

KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE IN EDUCATION 2020

UPDATED CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING POLICY

The government has published an update of the statutory guidance, Keeping Children Safe in Education, to come into force in September 2020. This update is simply to ensure that the guidance is consistent with other areas of government policy.

Changes are summarised as below and will be incorporated in to the model Safeguarding and Child Protection policy for the academic year 2020-2021.

Changes have been added to the revised Level 1 Safeguarding Children and Young People suggested training for all staff.

Page in model Safeguarding and Child Protection policy 2020	Summary of change
Throughout	Amended reference to KCSIE 2020
Throughout	Reference to www.wlscb.org.uk updated with the new Walsall Safeguarding Partnership web address
Page 3	Added under policy introduction "Our school is aware if and assesses the risks and issues in the wider community when consider the well-being and safety of our pupils". NB – it is important for DSL's to build a bank of evidence of how this is achieved, i.e. neighbourhood alerts, police.co.uk data, community feedback, PCSO's, local media, local charitable organisations.
Page 3	Covid 19 paragraph added to policy introduction:- We know that some children who have not been 'at risk' previously become more at risk in COVID-19 context. Children potentially will have suffered increased harm from domestic violence, neglect, abuse, child criminal exploitation or child sexual exploitation therefore we are committed that everyone in our school is observant and listening to the voice of the child during any contact. Negative experiences and distressing life events associated to Covid 19 can affect the mental health of pupils and their parents, we are well prepared to offer the right help at the right time.

Page 4	SENCo area added in key safeguarding staff grid
Page 4	Safeguarding definition amended to include mental and physical health or development
Page 7	Added reference and link to Walsall Safeguarding Adults Partnership procedures
Page 9	<p>DSL role expanded to include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be aware of pupils who have a social worker • help promote educational outcomes by sharing the information about the welfare, safeguarding and child protection issues with teachers and school and college leadership staff. <p>NB - ensure that the two additional items are reflected in the DSL's job description</p>
Page 11	<p>Whistleblowing section expanded to state:-</p> <p>All staff and volunteers are able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in our schools safeguarding regime; concerns will be taken seriously by the senior leadership team.</p> <p>If there are concerns about the way that safeguarding is carried out in our school staff should refer to the Whistle-blowing Policy.</p> <p>A whistleblowing disclosure must be about something that affects the general public such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a criminal offence has been committed, is being committed or is likely to be committed • an legal obligation has been breached • there has been a miscarriage of justice • the health or safety of any individual has been endangered • the environment has been damaged • information about any of the above has been concealed. <p>The NSPCC runs a whistleblowing helpline on behalf of the government. The NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 800 5000 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk. https://www.gov.uk/whistleblowing and https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-you-can-do/report-</p>

	<p>abuse/dedicated-helplines/whistleblowing-advice-line/</p> <p>NB – the contact number has changed to that stated as above</p>
Page 12	<p>Training section updated:-</p> <p>All staff and volunteers will receive Safeguarding Children and Young People training (please make sure you reflect here how your school will deliver level 1 every year, you may want to change this to outsourced trainers or state as provided by the LA)</p> <p>The key elements of our training are:</p> <p>Induction Training – this is mandatory and will include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our child protection and safeguarding policy; • Our behaviour policy; • Our staff behaviour policy (code of conduct); • Our safeguarding response to children who go missing from education; and • the role of the designated safeguarding lead (including the identity of the designated safeguarding lead and any deputies). <p>Our Designated Safeguarding Leads (and deputies) will attend training every two years; and in addition to formal training, their knowledge and skills will be refreshed at regular intervals, at least annually.</p> <p>All of our other staff will receive regular safeguarding and child protection updates as required to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.</p> <p>Safer Recruitment training is available to all relevant staff and governors who are involved in the recruitment process.</p> <p>NB – it is important that DSL’s keep evidence of all 5 parts of the induction training, in addition to all staff receiving part 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020</p>

Page 12	Sentence added re safeguarding being taught within the curriculum “Children are taught to recognise when they are at risk and how to get help when they need it”.
Page 13	Curriculum section updated. NB – schools need to delete sentences where applicable due to key stages and school status
Page 14	Added [add information of location of pro forma’s for staff who do not have access to electronic recording] in section 17
Page 15	Principle expanded to include:- “In our school we recognise that when a child has a social worker, it is an indicator that the child is more at risk than most pupils. This may mean that they more vulnerable to further harm, as well as facing educational barriers to attendance, learning, behaviour and poor mental health. We take these needs into account when making plans to support pupils who have a social worker. NB – it is important for DSL’s to build a bank of evidence of how this is achieved, how children’s educational attainment is monitored if they have a social worker, how support plans in school evidence the extra vulnerability, how SENCo’s adapt plans and assessments for these children etc
Page 20	Explanation box on left hand side updated (includes harm test, see below):- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child; Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.
Page 20 (flowchart) and Page 21	Updated as above (see red note below):- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child;

	<p>Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; Behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.</p> <p><u>NB - the 'harm' test for allegations against staff now includes a new statement. This is in regard to a person's conduct outside school, and need not include a child, for example, domestic abuse of a partner.</u> <u>It does need to be included in the Safer Recruitment Policy and/or Managing Allegations Policy; and in the staff code of conduct document.</u></p>
Page 26	<p>Definition and symptoms of children missing from education and policy/procedures updated.</p> <p>NB – it is important for DSL's to have evidence of how this is achieved, how children's attendance is monitored, if poor attendance is reported if children have a social worker, how support plans in school evidence the extra vulnerability for poor attendance, how SENCo's are informed of attendance issues etc</p>
Page 27	<p>Definition/signs/symptoms of child sexual exploitation updated. LA contact details and referral routes updated.</p>
Page 28	<p>Definition/signs/symptoms of child criminal exploitation updated. LA contact details and referral routes updated.</p>
Page 30	<p>Definition of safeguarding children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities slightly amended in line with KCSIE.</p> <p>NB – it is important for schools to describe beneath the description what steps are taken in your school to give additional support to pupils with SEN/D]</p>
Page 30	<p>Childhood mental health redesigned.</p> <p>NB – DSL'S AND SENCO'S SHOULD ENSURE THAT ALL OF THE PLEDGES FOR MENTAL HEALTH ARE EVIDENT IN SCHOOL AND THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES TO</p>

	<p>MEASURE THE IMPACT OF THAT WORK. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE SENCO HAS OPPORTUNITIES TO UNDERSTAND AND SHAPE THIS PART OF THE POLICY. ANY SCHOOL RECEIVING A “VISIT” FROM OFSTED NEXT TERM WILL EXPERIENCE SCRUTINY IN RELATION TO SUPPORTING CHILDRENS MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLBEING (COVID 19).</p>
Page 31	Definition of Domestic Abuse updated.
Page 33	Definition/signs/symptoms of female genital mutilation updated/added.
Page 35	<p>Peer on Peer abuse definition now incorporates sexting/sexual violence/sexual harassment. Paragraphs for sexting/sexual violence/sexual harassment removed as included in above.</p> <p>NB – it is important that all of the procedures as defined in the policy to identify, report, record and support children/young people are fully understood by all staff.</p>
Page 34	<p>Online Safety paragraph added.</p> <p>NB – it is essential that DSL’s add here what your school does to reduce online risks if children are studying from home (i.e. your website area for parents, how you reiterate online safety messages, staff/parent/pupil bulletins, training etc.</p>
Page 37	<p>Upskirting updated to state:-</p> <p>The Voyeurism (Offences) Act, which is commonly known as the Upskirting Act, came into force on 12 April 2019. ‘Upskirting’ is where someone takes a picture under a persons clothing (not necessarily a skirt) without their permission and or knowledge, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks (with or without underwear) to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is a criminal offence. We understand in our school that anyone of any gender, can be a victim. All staff are aware that all incidents are to be taken very seriously and an immediate report provided to the Designated Safeguarding Lead. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will contact other statutory partners for support and assessment.</p>

	NB – it is important that DSL’s ensure all staff are aware of the seriousness of Upskirting and procedures that should happen.
Page 38	Definition/signs/symptoms of radicalisation updated. NB – it is important for DSL’s to have evidence of how this is achieved, how child awareness is monitored etc