

Stretford High School

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

2020-2021

Ratified by the Board of Governors:	September 2020
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Authors

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Contents

Foreword and Introduction	3
Key information	4
Creating a Safeguarding Culture	7
Staff Learning and Development	12
Safer Recruitment	13
Managing allegations against professionals who work with children	14
Glossary	15
Appendix 1	20
Appendix 2	21
Appendix 3	22
Appendix 4	22
Appendix 5	22
Appendix 6	22
Appendix 7	22
Appendix 8	22
Appendix 9: Stretford High School flow chart	24

Mission Statement

Stretford High School seeks to follow core safeguarding principles below:

- The school's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children is of paramount importance
- Safe children are more successful learners
- The entire school community recognises their role in child safety and welfare and everyone is vigilant so that signs and symptoms of abuse are picked up and so that the opportunities for those wishing to harm our children is minimised.
- Policies will be updated annually unless legislation or guidance suggests the need for an interim review.

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard children and young people. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice.

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff and governors.

Purpose and principles

The purpose of this document is to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the arrangements that Stretford High School have in place for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of its pupils/students. It provides guidance to help staff members 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 (KCSIE), September 2020, and any other relevant UK legislation and government guidance.
- applies at all times including when the school is providing services or activities directly under the management of Stretford High School staff.
- is publicly 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:

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Peer on Peer Abuse Policy
- Behaviour Management Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- IT/Online Safety Policy
- Whistle blowing Policy
- Children Missing from Education (CME) Policy

Key information

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

CATHERINE COUNSELL	Chair of Governing Body Contact Telephone: 07742 569763 Contact Email: chair@stretfordhigh.com
CLLR JUDITH LLOYD	Nominated Governor for Safeguarding Contact Telephone: 07952 922630 Contact Email: judith.lloyd@trafford.gov.uk
NICOLA DOWARD	Head Teacher Contact Telephone: 0161 876 1850 Contact Email: ndoward@stretfordhigh.com
LEILA MURTON	Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) Contact Telephone: 0161 876 1850 Contact Email: lmurton@stretfordhigh.com
GEORGIA JOHNSTON	Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead Contact Telephone: 0161 876 1850 / 07712 677 042 Contact Email: gjohnston@stretfordhigh.com

Other staff members with specific safeguarding training are:

DEBBIE LEE (dlee@stretfordhigh.com)

NABILA HUSSIAN (nhussain@stretfordhigh.com)

All staff 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. This person has the appropriate status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (or Deputy) is also the first point of contact for external agencies that are carrying out Child Protection investigations and safeguarding enquiries.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead co-ordinates the school's representation at multi-agency meetings relating to safeguarding to ensure information is effectively shared between agencies. The DSL is also responsible for their school's contribution and commitment to any plans, team around the family and core groups or other assessment. These meeting include:

- Team around the Family Meetings (Early Help)
- Social Care Strategy Meetings
- Child in Need Meetings
- Initial Child Protection Conferences
- Review Child Protection Conferences

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will also ensure the submission of written reports for relevant multi-agency meetings (relevant meetings named above).

When an individual concern/incident is brought to the notice of the Designated Safeguarding Lead, they will be responsible for deciding whether or not this should be reported to other agencies as a safeguarding issue, or whether a single agency response would be more appropriate and proportionate (Early Help - Level 2 of the Level of Need).

If the school identifies emerging needs or if emerging needs are identified by other professionals, and/or the family themselves and the school is best placed to provide a single agency response to the presenting need(s), we will do so under the banner of Early Help. We will utilise our internal support network of Pastoral and Welfare professionals and document the Early Help provided on our own system of CPOMS. This is just for cases that are at Level 2 of the Level of Need¹.

When engaging other services outside of our school to form part of a Team around the Family, we will utilise Trafford's Early Help Assessment² to ensure this is formalised in a consistent way for all agencies involved at that point. Where necessary the school will complete an Early Help Assessment to identify specific needs that require the assistance of other services outside of the school.

Arrangements are in place to ensure that at least one person who is a trained designated safeguarding lead is available when children are taking part in school led activity, this includes before and after school clubs and other extra-curricular activities, both during and out of term time. A trained safeguarding member of staff is on school site from 7.45am until 5.45pm. When students are on off-site trips or events the trip lead has the telephone number of the Designated Safeguarding Lead. Any concern about the welfare or safety of a child should be reported to the DSL or Deputy DSL. If this is not possible, the concern should be reported directly to any member of the child protection team (see Appendix 10). The email address safeguarding@stretfordhigh.com is the most effective way of reporting this.

If a child is in immediate danger, contact will be made with the police via 999.

If a child is identified as a Child in Need or a child at risk of or being subjected to significant harm, a referral will be made to Trafford Children's First Response³ via the online referral form.

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 the 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 practically possible thereafter. All relevant contact details for children's social care are shared with staff via our staff safeguarding notice board, in their induction and in Appendix 4 of this policy.

All verbal conversations that take place regarding safeguarding concerns will promptly be recorded in writing. Details of the concern should be written down including precisely what a child has said, and should be reported. Any verbal conversations with students need to be recorded, dated and

¹ The Trafford Strategic Safeguarding Partnership Level of Need is a document that provides a useful guide for professionals to determine what level of service provision is appropriate and proportionate, based on the individual child and family's needs - <https://www.traffordsafeguardingpartnership.org.uk/Docs/Safeguarding-children-young-people/Levels-of-Need-document.pdf>

² Trafford's Early Help Assessment is an assessment of emerging and existing needs of a child and/or their family to ascertain their strengths and development needs, in addition to forming an action plan to manage any risk and to deal effectively with the emerging and/or existing needs to ensure they have the best possible outcome without the need to escalate to statutory services.

³ Trafford Children's First Response is the Front Door to Children's Services in Trafford Council. It comprises of Children's Social Care, Intensive Family Support, Police, Health and Mental Health, IDVA support and a Specialist Education Practitioner.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-other-providers>

documented. This is to be able to create a chronology of action taken in order to support any future referrals or as evidence of early intervention work or persistent concerns. Safeguarding is paramount and needs to be prioritised. Staff should ensure that reporting is done in a timely manner: that means at the earliest opportunity following the disclosure. However, if the child is classed as at risk of significant harm, the concern should take precedence and be reported immediately. Records should be signed and dated by the member of staff. The child should be reassured and believed. Confidentiality or keeping of secrets should not be promised to the child. Nothing should be said to the parents prior to any discussion. All verbal conversations that take place regarding safeguarding concerns will promptly be recorded in writing and stored within CPOMS.

Covid 19 Pandemic

The effects of the Covid 19 pandemic have had far reaching consequences, especially on the way that schools function. In light of the way our setting has operated throughout the national lockdown and afterwards, an addendum to our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy has been applied and will continue to be in place until such time as we return to business as usual. The addendum to the policy was written with regard for the UK Governments 'guidance for schools and colleges to support them keeping children safe, including online, during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak'⁴, and can be found in appendix 9 in this document.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-safeguarding-in-schools-colleges-and-other-providers>

Creating a Safeguarding Culture

It is important to us at Stretford High 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, and staff.

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 members are also made aware of other key safeguarding topics:

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

There is a safeguarding / welfare / SEND briefing every week and all staff should attend to ensure that they are updated about vulnerable children, trained in areas of current concern and are therefore able to be especially vigilant.

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, Stretford High 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 an agreement between Greater Manchester Police and schools within Trafford. This agreement facilitates the sharing of information relating to domestic incidents where children live or frequent. A flowchart explaining the process for sharing information through Operation Encompass can be found in Appendix 1.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is 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. Stretford High School has two trained practitioners in teaching about FGM - these are Debbie Lee and Chris Hirst. General information can be sought from these staff but any concerns should be reported through the usual safeguarding route.

If a member of staff becomes aware of a private fostering arrangement they will notify the Designated Safeguarding Lead or their deputy as soon as possible. All known or suspected Private Fostering Arrangements will be reported to children's social care in the area where the child resides. Private Fostering is defined in the glossary. All cases of known or suspected 'Honour-based' violence will be reported via the school's normal channels and the appropriate professional advice sought and external referrals completed.

Peer-on-peer abuse has a separate policy dedicated to it. Incidents of bullying will be dealt with via the school's 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 from external partners, it will be. The school's Designated Safeguarding Lead will consult children's social care 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.

In respect of sexual violence and sexual harassment between children, the school takes a proactive approach to prevent such incidents from taking place. We incorporate healthy relationships, people who help us, British values etc. in to our curriculum time in an age appropriate way for the year groups in school. Also, from September 2020 we have included Sex and Relationship Education (secondary) in the school timetable, in line with DfE guidance and the national curriculum.

When incidents of sexual violence and sexual harassment occur the school's response is ultimately decided on a case-by-case basis, with the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) taking the lead role, using their professional judgement and being supported by other agencies, such as children's social care and the police as required to put a proportionate and supportive package of care in place for those affected.

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 confidentially. Where it is believed that a child is suffering from, or is at risk of, significant harm, we will follow the procedures set out in the Local Safeguarding Children Board's procedures. All members of the Child Protection Team receive training every two years to update knowledge. The Deputy Safeguarding Lead receives regular supervision from Social Services and may seek professional advice regarding individual cases during such sessions.

Visitors to the school must present identification, be photographed and receive information, which includes instruction regarding child protection matters. Parents/carers are informed as to the school duties and responsibilities regarding child protection through the school website. As a principle staff should be open and honest with parents. The DSL or Deputy will be responsible for liaising with parents and may decide that immediate information is not appropriate. In some cases it may not be appropriate for parents to be informed.

Confidentiality is an issue, which needs to be discussed and fully understood by all those working with children, particularly in the context of child protection. Individual child protection concerns are confidential. All child protection documentation involving individual students is kept in CPOMS. Only members of staff, who need to be informed, are informed of child protection concerns.

The importance of confidentiality forms an important part of the whole staff child protection training. However, it is vital that staff never guarantee confidentiality to a child as other people may need to be informed and involved. If a child asks a member of staff to keep a secret the child should be informed sensitively that this cannot be guaranteed and that they may need to inform someone else in order to seek help and support. The information would not be given to anyone other than those who need to know it, in the best interests of the child.

Professionals can only work together to safeguard children if there is an exchange of relevant information between them. This has been recognised in principle by the courts. Any disclosure of personal information to others, (including to social service departments), must always, however, have regard to both common and statute law.

Normally, personal information should only be disclosed to third parties (including other agencies) with the consent of the subject of that information (*Data Protection Act 1998, European Convention on Human Rights, Article 8*). Wherever possible, consent should be obtained before sharing personal information with third parties. In some circumstances, obtaining consent may not be possible or in the best interest of the child. The safety and welfare of that child necessitates that the information should be shared. The law permits the disclosure of confidential information necessary to safeguard a child or children. Disclosure should be justifiable in each case, according to the particular facts of the case, and legal advice should be sought if in doubt.

Their professional association should support staff involved in child protection or safeguarding cases. The stress on staff involved in any aspects of child protection work is considerable and the school will ensure that such staff members are properly supported. The Head Teacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead will be responsible for supporting staff, and where necessary, seeking guidance from outside the school, including referring to the school staff counselling service.

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, and the 7 principles of information sharing within that document. Throughout school, safeguarding is taught as part of our curriculum. We appreciate that

whilst adults in school are working hard to keep children safe, children also play a large part in keeping themselves and their peers safe from abuse and neglect. We deliver this through the 'Everything Else' curriculum and through form time, off timetable days and assemblies. 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. Instances of children who are missing from education are dealt with under the schools Attendance policy, which sets out the school's 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, the school will request two emergency contacts for each child to ensure school have other means of contacting a key adult, should one be unavailable for any reason.

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 will:

- 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 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 Stretford High School. Expertise is extended effectively and internal capacity is built up. Managers ensure that staff members 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 Policy
- Staff Code of Conduct
- This Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy
- 'What to do if you're worried a child is being abused' guidance

All of this guidance is available in the school's public drive under Essential Safeguarding.

Designated staff are trained in specialist areas of work, including:

- Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Mental Health
- Domestic Abuse
- Looked After Children
- Self-harm
- LGBT
- Child Sexual Exploitation

- Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage
- PREVENT / Extremism
- FGM

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

- Weekly briefings
- Mentoring
- Online learning
- Posters in the staff room / offices / form rooms - detailing referral processes and key topics
- Shadowing
- Staff induction pack
- Staff meetings
- Training
- Video
- Workbooks
- Email updates
- TSSP Termly Safeguarding in Education Bulletins - DSL & DDSL
- TSSP Multi-Agency Learning and Development Programme - DSL & DDSL
- Andrew Hall (weekly) email updates - DSL & DDSL

Safeguarding is always re-visited at least on an annual basis and following the training staff members are required to complete a safeguarding test 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.

Stretford High 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 | • Barred List Check (if working regulated activity) |
| • Two professional references (for employment) | • Overseas police checks (if appropriate) |

- Identity confirmation
- Qualification check
- Staff suitability declaration (if appropriate)
- Establish confirmation of physical and mental fitness for the role
- 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 school's single central record. Supporting evidence for recruitment checks is included in the staff member's personnel file.

Some of our senior leaders and governors have completed safer recruitment training. At least one member of every interview panel for a position in the school (paid or voluntary) will have completed safer recruitment training. This training is refreshed when appropriate.

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

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 indicates an adult who works with children and young people under 18 (paid or voluntary staff) may have:

- 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 such a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to children; or

- Behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with children.

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 may be found in the Policies folder on the Public Drive.

Allegations regarding members of staff at Stretford High School must be reported immediately to the headteacher, or in their absence the Deputy Headteacher.

Any 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.

Concerns that meet the above criteria will be referred to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) within one working day. 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 next steps.

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	Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years. Early help can also prevent further problems arising.
Emotional Abuse	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. 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.
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	<p>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> <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</p>

	<p>child 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 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</p>
Sexual harassment between children	<p>When referring to sexual harassment we mean ‘unwanted conduct of a sexual nature’ that can occur online and offline. Sexual harassment is likely to: violate a child’s dignity, and/or make</p>

	<p>them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment, and can include: sexual comments, sexual jokes or taunting, online sexual harassment or physical behaviour such as deliberately brushing against someone.</p>
<p>Sexual violence between children</p>	<p>When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003⁵. Sexual violence offences include: rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault.</p>
<p>Trafficking</p>	<p>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.</p>

⁵ [Legislation.gov](http://legislation.gov)

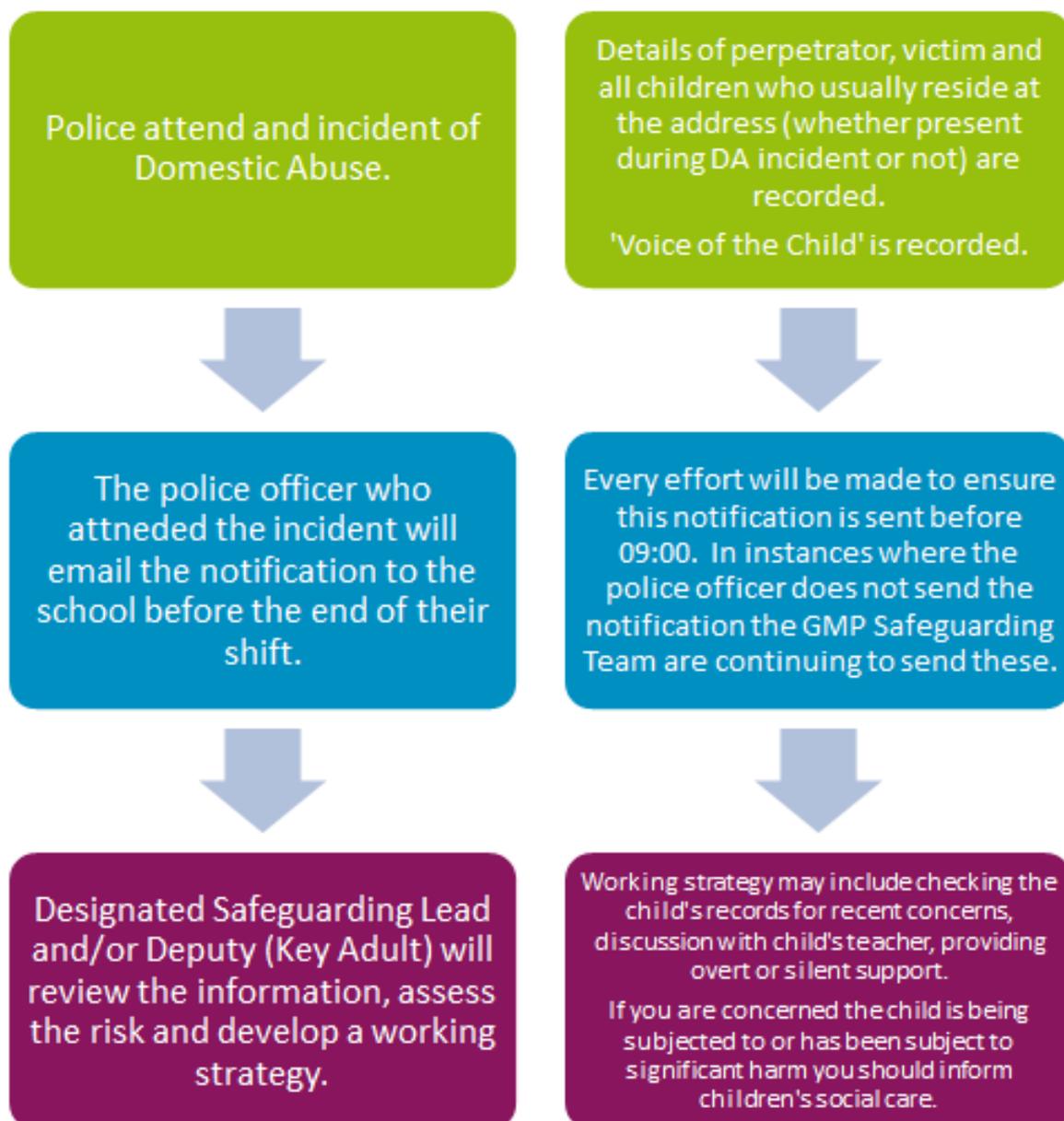
Appendix 1

Operation Encompass Flowchart



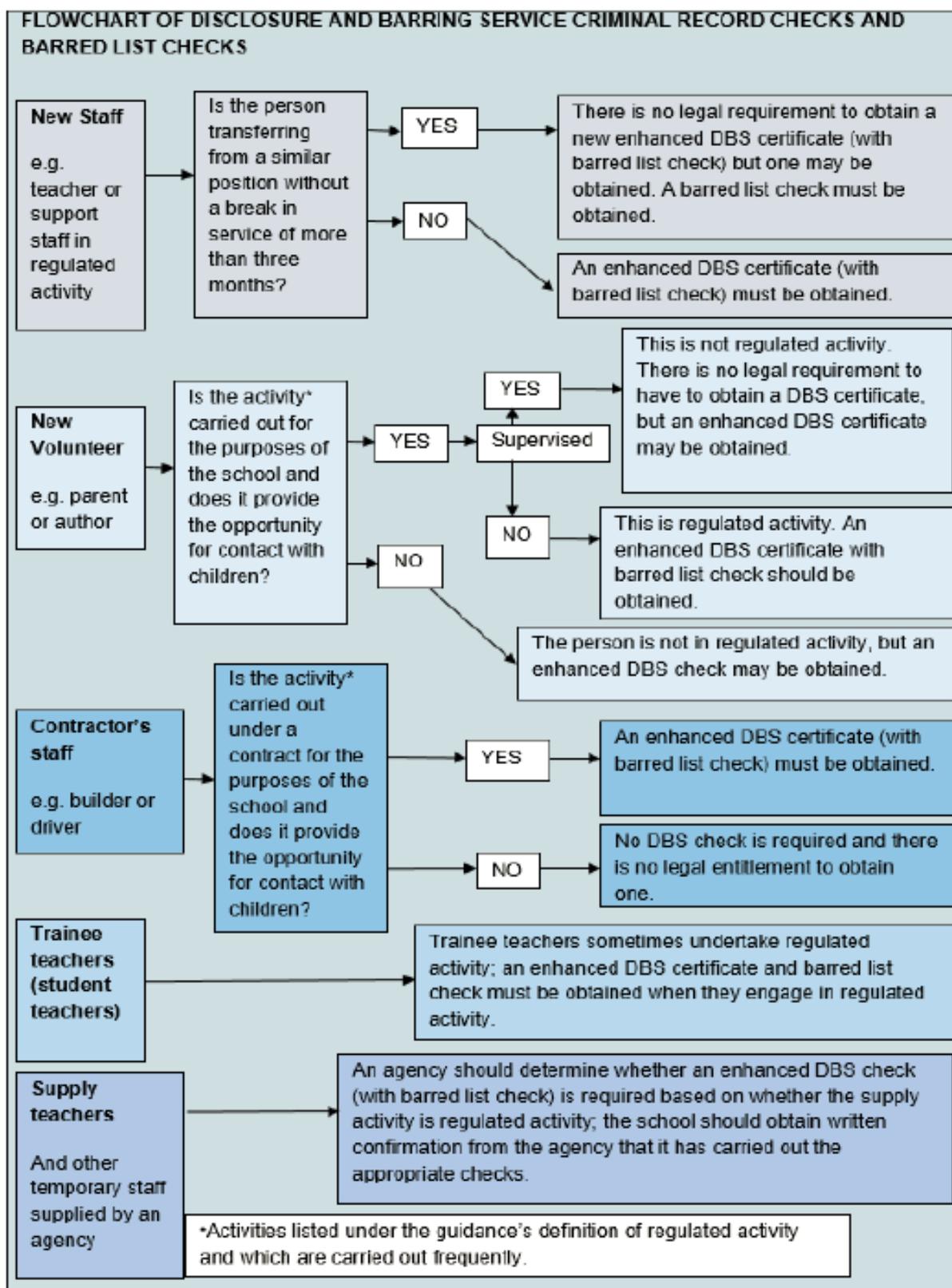
Trafford Strategic
Safeguarding Partnership

Operation Encompass Process



Appendix 2

DfE flowchart on DBS checks and barred list checks



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 Children's First Response 0161 912 5125 FirstResponse@trafford.gov.uk	Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) 0161 912 5125 FirstResponse@trafford.gov.uk
Trafford Strategic Safeguarding Partnership 0161 912 8687 TSSP@trafford.gov.uk	<u>Police</u> Non-emergency – 101 Emergency - 999
Social Care Out of Hours Emergency Duty Team 0161 912 2020	
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

Trafford Strategic Safeguarding Partnership Level of Need

Level		Description: At this level the child or family...	What Needs to happen next?
Universal	Level 1	...is thriving without requirement for additional support and all needs are being met by universal services, for example Health Visitor, School Nurse, Dentist or School.	Ensure that all families are aware of the Family Information Service and are registered with Education and Training providers, Health Services and Community Groups.
Early Help / Prevention	Level 2	...may require or would benefit from additional input or support from an agency/agencies.	When a child begins to display emerging needs requiring additional support, services already working with the child should support the family by undertaking an assessment and develop an Outcome Plan. This will identify support from within the local community or a specific intervention.
Intensive Family Support	Level 3	...are experiencing multiple and/or complex needs. The family is struggling to effect change without the support and intervention of services. There is a need for a greater level of support including regular home visits.	If a child or family's issues are more complex and cannot be managed within the community and the family consent, additional support can be sourced through Intensive Family Support. This would include support in the home, pulling in multi-agency partners who are, or need to be, involved with the child and family in order to achieve a positive outcome
Child In Need	Level 4	...is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision of services. The child's health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired without the provision of additional services; or the child is disabled.	As the child and family's issues continue to escalate or if interventions are not working and it is felt that the needs cannot be met without the intervention of social care. There should be a sound record of interventions and support offered previously by services to highlight why social intervention is required.
Child Protection	Level 5	...is at risk of or suffering significant harm and is in need of help and protection. Has a high level of unmet and complex needs requiring statutory interventions.	These children require immediate social care intervention to ensure continued safety and positive development and to prevent significant harm. This may lead to them becoming subject to a Multi-Agency Child Protection (CP) Plan or becoming Looked After. Any child subject to a CP Plan or Looked After will have social care intervention already in place.

Appendix 8

Covid Safeguarding Annex June 2020

<https://stretfordhigh.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Safeguarding-Policy-COVID-19-Appendix.pdf>

Appendix 9

Safeguarding Flow Chart Sep 2020

FLOW CHART FOR RAISING SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS ABOUT A CHILD

