

Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy

in conjunction with Manchester City Council

Our Vision Statement is:

**To grow a diverse and creative educational community,
where we encourage **belonging** and nurture **believing**;
together **becoming** fulfilled and responsible members
of God's world.**

Our three key values we embrace are:

Belonging, Believing and Becoming

September 2020

West Didsbury CE Primary		
The Headteacher * who has the ultimate responsibility for safeguarding is Hannah Large		
In their absence, the authorised member of staff is Jane Dunn		
KEY SCHOOL STAFF & ROLES		
Name	Role	Location and/or Contact Phone Number
Hannah Large	DSL	School Office
Jane Dunn	DDSL	School Office

NAMED GOVERNOR * for Safeguarding & Prevent	Contact Phone Number/Email
Revd Tom Studman	tom@christchurchdidsbury.org.uk

Our procedure if there is a concern about child welfare or safeguarding is:-

- **Pass your concerns to one of the available DSL's** as soon as possible (see above) and record your concern in as much detail as you can on CPOMS. If you don't have access to CPOMS, record your concern on paper and hand this to a DSL (please see 'What to include when recording concerns on CPOMS'). The DSL's will decide on which action to take. This may involve a referral to Children's Services. You will be informed of which action is taken.
- **If for any reason a DSL is not available**, such as out of hours, and you are concerned that a child is at immediate risk of harm, we recommend that you call for advice. The advice line numbers are as follows:
Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Helpline: 0161 219 2895,
Early Help Hubs: South 0161 234 1977
National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC):
0808 800 5000
Local Authority (LA) Safeguarding in Education Team: 0161 245 7171
If you have concerns about any adult who works with children (eg. staff member, childminder etc) please report your concern to the Manchester Designated Officer (formerly LADO): **0161 234 1214**.

Our Whistleblowing procedure if staff and volunteers wish to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in our safeguarding regime internally or externally:

- **Raise your concerns** with any of the DSL's or a member of the senior management team (Assistant Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher or Headteacher). If you believe that the above personnel are somehow involved, you may wish to approach the Chair of Governor's (Paul Blackburn)
- **Alternatively, take advice from:** NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline: 0800 028 0285.

This policy will be reviewed at annually unless an incident or new legislation or guidance suggests the need for an interim review

Review Date	Changes made	By whom
September 2020	To inc KCSIE and Covid updates	Hannah Large

Ratification by Governing Body

Academic year	Date of ratification	Chair of Governors
2020		Paul Blackburn

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1. INTRODUCTION

Through this policy we aim to create and maintain a safe learning environment where all children and adults feel safe, secure and valued and know they will be listened to and taken seriously.

This policy has been developed to ensure that all adults in our school are working together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and to identify and address any safeguarding concerns and to ensure consistent good practice.

Our approach is child-centred.

'Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families and carers has a role to play in safeguarding children. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child.'
(KCSIE)

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children goes beyond implementing basic child protection procedures. The aims of this policy are in accordance with both our Mission Statement and our Equal Opportunities Policy and it is an integral part of all of our activities and functions.

‘Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:- 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.’ (KCSIE)

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- 1.1 Under the Education Act 2002, schools have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of their pupils and are committed to the guidance set out in ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’ and ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’. Our policy ensures that we comply with our Statutory Duties (Appendix A & B)
- 1.2 Our policy takes account of non-statutory guidance issued by the DfE and other relevant organisations (Appendix C)
- 1.3 Our policy ensures that we work in partnership with other organisations, where appropriate, to identify any concerns about child welfare and take action to address them and that we comply with local policies, procedures and arrangements (Appendices D & F)
- 1.4 Our policy complements and supports other relevant school policies (Appendix E)

2. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT

2.1 Our Head of School will ensure that:-

- The policies and procedures adopted by the Governing Body to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils are fully implemented and followed by all staff, including volunteers and that they are regularly updated in response to local practice or national changes in legislation.

- All staff and volunteers understand and comply with our Code of Conduct.
- We evaluate our safeguarding policies & procedures at least on an annual basis and return our completed SG Safeguarding Self Evaluation (SEF) proforma to the LA as requested
- A senior member of staff, known as the DSL is appointed with a clear job description. He/she has lead responsibility for Child Protection and Safeguarding and receives appropriate on-going training, support and supervision as well as sufficient time and resources to enable them to discharge their responsibilities.
- Parents/carers are aware of and have an understanding of our responsibilities to promote the safety and welfare of its pupils by making our statutory obligations clear in our prospectus.
- The Safeguarding and Child Protection policy is available on our website and is included in the staff handbook and volunteers' handbook.
- Child friendly information of how to raise a concern/make a disclosure has been developed through PSHE and is accessible to all children.
- We co-operate fully with MCC and MSCB multi-agency safeguarding procedures and arrangements are in place to monitor the quality of referrals and interventions. We create a culture whereby all staff, volunteers and visitors feel confident and have knowledge of how to raise a concern about poor or unsafe practice in regard to the safeguarding and welfare of the children and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively.
- Any staff commissioned who are carrying out regulated activities from external agencies/organisations have been DBS checked and their employing organisations have safeguarding policies in place, including safer recruitment and annual safeguarding training appropriate to roles.
- We ensure a risk assessment takes place to establish that the appropriate checks take place on all volunteers.
- We have appropriate procedures to ensure that there is no risk to children from visitors and we exercise diligence and prevent any organisation or speaker from using our facilities to disseminate extremist views or radicalise pupils and staff.

2.2 Our **Governing Body** will ensure that:-

- All policies, procedures and training in our school are effective and comply with the law at all times.
- Named members are identified as the designated governors for Safeguarding and for Prevent and receive appropriate training.
- The identified Safeguarding governor will provide the governing body with appropriate information about safeguarding and will liaise with the designated member of staff.
- Our safeguarding policy and our staff Code of Conduct are reviewed at least annually.

- We operate safer recruitment and selection practices, including appropriate use of references and checks on new staff and volunteers.
- We have procedures in place for dealing with allegations of abuse against members of staff and volunteers and these are in line with Local Authority procedures.
- All staff and volunteers who have regular contact with children receive appropriate training and information about the safeguarding processes.
- There is appropriate challenge and QA of the safeguarding policies and procedures.

2.3 Our **Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)** is a member of our Senior Leadership Team and has a specific responsibility for championing the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people. He/she takes lead responsibility for Early Help, safeguarding and child protection, although other activities may be delegated if appropriate.

The DSL together with the safeguarding team will:

- Act as the first point of contact with regards to all safeguarding matters.
- Attend specialist DSL training every two years.
- Keep up to date with changes in local policy and procedures, be aware of any guidance issued by the DfE concerning safeguarding and update school procedures/policies as necessary
- Provide support and training for staff and volunteers
- Ensure that all referrals made to Children's Services are effective and in line with MSCB procedures.
- Ensure that all staff with specific responsibility for safeguarding children, receive the appropriate supervision to undertake this role.
- Ensure that all staff and volunteers understand and are aware of our reporting and recording procedures and are clear about what to do if they have a concern about a child.
- Always be available during school hours during term-time, and at other times as designated by the Headteacher.

2.4 **All staff** in the school, including supply staff and volunteers have responsibility for safeguarding, according to their roles and under the guidance of the DSL.

All staff will:-

- Follow our agreed Code of Conduct and 'Safer Working Practices' guidance

- Attend training sessions/briefings as required to ensure that they are aware of the signs of Abuse, Neglect, Complex Safeguarding Concerns and key LA approaches including Early Help and Signs of Safety
- Attend training sessions/briefings as required to ensure that they follow relevant Policies/procedures e.g. Behaviour Management Policy/Physical Restraint Policy
- Provide a safe environment where children can learn
- Be approachable to children and respond appropriately to any disclosures
- Never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about an allegation, as this may not ultimately be in the best interest of the child
- Know what to do if they have a concern and follow our agreed procedures for recording concerns, sharing information and making referrals
- Attend multi-agency meetings as required, if appropriate to their role
- Contribute to the teaching of safeguarding in the curriculum as required, if appropriate to their role
- Provide targeted support for individuals and groups of children as required, if appropriate to their role

Teaching staff have additional statutory duties, including to report any cases of known or suspected Female Genital Mutilation.

3. TRAINING AND AWARENESS RAISING

- 3.1 All new staff and regular volunteers will receive appropriate safeguarding information during induction.
- 3.2 All staff must ensure that they have read and understood 'KCSIE' Part 1 and Annex A (Appendix A).
- 3.3 All staff will receive annual child protection training/refresher which includes basic safeguarding information about our policies and procedures, signs and symptoms of abuse (emotional and physical), indicators of vulnerability to radicalisation, how to manage a disclosure from a child as well as when and how to record a concern about the welfare of a child..
- 3.4 All staff members will receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates in relation to local and national changes, but at least annually, providing them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

4. SAFEGUARDING/CHILD PROTECTION POLICY & PROCEDURES

4.1 PUPIL VOICE

Children are encouraged to contribute to the development of policies and share their views..

4.2 ATTENDANCE

- 4.2.1 We view poor attendance as a safeguarding issue and in accordance with our Attendance Policy, absences are rigorously pursued and recorded. In partnership with the appropriate agencies, we take action to pursue and address all unauthorised absences in order to safeguard the welfare of children in our care.
- 4.2.3 Our Attendance Policy identifies how individual cases are managed and how we work proactively with parents/carers to ensure that they understand why attendance is important. In certain cases. This may form part of an Early Help Assessment (EHA) or a Parenting Contract.
- 4.2.4 We implement the statutory requirements and MCC policy and procedures in terms of monitoring and reporting children missing education (CME) and off-rolling and understand how important this practice is in safeguarding children and young people.

4.3 EXCLUSIONS

- 4.3.1 The DSL will be involved when a fixed term or permanent exclusion is being discussed and any safeguarding issues will be considered. Where it is felt that a child or young person is likely to be permanently excluded a multi-agency assessment will be instigated to ensure that there is improved understanding of the needs of the young person and their family and that the key agencies are involved.

4.4 VULNERABLE GROUPS

- 4.4.1 We ensure all key staff work together to safeguard vulnerable children.
- 4.4.2 Any child may benefit from early help at times, but all staff will be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for a child who:
- is disabled and has specific additional needs;
 - has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan);
 - is a young carer;
 - is misusing drugs or alcohol;
 - is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse
 - is an international new arrival, refugee or asylum seeker

- is looked after, previously looked after or under a special guardianship order.

4.4.3 Children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. All staff are aware that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. These can include assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration, being more prone to peer group isolation the potential for being disproportionately impacted by behaviours such as bullying without outwardly showing any signs; and communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.

5. CASE MANAGEMENT, RECORD KEEPING & MULTI-AGENCY WORKING

5.1 KEEPING RECORDS

- 5.1.1 We keep and maintain up to date information on children on the school roll including where and with whom the child is living, attainment, attendance, referrals to and support from other agencies. The record will also include a chronology of any other significant event in a child's life.
- 5.1.2 We keep copies of all referrals to Children and Families Services, the Early Help Hub and any other agencies related to safeguarding children.
- 5.1.3 We keep secure the safeguarding records.
- 5.1.4 We send a pupil's child protection or safeguarding file separately from the main file to a new establishment if a pupil leaves the school and keep a copy of the file in accordance with our Transfer of Records Policy (See Appendix E) and LA Guidance (See Appendix F) and our Retention Schedule.

5.2 RECORDING AND REPORTING CONCERNS

- 5.2.1 All staff, volunteers and visitors have a responsibility to report any concerns about the welfare and safety of a child and all such concerns must be taken seriously (KCSIE Part 1 in Appendix A).
- 5.2.2 If a concern arises all staff, volunteers and visitors must follow the procedures summarised in KCSIE and in this policy.

5.3 INFORMING PARENTS/CARERS

- 5.3.1 Our responsibility is to safeguard and promote the welfare of all the children in our care. We aim to do this in partnership with our parents/carers and would expect them to provide up to date contact details, including at least 2 emergency contacts.
- 5.3.2 In most cases parents/carers will be informed when concerns are raised about the safety and welfare of their child and given the opportunity to address any concerns raised. We will aim to engage with parents/carers through the LA Early Help processes, including carrying out an Early Help Assessment (EHA).
- 5.3.3 We will inform, and gain consent, from parents/carers if possible, if a referral is to be made to the Children's Social Care Service or any other agency **unless it is believed that doing so would put the child at risk**, eg in cases of suspected sexual abuse. We will record the reasons, if consent is not gained.

5.4 MULTI-AGENCY WORKING

- 5.4.1 We will develop effective links with Social Workers and other relevant agencies and co-operate as required with any enquiries regarding child protection issues.
- 5.4.2 We will notify Children's Social Care if:
- a child subject to a child protection plan is at risk of permanent exclusion.
 - there is an unexplained absence of a child who is subject to a child protection plan
 - it has been agreed as part of any child protection plan or core group plan.

5.5 CONFIDENTIALITY & INFORMATION SHARING

- 5.5.1 Staff will ensure that confidentiality protocols are followed and under no circumstances will they disclose any information about children outside of their professional role.
- 5.5.2 Information about children will only be shared with other members of staff on a need to know basis.
- 5.5.3 All staff and volunteers understand that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies, if in the child's best interests, in order to safeguard them.
- 5.5.4 We have arrangements in place that set out clearly the process and principles for sharing information within school and with the three safeguarding partners, other organisations, agencies and practitioners as required. This includes an agreed rationale for when and what to share/when and what not to share and systems for recording the reasons for these decisions.

5.5.5 We comply with the Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR in that we ensure that we process all personal information fairly and lawfully and keep it safe and secure.

5.6 CHILD PROTECTION (CP), CHILD IN NEED (CiN) MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

5.6.1 An initial CP conference will be held if it is considered that the child is suffering or at risk of significant harm.

5.6.2 We will attend and contribute to initial and review CP conferences, CiN conferences and relevant multi-agency meetings, including core groups.

5.6.3 Members of staff who are asked to attend a CP conference or other core group meetings about an individual pupil/family will need to have as much relevant updated information about the child as possible and will send a report, using the most up-to-date proforma, to the Chair within the required timescales, at least 48 hours before the conference.

5.6.4 Our reports will include the voice of the child.

5.6.5 We will discuss and share reports with the parents/carers before the conference.

5.6.6 All relevant staff will be confident in using the tools which are part of the Signs of Safety approach.

5.6 CONCERNS/DISCLOSURES BY CHILDREN, STAFF & VOLUNTEERS

5.7.1 Any concern, disclosure or expression of disquiet made by a child will be listened

to seriously and acted upon as quickly as possible to safeguard his or her welfare.

5.6.2 All staff and volunteers must be clear with children that they cannot promise to keep secrets.

5.7.1 We will make sure that the child or adult who has expressed the concern or made the complaint will be informed not only about the action to be taken but also where possible about the length of time required to resolve the complaint.

5.7.2 We will endeavour to keep the child or adult informed about the progress of the complaint/expression of concern.

5.8 SERIOUS CASE REVIEWS (SCRs)

5.8.1 The MSCB will always undertake a serious case review when a child dies (including death by suicide) and abuse or neglect is known or

suspected to be a factor in their death. If required, we will cooperate fully with the review process.

Our DSL will keep up to date with the findings from SCRs in Manchester and share the learning and review our safeguarding procedures if relevant.

6. THE CURRICULUM

We are committed to promoting emotional health and well-being and to supporting the development of the skills needed to help children keep themselves safe and healthy, develop their self-esteem, develop resilience and understand the responsibilities of adult life, particularly in regard to child care and parenting skills.

- 6.1 All children have access to an appropriate curriculum, differentiated to meet their needs. They are encouraged to express and discuss their ideas, thoughts and feelings through a variety of activities and have access to a range of cultural opportunities which promote the fundamental British values of tolerance, respect and empathy for others.
- 6.2 This enables them to learn to develop the necessary skills to build self-esteem, respect others, support those in need, resolve conflict without resorting to violence, question and challenge and to make informed choices in later life.
- 6.3 There is access to a range of extra-curricular activities which promotes these values and supports the social, spiritual, moral well-being and physical and mental health of the pupils.
- 6.4 Personal Health and Social Education and Citizenship lessons provide opportunities for children and young people to discuss and debate a range of subjects including lifestyles, knowing and understanding how to keep themselves safe and different family patterns.
- 6.5 We take account of the latest advice and guidance provided to help address specific vulnerabilities, risks and forms of exploitation including Obesity, poor mental health, CSE, Radicalisation and Extremism, Modern Slavery, County Lines, Female Genital Mutilation, Forced Marriage. See Appendices for guidance and links to further information.

7. E-SAFETY

- 7.1 E-safety is a safeguarding issue not an ICT issue. The purpose of Internet use in our school/setting/college is to help raise educational

standards, promote childrens' achievement, and support the professional work of staff, as well as enhance our management information and business administration.

- 7.2 The internet is an essential element in 21st century life for education, business and social interaction and we have a duty to provide children with quality access to it as part of their learning experience.
- 7.4 We will ensure that appropriate filtering methods are in place to ensure that children are safe in school from all types of inappropriate and unacceptable materials, including terrorist and extremist material.
- 7.5 We will ensure that children will not misuse their own devices whilst in school.
- 7.6 We have separate acceptable use policies (AUPs) for both staff and children. This covers the use of all technologies used, both on and offsite.
- 7.7 We follow the MSCB guidelines 'Safeguarding online guidelines for minimum standards' and the advice on the UK Safer Internet Website.
- 7.8 We work with children and parents to promote good practice in keeping children safe online.

8. SAFER RECRUITMENT & SELECTION OF STAFF

- 8.1 Our recruitment and selection policies and processes adhere to the DfE guidance 'KCSIE'.
- 8.2 The Headteacher and governing body will ensure that all external staff and Volunteers, including out of hours organisations, using our school site have been DBS checked as appropriate.
- 8.3 Written notification will be requested from any agency or third party organisation used by us to confirm that the organisation has carried out the statutory recruitment checks.
- 8.4 At least one member of each recruitment panel will have attended up to date Safer Recruitment Training.
- 8.5 All relevant staff (involved in early years settings and/or before or after school care for children under eight) are made aware of the disqualification and disqualification by association legislation and their obligations to disclose relevant information to the Headteacher.

- 8.6 Trainee teachers will be checked either by the school or by the training provider,
from whom written confirmation will be obtained
- 8.7 Risk assessments are carried out on all volunteer activities as required.
- 8.8 The school maintains a single central record of recruitment checks undertaken.

9. MANAGING ALLEGATIONS AND CONCERNS AGAINST STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

- 9.1 We adhere to DfE guidance 'KCSIE, Section 4', when dealing with allegations made against staff and volunteers.
- 9.2 All allegations made against a member of staff and volunteers, including contractors or security staff working on site, will be dealt with quickly and fairly and in a way that provides effective protection for the child while at the same time providing support for the person against whom the allegation is made.
- 9.3 Allegations which meet the threshold will be referred to the Designated Officer who will oversee the management of the allegation and its investigation. (See link to guidance in Appendix D)
- 9.4 We ensure that all staff are aware of how to raise a concern, including anonymously as a whistleblower.

10.SAFETY ON & OFF SITE

- 10.1 Our site is secure with safeguards in place to prevent any unauthorised access
and also to prevent children leaving the site unsupervised.
- 10.2 All visitors, including visiting speakers, are subject to our safeguarding protocols whilst on site and will be supervised at all times, if no checks have been obtained.
- 10.3. We will ensure that any contractor, or any employee of contractor, who is to work at the school or college, has been subject to the appropriate level of DBS
check. We are responsible for determining the appropriate level of supervision depending on the circumstances. We will always check the identity of contractors and their staff on arrival at the school or college.
- 10.4 We operate a responsible booking protocol and will carry out appropriate checks on all organisations which request to hire our facilities.
- 10.5 We will only place children in alternative educational provision (AP) which is a registered provider and has been quality assured. Children who require access to AP will have a personalised learning plan designed to meet their needs. Our DSL

will liaise with the AP DSL to ensure a consistent approach and that relevant information is shared.

- 10.6 We have a work experience placement policy and procedures in place. We will ensure that any person supervising a child under the age of 16 on a placement has been subject to the appropriate level of DBS check. If the activity undertaken by a child 16 years of age or over on work experience gives the opportunity for contact with children, we will consider whether a DBS enhanced check should be requested. All school trips are fully risk assessed and no child will be taken offsite without parental permission.
- 10.4 For international exchanges, we will liaise with partner schools abroad, to establish a shared understanding of the arrangements in place both before and during the visit. We will ensure we are satisfied that these are appropriate and sufficient to safeguard effectively every child who will take part in the exchange. We may also feel it necessary to contact the relevant foreign embassy or High Commission of the country in question to discuss what checks may be possible in respect of those providing homestay outside of the UK.
- 10.5 We have a Health & Safety policy.

APPENDICES

Our policy is based on the following legislation, national & local guidance/procedures and links to other relevant school policy

APPENDIX A - 'Keeping Children Safe In Education'

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/912593/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_part_1_Sep_2020.pdf

Part 1 & Annex A - to be read by all staff

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Children and the court system

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. There are two age appropriate guides to support children [5-11-year olds](#) and [12-17 year olds](#).

The guides explain each step of the process, support and special measures that are available. There are diagrams illustrating the courtroom structure and the use of video links is explained.

Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. The Ministry of Justice has launched an online [child arrangements information tool](#) with clear and concise information on the dispute resolution service. This may be useful for some parents and carers.

Children missing from education

All staff should be aware that children going missing, particularly repeatedly, can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities. This may include abuse and neglect, which may include sexual abuse or exploitation and child criminal exploitation. It may indicate mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, risk of female genital mutilation or risk of forced marriage. Early intervention is necessary to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding risk and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in future. Staff should be aware of their school's or college's unauthorised absence and children missing from education procedures.

Children with family members in prison

Approximately 200,000 children in England and Wales have a parent sent to prison each year. These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. [NICCO](#) provides information designed to support professionals working with offenders and their children, to help mitigate negative consequences for those children.

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. Like all forms of child sex abuse, child sexual exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex;
- can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual;
- can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and non- contact sexual activity;
- can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media);
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Some of the following signs may be indicators of child sexual exploitation:

- children who appear with unexplained gifts or new possessions;
- children who associate with other young people involved in exploitation;
- children who have older boyfriends or girlfriends;
- children who suffer from sexually transmitted infections or become pregnant;
- children who suffer from changes in emotional well-being;
- children who misuse drugs and alcohol;
- children who go missing for periods of time or regularly come home late; and
- children who regularly miss school or education or do not take part in education.

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 victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism¹⁵ should be considered. Like other forms of abuse and exploitation, county lines exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years;
- can affect any vulnerable adult over the age of 18 years;
- can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Domestic abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

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:

- psychological;
- physical;
- sexual;
- financial; and
- emotional.

¹⁵ [national crime agency human-trafficking.](#)

Exposure to domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result. Domestic abuse affecting young people can also occur within their personal relationships, as well as in the context of their home life.

Advice on identifying children who are affected by domestic abuse and how they can be helped is available at:

- [NSPCC- UK domestic-abuse Signs Symptoms Effects](#)
- [Refuge what is domestic violence/effects of domestic violence on children](#)
- [Safelives: young people and domestic abuse.](#)

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. The designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of contact details and referral routes in to the Local Housing Authority so they can raise/progress concerns at the earliest opportunity. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property.

Whilst referrals and/or discussion with the Local Housing Authority should be progressed as appropriate, and in accordance with local procedures, this does not, and should not, replace a referral into children's social care where a child has been harmed or is at risk of harm.

The Homelessness Reduction Act 2017 places a new legal duty on English councils so that everyone who is homeless or at risk of homelessness will have access to meaningful help including an assessment of their needs and circumstances, the development of a personalised housing plan, and work to help them retain their accommodation or find a new place to live. The following factsheets usefully summarise the new duties: [Homeless Reduction Act Factsheets](#). The new duties shift focus to early intervention and encourage those at risk to seek support as soon as possible, before they are facing a homelessness crisis.

In most cases school and college staff will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, it should also be recognised in some cases 16 and 17 year olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home, and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) should ensure appropriate referrals are

made based on the child's circumstances. The department and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government have published joint statutory guidance on the provision of accommodation for 16 and 17 year olds who may be homeless and/or require accommodation: [here](#).

So-called 'honour-based' violence (including Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage)

So-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving "honour" often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBV, or already having suffered HBV.

Actions

If staff have a concern regarding a child that might be at risk of HBV or who has suffered from HBV, they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy). As appropriate, they will activate local safeguarding procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care. Where FGM has taken place, since 31 October 2015 there has been a mandatory reporting duty placed on **teachers**¹⁶ that requires a different approach (see following section).

FGM

FGM comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

¹⁶ Under Section 5B(11)(a) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003, "teacher" means, in relation to England, a person within section 141A(1) of the Education Act 2002 (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work at schools and other institutions in England).

FGM mandatory reporting duty for teachers

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon **teachers** along with regulated health and social care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions. It will be rare for teachers to see visual evidence, and they should **not** be examining pupils or students, but the same definition of what is meant by “to discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out” is used for all professionals to whom this mandatory reporting duty applies. Information on when and how to make a report can be found at: [Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation procedural information](#).

Teachers **must** personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out.¹⁷ Unless the teacher has good reason not to, they should still consider and discuss any such case with the school’s or college’s designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) and involve children’s social care as appropriate. The duty does not apply in relation to at risk or suspected cases (i.e. where the teacher does not discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out, either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) or in cases where the woman is 18 or over. In these cases, teachers should follow local safeguarding procedures. The following is a useful summary of the FGM mandatory reporting duty: [FGM Fact Sheet](#).

Forced marriage

Forcing a person into a marriage is a crime in England and Wales. A 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. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage. Schools and colleges can play an important role in safeguarding children from forced marriage.

The Forced Marriage Unit has published [statutory guidance](#) and [Multi-agency guidelines](#), pages 35-36 of which focus on the role of schools and colleges.

¹⁷ Section 5B(6) of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 states teachers need not report a case to the police if they have reason to believe that another teacher has already reported the case.

School and college staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information:
Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email fm@fco.gov.uk.

Preventing radicalisation

Children are vulnerable to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk should be a part of a schools' or colleges' safeguarding approach.

[Extremism](#)¹⁸ is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces. [Radicalisation](#)¹⁹ refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

There is no single way of identifying whether a child is likely to be susceptible to an extremist ideology. Background factors combined with specific influences such as family and friends may contribute to a child's vulnerability. Similarly, radicalisation can occur through many different methods (such as social media) and settings (such as the internet).

However, it is possible to protect vulnerable people from extremist ideology and intervene to prevent those at risk of radicalisation being radicalised. As with other safeguarding risks, staff should be alert to changes in children's behaviour, which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff should use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include the designated safeguarding lead (or deputy) making a referral to the Channel programme.

The Prevent duty

All schools and colleges are subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter- Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (the CTSA 2015), in the exercise of their functions, to have "due regard²⁰ to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism".²¹ This duty is known as the Prevent duty.

¹⁸ As defined in the Government's Counter Extremism Strategy.

¹⁹ As defined in the Revised Prevent Duty Guidance for England and Wales.

²⁰ According to the Prevent duty guidance 'having due regard' means that the authorities should place an appropriate amount of weight on the need to prevent people being drawn into terrorism when they consider all the other factors relevant to how they carry out their usual functions.

²¹ "Terrorism" for these purposes has the same meaning as for the Terrorism Act 2000 (section 1(1) to (4) of that Act).

The Prevent duty should be seen as part of schools' and colleges' wider safeguarding obligations. Designated safeguarding leads and other senior leaders should familiarise themselves with the revised [Prevent duty guidance: for England and Wales](#), especially paragraphs 57-76, which are specifically concerned with schools (and also covers childcare). The guidance is set out in terms of four general themes: risk assessment, working in partnership, staff training, and IT policies.

Additional support

The department has published advice for schools on the [Prevent duty](#). The advice is intended to complement the Prevent guidance and signposts other sources of advice and support.

There is additional guidance: [Prevent duty guidance: for further education institutions in England and Wales](#) that applies to colleges.

[Educate Against Hate](#), a website launched by the Her Majesty's Government has been developed to support and equip school and college leaders, teachers, and parents with information, tools and resources (including on the promotion of fundamental British values) to help recognise and address extremism and radicalisation in young people. The platform provides information on and access to training resources for teachers, staff and school and college leaders, some of which are free such as Prevent e-learning, via the Prevent Training catalogue.

Channel

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. It provides a mechanism for schools to make referrals if they are concerned that an individual might be vulnerable to radicalisation. An individual's engagement with the programme is entirely voluntary at all stages. Guidance on Channel is available at: [Channel guidance](#), and a Channel awareness e-learning programme is available for staff at: [Channel General Awareness](#).

The school's or college's designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Channel referral. As a Channel partner, the school or college may be asked to attend a Channel panel to discuss the individual referred to determine whether they are vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and consider the appropriate support required.

Peer on peer abuse

Children can abuse other children. This is generally referred to as peer on peer abuse and 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 initiation/hazing type violence and rituals.

Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges

Context

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of **any** age and sex. It 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. It is important that **all** victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk.

Staff should be aware of the importance of:

- making clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is not acceptable, will never be tolerated and is not an inevitable part of growing up;
- not tolerating or dismissing sexual violence or sexual harassment as “banter”, “part of growing up”, “just having a laugh” or “boys being boys”; and
- challenging behaviours (potentially criminal in nature), such as grabbing bottoms, breasts and genitalia, flicking bras and lifting up skirts. Dismissing or tolerating such behaviours risks normalising them.

What is sexual violence and sexual harassment? Sexual violence

It is important that school and college staff are aware of sexual violence and the fact children can, and sometimes do, abuse their peers in this way. When referring to

sexual violence we are referring to sexual violence offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003²² as described below:

Rape: A person (A) commits an offence of rape if: he intentionally penetrates the vagina, anus or mouth of another person (B) with his penis, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Assault by Penetration: A person (A) commits an offence if: s/he intentionally penetrates the vagina or anus of another person (B) with a part of her/his body or anything else, the penetration is sexual, B does not consent to the penetration and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

Sexual Assault: A person (A) commits an offence of sexual assault if: s/he intentionally touches another person (B), the touching is sexual, B does not consent to the touching and A does not reasonably believe that B consents.

What is consent?²³ Consent is about having the freedom and capacity to choose. Consent to sexual activity may be given to one sort of sexual activity but not another, e.g. to vaginal but not anal sex or penetration with conditions, such as wearing a condom. Consent can be withdrawn at any time during sexual activity and each time activity occurs. Someone consents to vaginal, anal or oral penetration only if s/he agrees by choice to that penetration and has the freedom and capacity to make that choice.²⁴

Sexual harassment

When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline. When we reference sexual harassment, we do so in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Whilst not intended to be an exhaustive list, sexual harassment can include:

- sexual comments, such as: telling sexual stories, making lewd comments, making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual "jokes" or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberately brushing against someone, interfering with someone's clothes (schools and colleges should be

²² [Legislation.gov.uk](http://legislation.gov.uk)

²³ It is important school and college staff (and especially designated safeguarding leads and their deputies) understand consent. This will be especially important if a child is reporting they have been raped. More information: [here](#).

²⁴ [PSHE Teaching about consent](#) from the PSHE association provides advice and lesson plans to teach consent at Key stage 3 and 4.

considering when any of this crosses a line into sexual violence - it is important to talk to and consider the experience of the victim) and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and

- online sexual harassment. This may be standalone, or part of a wider pattern of sexual harassment and/or sexual violence.²⁵ It may include:
 - non-consensual sharing of sexual images and videos;
 - sexualised online bullying;
 - unwanted sexual comments and messages, including, on social media;
 - sexual exploitation; coercion and threats; and
 - upskirting.

Upskirting²⁶

'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.

The response to a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment

The initial response to a report from a child is important. It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe. A victim should never be given the impression that they are creating a problem by reporting sexual violence or sexual harassment. Nor should a victim ever be made to feel ashamed for making a report.

If staff have a concern about a child or a child makes a report to them, they should follow the referral process as set out from paragraph 36 in Part one of this guidance. As is always the case, if staff are in any doubt as to what to do they should speak to the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy).

²⁵ [Project deSHAME](#) from Childnet provides useful research, advice and resources regarding online sexual harassment.

²⁶ Additional information can be found at [GOV.UK](#).

Additional advice and support

Abuse or Safeguarding issue	Link to Guidance/Advice	Source
Abuse	What to do if you're worried a child is being abused	DfE advice
	Domestic abuse: Various Information/Guidance	Home Office
	Faith based abuse: National Action Plan	DfE advice
	Relationship abuse: disrespect nobody	Home Office website
Bullying	Preventing bullying including cyberbullying	DfE advice
Children and the courts	Advice for 5-11-year olds witnesses in criminal courts	MoJ advice
	Advice for 12-17 year old witnesses in criminal courts	MoJ advice
Children missing from education, home or care	Children missing education	DfE statutory guidance
	Child missing from home or care	DfE statutory guidance
	Children and adults missing strategy	Home Office strategy
Children with family members in prison	National Information Centre on Children of Offenders	Barnardo's in partnership with Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) advice
Child Exploitation	County Lines: criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults	Home Office guidance
	Child sexual exploitation: guide for practitioners	DfE
	Trafficking: safeguarding children	DfE and HO guidance
Drugs	Drugs: advice for schools	DfE and ACPO advice
	Drug strategy 2017	Home Office strategy
	Information and advice on drugs	Talk to Frank website
	ADEPIS platform sharing information and resources for schools: covering drug (& alcohol) prevention	Website developed by Mentor UK
"Honour Based Violence" (so called)	Female genital mutilation: information and resources	Home Office
	Female genital mutilation: multi agency statutory guidance	DfE, DH, and HO statutory guidance
	Forced marriage: statutory guidance and government advice	Foreign Commonwealth Office and Home Office

Health and Well-being	Fabricated or induced illness: safeguarding children	DfE, Department for Health and Home Office
	Rise Above: Free PSHE resources on health, wellbeing and resilience	Public Health England resources
	Medical-conditions: supporting pupils at school	DfE statutory guidance
	Mental health and behaviour	DfE advice
Homelessness	Homelessness: How local authorities should exercise their functions	MHCLG
Online	Sexting: responding to incidents and safeguarding children	UK Council for Child Internet Safety
Private fostering	Private fostering: local authorities	DfE - statutory guidance
Radicalisation	Prevent duty guidance	Home Office guidance
	Prevent duty advice for schools	DfE advice
	Educate Against Hate Website	DfE and Home Office
Violence	Gangs and youth violence: for schools and colleges	Home Office advice
	Ending violence against women and girls 2016-2020 strategy	Home Office strategy
	Violence against women and girls: national statement of expectations for victims	Home Office guidance
	Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges	DfE advice
	Serious violence strategy	Home Office Strategy



Department
for Education

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APPENDIX B - Legislation, Statutory Guidance & Ofsted Framework

- **Keeping Children Safe in Education' - latest update, September 2020**
- **Ofsted Inspection Handbook, September 2019,**
- **Inspecting Safeguarding in Early Years, Schools & Skills Settings' August 2018, updated October 2018**
- **'Working Together to Safeguard Children', July 2018**
- **Prevent Duty, Section 26 Counter Terrorism & Security Act 2015**
- **FGM Duty, Multi-agency Statutory Guidance on FGM April 2016, Section 74 Serious Crime Act 2015**
- **Serious Case Reviews & Domestic Homicide Reviews (SCRs & DHRs)**
- **DFE Statutory Policies for Schools, Sept 2014,**
- **DFE Children Missing Education, Stat Guidance, Sept 2016**
- **DFE Designated Teacher for LAC Guidance, Nov 2009**
- **DFE Supervision of Regulated Activity, Jan 2013**
- **Alternative Provision, Stat guidance, Jan 2013**
- **Teachers' Standards, updated June 2013**
- **Governors' Handbook, Jan 2017**
- **'Listening to & involving children & young people', stat guidance, Jan 2014**
- **Health & Safety Legislation**

APPENDIX C - Non-statutory Guidance

- DFE 'What to do if you are worried a child is being abused - Advice for Practitioners' 2015
- 'Safer Working Practices', Safer Recruitment Consortium, Oct 2015
- DFE National Standards of Excellence for Headteachers, Jan 2015
- DFE 'Use of Reasonable Force in Schools', July 2013
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 2,3 6 & 12
- NSPCC Whistleblowing Adviceline

APPENDIX D - MCC & MSCB Policies, Procedures & Guidance

Links to:-

- MSCB Website:-
- MSCB Policies, including Greater Manchester Policies and Guidance
- MSCB Multi-agency Levels of Need & Response Framework
- Safeguarding Concerns, Guidance & Proformas
- MSCB LADO Referral Process
- MSCB Learning From Serious Case Reviews
- Help & Support Manchester Website:-
 - Early Help Strategy, Guidance, Assessments & Referrals
 - Signs of Safety Strategy, Guidance & Resources

APPENDIX E - Links to Other Relevant School/EY Setting/College Polices/Procedures

- Health and Safety
- Physical Interventions/Restraint
- Work Experience and Extended work placements
- Sex and Relationships Education
- Equal Opportunities
- E-Safety
- Extended Schools Activities
- Behaviour Management including fixed and short term exclusions
- Trips and Visit
- Special Educational Needs
- Toileting and Intimate Care
- Disability Discrimination
- Looked After Children
- Anti-bullying
- Administration of Medicines
- Letting to external organisations
- External visitors/speakers
- Information Sharing & Retention Schedule

APPENDIX F - Other Relevant Education Department Policies/Guidance

All these are available on the Manchester Schools Hub Website.

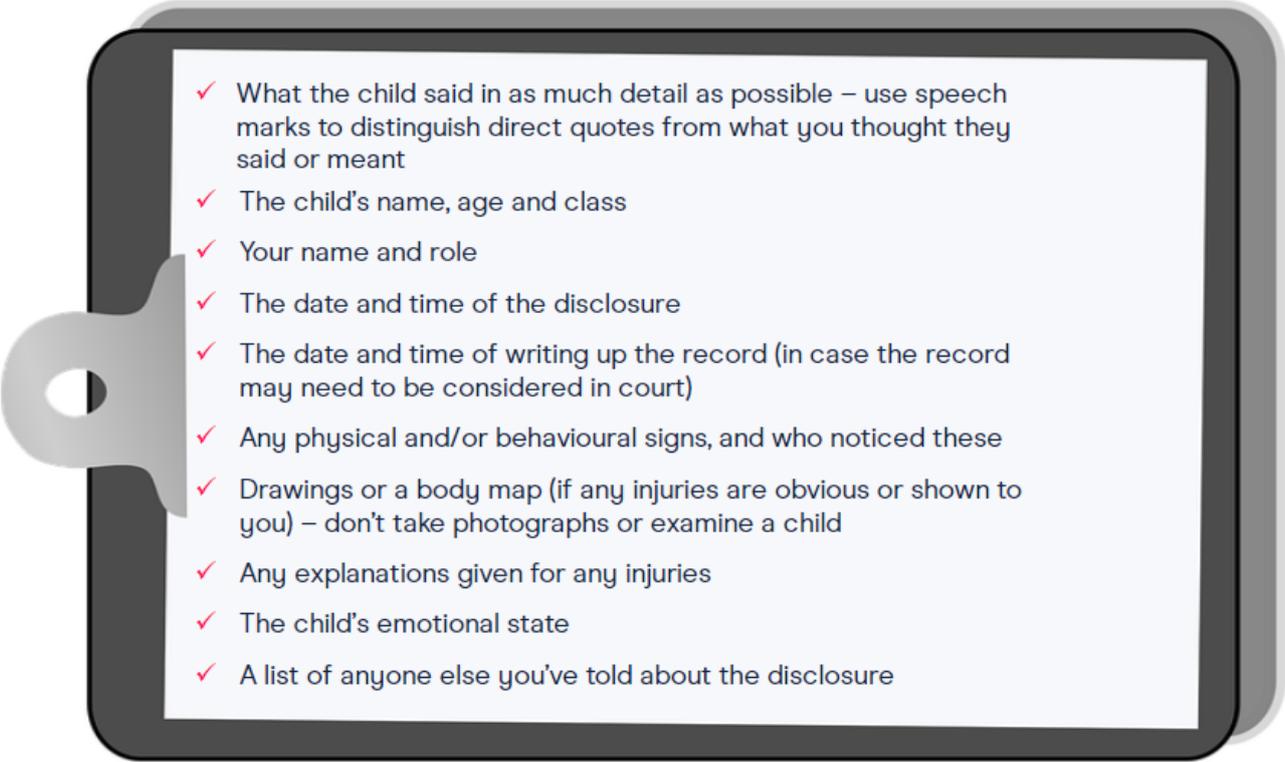
- ‘Transfer of Safeguarding Information’ model policy & guidance, 2017 (in process of review)
- ‘Safeguarding’ model policy, 2018
- ‘Safer Recruitment’ model policy, 2015 (in process of review)
- Safeguarding Children with SEND
- Manchester Governors’ Handbook MCC
- ‘A Good Safeguarding School’

APPENDIX G - Abbreviations

• AP	Alternative Provision
• CiN	Child in Need
• CP	Child Protection
• CPOMS	One of a number of electronic record keeping systems used in many schools in Manchester
• CSC	Children’s Social Care
• DFE	Department for Education
• DO	Designate Officer (formerly LADO)
• DSL	Designated Safeguarding Lead
• EH	Early Help
• EHA	Early Help Assessment
• LA	Local Authority
• LAC	Looked After Child
• LAC DP	Designated Teacher for LAC
• LADO	Local Authority Designated Officer
• MASH	Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub
• MCC	Manchester City Council
• MSCB	Manchester Safeguarding Children’s Board
• SEN	Special Educational Needs
• SENCO/SENDSCO	SEN Co-ordinator
• SG SEF	Safeguarding Self Evaluation Framework
• SOS	Signs of Safety

Appendix H: Disclosure Checklist (CPOMS)

What should I record?

- 
- ✓ What the child said in as much detail as possible – use speech marks to distinguish direct quotes from what you thought they said or meant
 - ✓ The child's name, age and class
 - ✓ Your name and role
 - ✓ The date and time of the disclosure
 - ✓ The date and time of writing up the record (in case the record may need to be considered in court)
 - ✓ Any physical and/or behavioural signs, and who noticed these
 - ✓ Drawings or a body map (if any injuries are obvious or shown to you) – don't take photographs or examine a child
 - ✓ Any explanations given for any injuries
 - ✓ The child's emotional state
 - ✓ A list of anyone else you've told about the disclosure