

Appendices to Safeguarding and Child Protection of Children Policy

Appendix 1: Useful Contact / Helpline Numbers and E Mail Addresses

Appendix 2: Definitions of Abuse

Appendix 3: Safeguarding Induction Sheet

Appendix 1:

Local Authority Children's Social Care Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)	01709 336080
South Yorkshire Police	Non-Emergency 101 Emergency 999
Rotherham Safeguarding Children's Unit (LADO / Duty Advice)	01709 823914
Education Safeguarding Officer Sherran Finney	01709 822690 Sherran.finney@rotherham.gov.uk
Rotherham LSCB	www.rotherham.gov.uk/safeguarding www.rotherhamschproceduresonline.com/index
Childline	0800 1111
NSPCC Confidential Helpline	0808 800 5000 help@nspcc.org.uk
E Safety	www.saferinternetmatters.org.uk/

Appendix 2:

Definitions of Abuse:

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. They may be abused by an adult/s or another child / children

Physical Abuse:

This form of abuse 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

Emotional Abuse:

This is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve convey to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued on in so far as they meets the needs of another person. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying,) causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. 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 them. These may include interactions that are beyond their developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual Abuse:

This involves forcing or enticing a child 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 (e.g rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching the outside of clothing. 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.

Neglect:

This 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.

Neglect may involve a parent / carer failing to: Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter, including exclusion from home or abandonment, protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger and may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic needs, failure to ensure adequate supervision, including the use of inadequate care givers and failure to ensure appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect or, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs

Appendix 3: Staff Induction / Introduction to Safeguarding

At Wingfield Academy we strive to perform our statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of all our students and take this responsibility seriously.

If you have any concerns about a student, you must share this information as soon as is possible with our Designated Safeguarding Lead, or one of the other designated Safeguarding Team members.

Do not think that your worry is insignificant e.g. if it is about hygiene, appearance or behaviour – we would rather you pass it on than and know about something that appears small, than to miss a worrying situation.

If you think the matter is very serious and may be related to child protection, e.g. physical, emotional, sexual abuse or neglect, you must find one of the designated members of our Safeguarding Team and discuss your concerns with them. Check on any outcome or progress of your concern if this has not been reported back to you after an appropriate amount of time.

If you are unable to locate them, ask a member of the Reception Staff to find them and ask them to speak with you immediately about a confidential and urgent matter.

An allegation concerning any member of staff or volunteer should be reported immediately to the Executive Head Teacher or Head Teacher. If an allegation is made about the Executive Head Teacher or Head Teacher, you should pass on this information to the Chair of the Governing Body. Alternatively, you can contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) on 01709 823914 or via MASH on 01709 336080.

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Lindsay Wootton Ashforth
Safeguarding Team: Maureen Connelly / Julie Harrop

Appendix 4:

Indicators, Risks and Signs :

Child Sexual Exploitation:

- Acquisition of money, clothes, mobile phones, etc. without plausible explanation;
- Gang-association and/or isolation from peers/social networks
- Exclusion or unexplained absences from the Academy
- Leaving home/care without explanation and persistently going missing or returning late
- Excessive receipt of texts/phone calls
- Returning home under the influence of drugs/alcohol
- Inappropriate sexualised behaviour for age/sexually transmitted infections
- Evidence of/suspicions of physical or sexual assault
- Relationships with controlling or significantly older individuals or groups
- Multiple callers (unknown adults or peers)
- Frequenting areas known for sex work
- Concerning use of internet or other social media
- Increasing secretiveness around behaviours
- Self-harm or significant changes in emotional well-being.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):

- Low level of integration into UK society
- Mother or a sister who has undergone FGM
- Girls who are withdrawn from PSHE
- Visiting female elder from the country of origin
- Being taken on a long holiday to the country of origin
- Talk about a 'special' procedure to become a woman

Peer on Peer Abuse:

- Bullying, including online/cyber bullying and prejudice-based bullying
- Physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment
- Sexting (also known as 'youth produced sexual imagery')
- Initiation (also referred to as 'hazing) type of violence

RADICALISATION or EXTREMISM:

- Showing sympathy for extremist causes
- Glorifying violence, especially to other faiths or cultures

- Making remarks or comments about being at extremist events or rallies outside school
- Evidence of possessing illegal or extremist literature
- Advocating messages similar to illegal organisations or other extremist groups
- Out of character changes in dress, behaviour and peer relationships (but there are also very powerful narratives, programmes and networks that young people can come across online so involvement with particular groups may not be apparent.)
- Secretive behaviour
- Online searches or sharing extremist messages or social profiles
- Intolerance of difference, including faith, culture, gender, race or sexuality
- Graffiti, art work or writing that displays extremist themes
- Attempts to impose extremist views or practices on others
- Verbalising anti-Western or anti-British views
- Advocating violence towards others

As with other safeguarding risks, staff will be alert to changes in student's behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. Staff will use their judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately which may include making a referral to the **Channel** programme.

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. Referrals to the Channel Panel in Rotherham are via the LA Children's Social Care Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on 01709 336080.