

St Ann's RC
Primary School

Safeguarding

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Our School's Mission Statement

'We, the family of St Ann's, rejoice in our learning; striving for excellence. We challenge ourselves, follow Jesus and empower each other to be the best we can be.'

Motivate, learn, inspire.'

Introduction

The school's commitment to safeguarding the welfare of its pupils is our highest priority etc. and should be mentioned about developing and maintaining a 'culture of vigilance' to ensure that signs and symptoms of abuse are picked up both the opportunity for those wishing to cause harm to children is drastically reduced.

Purpose and principles

The purpose of this document is to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the arrangements that St Ann's R C Primary School have in place for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of its pupils/students. It provides guidance to help staff who may have concerns about the safety or welfare of a child, and sets out the school's position in relation to the safeguarding process.

This policy:

- has been written in line with the Department for Education (DfE) statutory guidance – Keeping children safe in education, September 2019 and any other relevant UK legislation and government guidance.
- applies at all times when the school is providing services or activities directly under the management of the St Ann's R C Primary School staff.
- is publically available on the school's website.

This policy is consistent with all other policies adopted by the Governors and should in particular be read in conjunction with the following policies relevant to the safety and welfare of children.

- Behaviour and Anti bullying Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct Policy
- Staff Professional Behaviour Policy
- IT/Online Safety Policy
- Whistle blowing Policy
- Children missing from Education Policy

Key information

Below is a table of people with specific lead responsibilities around safeguarding.

Mrs Sheila Casey	Chair of Governing Body Contact Telephone: 0161 865 7705 Contact Email: chair@stannsrcprimary.co.uk
Mr Paul Giblin	Nominated Governor for Safeguarding Contact Telephone: 0161 865 7705 Contact Email: stannsrc.admin@trafford.gov.uk
Mr John O'Brien	Headteacher Contact Telephone: 0161 865 7705 Contact Email: stannsrc.admin@trafford.gov.uk
Mr John O'Brien	Designated Safeguarding Lead Contact Telephone: 0161 865 7705 Contact Email: stannsrc.admin@trafford.gov.uk
Mrs Amanda Gibbons Mrs Josephine Grogan	Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead Contact Telephone: 0161 865 7705 Contact Email: stannsrc.admin@trafford.gov.uk

All adults working in this School (including visiting staff, volunteers and students on placement) are required to report instances of actual or suspected child abuse or neglect to the Designated Safeguarding Lead who is a member of the school's leadership team.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead is also the first point of contact for external agencies that are pursuing Child Protection investigations and co-ordinates the school's representation at Child Protection Conferences and any other relevant meetings (including the submission of written reports for conferences). When an individual concern/incident is brought to the notice of the Designated Safeguarding Lead, they will be responsible for deciding upon whether or not this should be reported to other agencies as a safeguarding issue.

Arrangements are in place to ensure that at least one of the DSL trained persons in school is available when children are taking part in school led activity, this includes before and after school clubs and other extra-curricular activities. (Available means they are either onsite or contactable on their mobile phone and can attend school/activity if needed)

If a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, contact will be made with the Police. If a child is identified as a Child in Need or a child at risk of being subjected to significant harm, a referral will be made to Trafford Council Children's Social Care.

Whilst any professional can make a referral to children's social care, in school we expect all staff where practically possible to always discuss their concerns with a designated safeguarding lead first to ensure all information is coordinated and held in one central point. If staff need to make a referral as a matter of urgency they are expected to feedback to the designated safeguarding lead as soon as practicably possible thereafter. All relevant contact details for children's social care are shared with staff via our staff safeguarding notice.

All verbal conversations that take place regarding safeguarding concerns will promptly be recorded in writing.

Creating a Safeguarding Culture

It is important to us at St Ann's R C Primary School that all children feel safe and supported in our setting.

Safeguarding is our priority across all aspects of our work and our policy underpins the rigorous practice that takes place in the school to best protect our students.

All staff are aware of the categories of abuse, which are:



The definitions of which can be found in the glossary, and signs and symptoms of the four categories of abuse can be found in Appendix 3. Staff are also made aware of other key safeguarding topics, these are:

Bullying & Cyberbullying	Child Sexual Exploitation	Children with SEN and/or disabilities	Contextual Safeguarding
Criminal Exploitation <i>'County Lines'</i>	Domestic Abuse	Early Help	Female Genital Mutilation
Gangs & Youth Violence	Hate	Peer on Peer Abuse	Preventing Radicalisation & Extremism
Private Fostering	Relationship Abuse	Sexting	Trafficking

The definitions of the above can be found in the glossary. Information and learning relating to the above topics is shared in school, but staff are also encouraged to undertake their own learning. More information in relation to staff training etc. can be found in the 'Staff learning and development' section of this policy.

Additional to the above, St Ann's R C Primary School recognises the significant impact domestic abuse can have on children and young people, therefore we have signed up to Operation Encompass.

Operation Encompass is a system which facilitates the sharing of information relating to domestic incidents where children live or frequent. The process for sharing information through Operation Encompass can be found in Appendix 1.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is also a key safeguarding topic, which all staff are aware of and report their concerns regarding CSE via the schools normal reporting channels. The definition of child sexual exploitation can be found in the glossary. Signs and symptoms of child sexual exploitation can be found in Appendix 5.

Staff are directed to the NSPCC's website for guidance on signs and symptoms of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) - <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/female-genital-mutilation-fgm/signs-symptoms-and-effects/>. The school recognises and adheres to its mandatory duty to report any suspected or known cases of FGM about a female under 18 years old to the police.

If a member of staff becomes aware of a private fostering arrangement they will notify the DSL or their deputy as soon as possible, the DSL will then fulfil their mandatory reporting duty to all instances of Private Fostering to the local authority. Private Fostering is defined in the glossary.

All cases of known or suspected 'Honour-based' violence will be reported via the schools normal channels and the appropriate professional advice sought and external referrals completed.

Incidents of peer-on-peer abuse may need to be dealt with in various ways, incidents of bullying will be dealt with via the schools anti-bullying policy and behaviour policy. Incidents which take place outside of school may need to be addressed in school however the school are clear that where professional advice needs to be sought, it will be. The schools DSL will consult MARAT on matters relating to the safety and welfare of a child and will consult the police in respect of matters relating to a possible crime.

The school adopts the UK Council for Child Internet Safety guidance 'Sexting in schools and colleges: Responding to incidents and safeguarding young people' in respect of our response to sexting. This guidance clearly sets out how to handle incidents, should they occur and what preventative steps can be taken to educate young people. This guidance can be found in Appendix 6.

All staff are expected to refer to HM Government guidance 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused – Advice for practitioners' for further help in identifying signs and symptoms of child abuse and neglect. This guidance can be found in Appendix 3.

Robust systems have been established in school for dealing with safeguarding concerns. All allegations of abuse and neglect, whether suspected or known will be treated seriously and in confidentiality. Disclosures by children or any cause for concern about a child's safety/welfare must be reported immediately to the DSL. In the first instance this should be done verbally. This will promptly be recorded on CPOMS, with an alert sent to the DSL and Deputy DSL.

All information is handled in line with HM Government guidance – Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers, July 2018.

Throughout school, safeguarding is taught as part of our curriculum. We appreciate that whilst adults in school are working hard to keep children safe, they too can play a large part in keeping themselves and their peers safe from abuse and neglect.

An age-appropriate curriculum is rolled out in school to build capacity amongst our students in their understanding of particular issues, and what actions they can take to be safe.

Many aspects of safeguarding are taught through the curriculum in Personal, Social, and Health Education (PSHE) and Religious Education lessons. Other opportunities include Key Stage assemblies.

Instances of children who are missing from education are dealt with under the schools children missing from education policy, which sets out the schools approach to tackling this issue, and the steps school will take when a child has poor attendance and/or are regularly missing.

To assist with the above, and other incidents, parents should ensure that the school has at least two up to date emergency contacts for their child/children. This is to ensure school have other means of contacting a key adult.

The school takes an active stance on meeting the duties placed upon them by the Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (The Prevent Duty), and we have created a culture which embraces the fundamental 'British values'. To ensure compliance with the Prevent Duty, the school:

- Ensure staff are able to identify children who may be vulnerable to radicalisation, and know what to do when they are identified
- Build resilience and capacity in the students by promoting the fundamental British values and enabling them to voice and challenge views in a safe space

The school understands that children with special educational needs and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges, and staff are to constantly challenge their own thought process in scenarios like this. This is to ensure that additional difficulties aren't straight away related to the special educational need or disability, and that staff are considering the risk of abuse or neglect just as much.

Staff learning and development

Learning about safeguarding is given a high priority at St Ann's R C Primary School. Expertise is extended effectively and internal capacity is built up. Managers ensure that staff regularly undertake a comprehensive range of learning to promote safe practice in classrooms, around the school and off site.

All new staff to the school have a comprehensive induction, this includes reading and understanding:

- Information sharing: advice for practitioners who are providing safeguarding services
- Part one and Annex A of 'Keeping children safe in education 2019'
- School Behaviour and Anti bullying Policy
- School Policy for Children Missing from Education

- Staff Code of Conduct & Professional Behaviour Policy
- This Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy
- 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused' guidance

Designated staff are trained in specialist areas of work, such as:

- Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Mental Health Lead
- Domestic Abuse Lead etc.
- Designated Lead for Looked After Children

A variety of learning materials on safeguarding are made available in school to ensure staff continually develop their understanding and practice around safeguarding, these include:

- Leaflets
- Mentoring
- Online learning
- Noticeboard in the office detailing referral processes and key topics
- Shadowing
- Staff handbook
- Staff induction pack
- Standing agenda item staff meetings
- Training

All learning and training is documented as part of the member of staff's personnel file, which also helps us map learning needs across the staff team for further development. A checklist is used as part of the induction process, and thereafter in the performance management process to ensure all compulsory learning has taken place. A blank copy of this form can be found in Appendix 7.

Safeguarding is always re-visited at least on an annual basis in staff performance management sessions, to ensure they are as confident and competent in carrying out their safeguarding responsibilities as they possibly can be.

All training events are offered out to all volunteers working in school and the governing body, to ensure they too have the opportunity to understand the processes and practices as they apply in the school.

St Ann's R C Primary School has a strong working partnership with Trafford Strategic Safeguarding Board, which assists us in making sure that all of our learning and development activity is in line with statutory guidance, and other local guidance.

As and when required, other external agencies may be consulted to assist with staff learning and development.

Safer Recruitment

Senior managers and the governing body ensure that stringent recruitment and vetting procedures are in place for staff and other adults, and that nobody commences work unless all necessary checks are complete to a satisfactory level. The same rigour is applied when appointing volunteers.

Checks undertaken include:

- Enhanced Criminal Records Bureau Check
- Two professional references
- Identity confirmation
- Qualification check
- Staff suitability declaration (if appropriate)
- Establish confirmation of physical and mental fitness for the role
- Barred List Check (if working regulated activity)
- Overseas police checks (if appropriate)
- Confirmation of right to work in the UK
- Confirmation of professional registration (if appropriate)
- Prohibition from teaching check (only if employed as a teacher)

A member of the senior leadership team will take responsibility for ensuring that all relevant checks are carried out and documented on the schools single central record. Supporting evidence for recruitment checks is included in the staff member's personnel file.

Many of our senior leaders and governors have completed safer recruitment training. At least one member of every interview panel for a position working in the school (paid or unpaid) will be trained in safer recruitment.

Where children are involved in the recruitment process e.g. to conduct an interview, they are briefed for this role and for the need of confidentiality.

All contracts with supply agencies are specific about what checks need to be complete before any individual commences work at the school, and that they will be expected to present identification upon arrival.

More information can be found in Appendix 2 relating to when a barred list check would be carried out.

References will always be sought before confirming a person’s appointment, these will be written and about previous employment, this will check that information is not contradictory or incomplete. At least one reference will be from the candidate’s current employer. When a candidate is not currently employed, verification of their most recent period of employment and reasons for leaving should be obtained from the organisation where they were employed.

Managing allegations against professionals who work with children

An allegation is any information which indicated that a member of staff (paid or voluntary) may have:

- Behaved in a way that has 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 such a way that indicates they would pose a risk of harm if they worked regularly or closely with a child.

This applies to any child the member of staff has contact with in their personal or professional life.

All staff are reminded of the schools Whistleblowing Policy, which can be found on the schools website, on the shared drive and a paper copy in the Infant office

Safeguarding or child protection allegations about members of staff must be reported immediately to the headteacher, or in their absence the deputy headteacher.

Allegations concerning the headteacher should be referred to the Chair of Governors, using the contacts details set out in the key information section of this policy.

These concerns will be discussed with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) immediately. Contact details for the LADO for Trafford can be found in Appendix 4.

Initial discussions with the LADO will consider the nature of the allegation and the course of action.

Glossary

A Child	A person who has not yet reached their 18 th birthday.
Abuse	A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those who know them or, more rarely by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

Bullying & Cyberbullying	Behaviour that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repeated • intended to hurt someone either physically or emotionally • often aimed at certain groups, for example because of race, religion, gender or sexual orientation
Child Protection	Activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.
Child sexual exploitation	Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.
Children with Special Educational Needs and/or disabilities	SEN - a child or young person has SEN if they have a learning difficulty or disability which calls for special educational provision to be made for him or her. Disability - a physical or mental impairment which has a long-term and substantial adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.
Contextual Safeguarding	Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse.
Criminal Exploitation	Involves young people under the age of 18 in exploitative situations, relationships or contexts, where they may be manipulated or coerced into committing crime on behalf of an individual or gang in return for gifts, these may include: friendship or peer acceptance, but also cigarettes, drugs, alcohol or even food and accommodation.
Domestic Abuse	any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional
Early Help	Intervening early and as soon as possible to tackle problems emerging for children, young people and families with a population most at risk of developing problems. Effective intervention may occur at any point in a child or young person's life.
Emotional Abuse	<p>The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and 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.</p> <p>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 overprotection 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 cyberbullying), 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, although it may occur alone.</p>
Female Genital Mutilation (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.
Gangs & Youth Violence	Defining a gang is difficult, They tend to fall into three categories; peer groups, street gangs and organised crime groups. It can be common for groups of children and young people to gather together in public places to socialise, and although some peer group gatherings can lead to increased antisocial behaviour and low level youth offending, these activities should not be confused with the serious violence of a Street Gang.

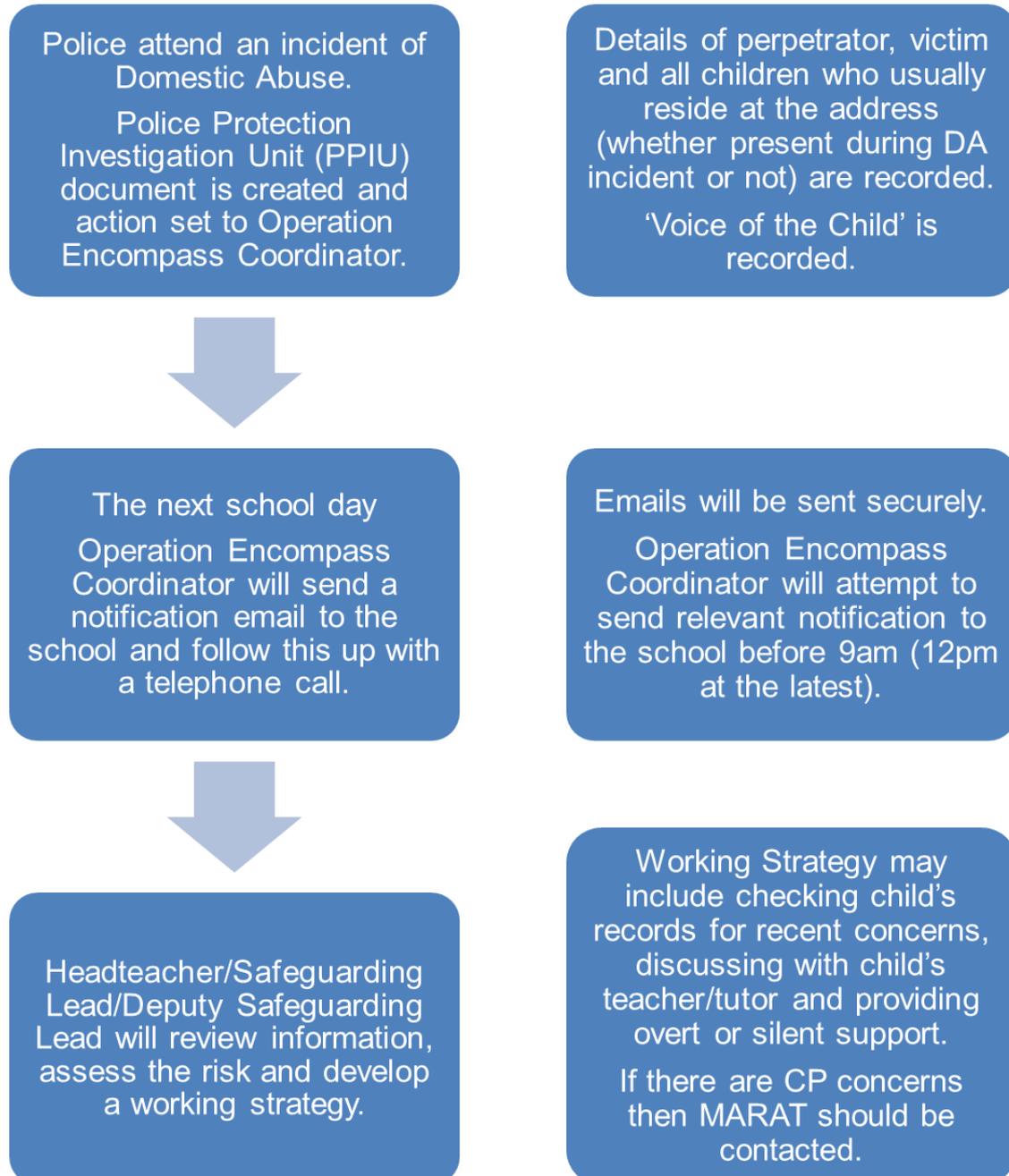
	<p>A Street Gang can be described as a relatively durable, predominantly street-based group of children who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is integral to the group's identity.</p> <p>An organised criminal group is a group of individuals normally led by adults for whom involvement in crime is for personal gain (financial or otherwise).</p>
Hate	<p>Hostility or prejudice based on one of the following things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disability • race • religion • transgender identity • sexual orientation.
Honour-based violence	<p>Honour based violence is a violent crime or incident which may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family or community.</p>
Neglect	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger. • Ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers). • Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. • It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.
Peer on Peer Abuse	<p>Peer on peer abuse occurs when a young person is exploited, bullied and / or harmed by their peers who are the same or similar age; everyone directly involved in peer on peer abuse is under the age of 18.</p>
Physical Abuse	<p>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.</p>
Private Fostering	<p>A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child</p>

	<p>under the age of 16 years (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative, in their own home, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. (Close family relative is defined as a ‘grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt’ and includes half-siblings and step-parents; it does not include great-aunts or uncles, great grandparents or cousins.)</p>
Radicalisation & Extremism	<p>Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.</p> <p>Extremism is 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.</p>
Relationship Abuse	<p>Teen relationship abuse consists of the same patterns of coercive and controlling behaviour as domestic abuse. These patterns might include some or all of the following: sexual abuse, physical abuse, financial abuse, emotional abuse and psychological abuse.</p>
Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting children from maltreatment; • preventing impairment of children’s health or development; • ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and • taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.
Sexting	<p>Sexting is when someone shares sexual, naked or semi-naked images or videos of themselves or others, or sends sexually explicit messages.</p> <p>They can be sent using mobiles, tablets, smartphones, and laptops - any device that allows you to share media and messages.</p>
Sexual Abuse	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

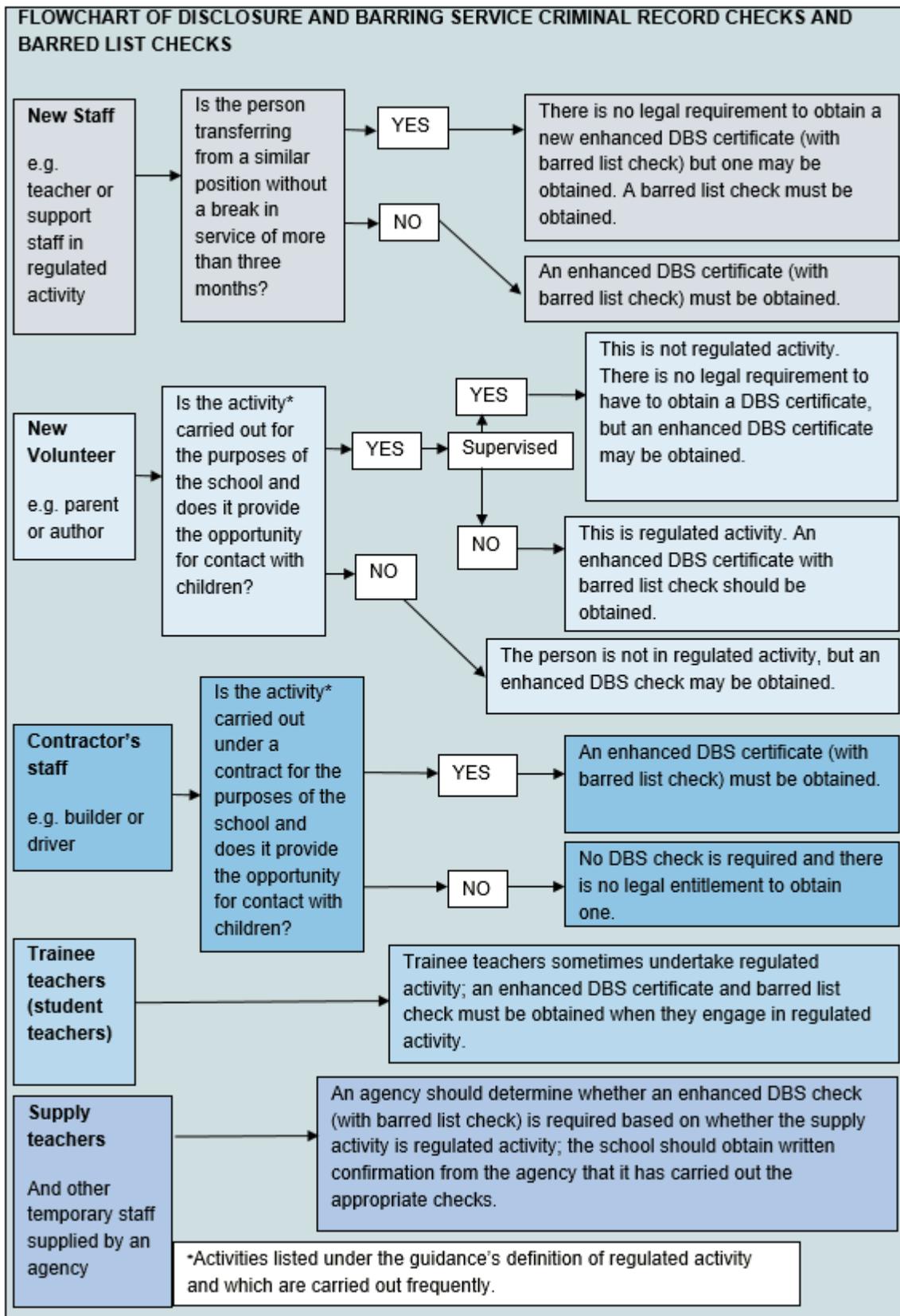
	sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children
Trafficking	Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control of another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or removal of organs.
Upskirting	'Upskirting' typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is now a criminal offence and may constitute sexual harassment

Appendix 1 – Operation Encompass Flowchart

Operation Encompass Process



Appendix 2 – DfE flowchart on DBS checks and barred list checks



Taken from DfE statutory guidance Keeping children safe in education, September 2018

Appendix 3 – HM Government guidance - What to do if you're worried a child is being abuse – Advice for practitioners

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419604/What to do if you re worried a child is being abused.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419604/What_to_do_if_you_re_worried_a_child_is_being_abused.pdf)

Appendix 4 – Contact details

Trafford First Response – Children's Social Care 0161 912 5125 marat@trafford.gov.uk	Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) Anita Hopkins 0161 912 5125 marat@trafford.gov.uk
Trafford Strategic Safeguarding Board 0161 912 8687 TSSB@trafford.gov.uk	Police Non-emergency – 101 Emergency - 999
Out of Hours Emergency Duty Team Social Care 0161 912 2020	Jonathan King Specialist Education Practitioner (MARAT) 0161 912 5010
NW Counter-Terrorism Unit Channel Team 0161 856 6362 channel.project@gmp.police.uk	

Appendix 5 - Department for Education – Child sexual exploitation – Definition and a guide for practitioners, local leaders and decision makers working to protect children from sexual exploitation – February 2017

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591903/CSE_Guidance_Core_Document_13.02.2017.pdf

Appendix 6 – UK Council for Child Internet Safety guidance – Sexting in schools and colleges: Responding to incidents and safeguarding young people - 2017

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/609874/6_2939_SP_NCA_Sexting_In_Schools_FINAL_Update_Jan17.pdf

Appendix 7 – Staff Safeguarding Checklist



Staff Safeguarding
Checklist.docx