

Child protection and safeguarding in our school

What does it mean?

North Cheshire Jewish Primary School is committed to safeguarding and promoting the physical, mental and emotional welfare of every pupil, both inside and outside of the school premises. "Child protection and safeguarding" are defined as protecting pupils from maltreatment, preventing the impairment of their mental and physical health or development, and ensuring that pupils grow up with the provision of safe and effective care. Everyone who works at the school must be aware of our safeguarding procedures, which are in line with the Department for Education's guidance, 'Keeping children safe in education' (KCSIE).



Our arrangements

The designated safeguarding lead (DSL) and their deputies offer safeguarding advice and ensure the correct safeguarding procedures are followed.

Our school's DSL is:

Michael Woolf

Our deputy DSLs are:

Kerrie Shepherd

Amanda Becker



The Prevent duty

All schools are subject to a duty to "prevent people from being drawn into terrorism". This is the **Prevent duty**, which forms part of the school's safeguarding obligations. Where radicalisation concerns arise, the school may make a referral to the **Channel programme**, which helps people who are vulnerable to being radicalised.

Key safeguarding issues

Abuse: the maltreatment of a child. This can be physical, emotional, or sexual abuse and/or neglect.

Child-on-child abuse: e.g. bullying. This also includes abuse in personal intimate relationships, known as 'teenage relationship abuse'.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child criminal exploitation (CCE): where somebody takes advantage of, or threatens, a child to make them take part in sexual or criminal activity.

Modern slavery: where a child is forced into slavery or servitude.

Extremism: the active opposition to fundamental British values.

Radicalisation: the support for the ideologies of terrorist groups. **'Honour'-based abuse:** crimes committed to protect or defend the honour of a family or community, e.g. female genital mutilation (FGM) and breast ironing.

What to do

If a pupil discloses concerns to you, you should:

- Treat them with **respect and dignity**.
- Reassure them that they are **being taken seriously**.
- Make notes and make sure the discussion is **recorded in the pupil's own words**.
- Make sure they know what will happen next.



What to avoid

If a pupil discloses concerns to you, you must:

- **Not** promise them you will keep it a secret, as it will be necessary to **inform someone**.
- **Not** ask leading or probing questions. Let the pupil tell you what **they want** to tell you and no more.
- **Not** keep it to yourself.



Indicators of issues

The following may be indicators that a pupil is facing safeguarding issues (this is not an exhaustive list):

- **Changes in behaviour**, views, concentration and/or mood.
- **Unexplained weight loss**.
- **Unexplained injuries and bruising**.
- **Signs of self harm**.
- **Changes in friendships and relationships**, e.g. suddenly spending time with older individuals or groups.
- **Increased absence from school or going missing**.
- **A significant decline in academic engagement and/or performance**.
- **Unexplained gifts or new possessions**.
- **Displaying an unwillingness to take part in or get changed for PE**.
- **Substance abuse**.



Reporting your concerns

If a pupil discloses concerns to you, you have a **responsibility** to complete a **note of concern** or add it directly to **CPOMS**. Contact the DSL or a deputy for advice. If a pupil is in **immediate danger**, you must make a referral to children's social care and/or call the police immediately. **Teachers** have a **legal duty** to report the discovery of FGM on a child under 18 to

the police. If you have a concern about someone at the school, **report it to the headteacher**. Concerns about the headteacher must be made to the **chair of governors**, and concerns about the chair and headteacher must be made to the **LADO**. **Remember:** no concern is too small and may be part of a wider issue.

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More key safeguarding issues

County lines: the activity of organised groups transporting illegal drugs across the country. Children may be coerced into committing this sort of crime.

Homelessness: being without, or the risk of being without, a home. This includes children who have been told or forced to leave their home.

Drug and alcohol abuse: taking and/or

abusing substances both legal and illegal.

Youth-produced sexual imagery: the consensual or non-consensual creation or sharing of nude or semi-nude images and/or videos.

Forced marriage: marriage entered into without the full or free consent of one or both parties, and may include coercion, threats and/or violence.

