeks to ensure that the responsibilities of school leaders towards pupils and staff are discharged by raising awareness of illegal, unsafe, unprofessional and unwise behaviour. This includes guidelines for staff on positive behaviour management in line with the ban on corporal punishment (School Standards and Framework Act 1998). Please see the school's behaviour management policy for more information.

APPENDIX 1: KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE IN EDUCATION (DfE 2018)

Part One: Information for all school and college staff

Annex A: Further information

On publication of a previous Child Protection Policy (July 2018), the September 2018 version of the statutory guidance '**Keeping Children Safe In Education**' became available online and was denoted by the DfE for guidance to commence on 3rd September 2018.

It is **essential** that **all** staff have access to and read Part 1 and Annex A, which provides further information on:

- pupils missing from education
- child sexual exploitation
- 'honour based' violence
- FGM mandatory reporting duty
- forced marriage
- preventing radicalisation

This is to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in this guidance.

Staff are asked to sign to say they have read these sections (please see Appendix 2) and are subsequently re-directed to these online documents again should any changes occur.

Link to Keeping Children Safe in Education:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

APPENDIX 2: DECLARATION FOR STAFF
Child Protection Policy and Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2018)

School name: Bishop's Hatfield Girls' School

Academic Year: 2018/19

Please sign and return to Adrian Dudley (DSP) by October 2018

I, _____ have read and am familiar with the contents of the following documents and understand my role and responsibilities as set out in these document(s):

- (1) The School's Child Protection Policy
- (2) **Part 1 and Annex A** of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' DfE Guidance (2018)

I am aware that the DSPs are:

Adrian Dudley (Designated Safeguarding Lead)

Melissa Jackson (Deputy DSP)

and I am able to discuss any concerns that I may have with them.

I know that further guidance, together with copies of the policies mentioned above, are available at

F:\WHOLE SCHOOL FILES\SCHOOL DOCUMENTS\Policies

Signed _____ Date _____

APPENDIX 3: WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE WORRIED A CHILD IS BEING ABUSED: ADVICE FOR PRACTITIONERS (DfE 2015)

Flowchart

Be alert

- Be aware of the signs of abuse and neglect
- Identify concerns early to prevent escalation.
- Know what systems the school have in place regarding support for safeguarding e.g. induction training , staff code of conduct and the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSP).

Question behaviours

- Talk and listen to the views of pupils, be non-judgemental.
- Observe any change in behaviours and question any unexplained marks / injuries
- To raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice, refer to the HT, if the concerns is about the HT, report to Chair of Governors. Utilise whistleblowing procedure.

Ask for help

- Record and share information appropriately with regard to confidentiality
- If staff members have concerns, raise these with the school's Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSP)
- Responsibility to take appropriate action, do not delay.

Refer

- DSP will make referrals to Children's Services but in an emergency or a genuine concern that appropriate action has not been taken, staff members can speak directly to Children's Services on 0300 123 4043 .

APPENDIX 4: INDICATORS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT

The framework for understanding pupil's needs:



Working Together to Safeguard Pupils (DFE, 2015)

Physical abuse	
<i>A form of abuse which 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.</i>	
Child	
Bruises – shape, grouping, site, repeat or multiple	Withdrawal from physical contact
Bite-marks – site and size Burns and Scalds – shape, definition, size, depth, scars	Aggression towards others, emotional and behaviour problems
Improbable, conflicting explanations for injuries or unexplained injuries	Frequently absent from school
Untreated injuries	Admission of punishment which appears excessive
Injuries on parts of body where accidental injury is unlikely	Fractures
Repeated or multiple injuries	Fabricated or induced illness -
Parent	Family/environment
Parent with injuries	History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence.

Evasive or aggressive towards child or others	Past history in the family of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
Explanation inconsistent with injury	Marginalised or isolated by the community.
Fear of medical help / parents not seeking medical help	Physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement.
Over chastisement of child	

Emotional abuse

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 a child 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 a child's developmental capability, as well as over protection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including 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 of a child, though it may occur alone.

Child

Self-harm	Over-reaction to mistakes / Inappropriate emotional responses
Chronic running away	Abnormal or indiscriminate attachment
Drug/solvent abuse	Low self-esteem
Compulsive stealing	Extremes of passivity or aggression
Makes a disclosure	Social isolation – withdrawn, a 'loner' Frozen watchfulness particularly pre school
Developmental delay	Depression
Neurotic behaviour (e.g. rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking)	Desperate attention-seeking behaviour

Parent

Family/environment

Observed to be aggressive towards child or others	Marginalised or isolated by the community.
Intensely involved with their pupils, never allowing anyone else to undertake their child's care.	History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence.
Previous domestic violence	History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
History of abuse or mental health problems	Past history in the care of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
Mental health, drug or alcohol difficulties	Wider parenting difficulties
Cold and unresponsive to the child's emotional needs	Physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement.
Overly critical of the child	Lack of support from family or social network.

Neglect

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 care-givers); or*
- *ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.*

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

Child

Failure to thrive - underweight, small stature	Low self-esteem
Dirty and unkempt condition	Inadequate social skills and poor socialisation
Inadequately clothed	Frequent lateness or non-attendance at school
Dry sparse hair	Abnormal voracious appetite at school or nursery
Untreated medical problems	Self-harming behaviour
Red/purple mottled skin, particularly on the hands and feet, seen in the winter due to cold	Constant tiredness
Swollen limbs with sores that are slow to heal, usually associated with cold injury	Disturbed peer relationships
Parent	Family/environment
Failure to meet the child's basic essential needs including health needs	Marginalised or isolated by the community.
Leaving a child alone	History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence.
Failure to provide adequate caretakers	History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
Keeping an unhygienic dangerous or hazardous home environment	Past history in the family of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
Unkempt presentation	Lack of opportunities for child to play and learn
Unable to meet child's emotional needs	Dangerous or hazardous home environment including failure to use home safety equipment; risk from animals
Mental health, alcohol or drug difficulties	

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 acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Child

Self-harm - eating disorders, self-mutilation and suicide attempts	Poor self-image, self-harm, self-hatred
Running away from home	Inappropriate sexualised conduct
Reluctant to undress for PE	Withdrawal, isolation or excessive worrying
Pregnancy	Sexual knowledge or behaviour inappropriate to age/stage of development, or that is unusually explicit
Inexplicable changes in behaviour, such as becoming aggressive or withdrawn	Poor attention / concentration (world of their own)
Pain, bleeding, bruising or itching in genital and /or anal area	Sudden changes in school work habits, become truant
Sexually exploited or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners	
Parent	Family/environment
History of sexual abuse	Marginalised or isolated by the community.
Excessively interested in the child.	History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence.
Parent displays inappropriate behaviour towards the child or other pupils	History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
Conviction for sexual offences	Past history in the care of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
Comments made by the parent/carer about the child.	Grooming behaviour
Lack of sexual boundaries	Physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement.