

## **KCSP Safeguarding Policy – Additional Information and Guidance**

The following areas are covered in this additional information and will be amalgamated into the KCSP Safeguarding Policy when reviewed:

1. Managing allegations against other pupils
2. Online Safety
3. So Called 'Honour-Based' Violence
4. Details of National Support Organisations

### **1. Managing allegations against other pupils**

At KCSP we believe that all children should have a right to attend school and learn in a safe environment. Children should always be free from harm by adults and other children in the academy. We recognise that some pupils will sometimes negatively affect the learning and well-being of others and their behaviour will be dealt with under the academy's Behaviour Policy.

#### **Safeguarding allegations**

Occasionally, allegations may be made against pupils by others in the academy, which are of a safeguarding nature. Safeguarding issues raised in this way may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. It is likely that to be considered a safeguarding allegation against a pupil, some of the following features will be found.

The allegation:

- Is made against an older pupil and refers to their behaviour towards a younger pupil or a more vulnerable pupil
- Is of a serious nature, possibly including a criminal offence
- Raises risk factors for other pupils in the academy
- Indicates that young people outside the academy may be affected by this pupil

*Examples of safeguarding issues against a pupil could include:*

#### Physical Abuse

- Violence, particularly pre-planned
- Forcing others to use drugs or alcohol

#### Emotional Abuse

- Blackmail or extortion
- Threats and intimidation

#### Sexual Abuse

- Indecent exposure, indecent touching or serious sexual assaults
- Forcing others to watch pornography or take part in sexting

### Sexual Exploitation

- Encouraging other children to attend inappropriate parties
- Photographing or videoing other children performing indecent acts

In areas where gangs are prevalent, older pupils may attempt to recruit younger pupils using any or all of the above methods. Young people suffering from sexual exploitation themselves may be forced to recruit other young people under threat of violence.

### **Minimising the risk of safeguarding concerns towards pupils from other pupils**

On occasion, some pupils present a safeguarding risk to other pupils. The academy should be alert to when a young person might represent a safeguarding risk to themselves or others; for example, they are returning to schools following a period in custody or they have experienced serious abuse themselves.

Pupils in such circumstances will need an individual risk management and plan to ensure that they and other pupils are kept safe and that they themselves are not laid open to malicious allegations. Clearly, there are few hard and fast rules, and the risk assessment will demand levels of professional judgement in order to maximise the safety of all. As ever, there is a need to balance the tension between individual privacy and ensuring safeguarding

#### **What to do**

When an allegation is made by a pupil against another pupil, members of staff should consider whether the complaint raises a safeguarding concern. If there is a safeguarding concern the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) should be informed immediately.

A factual record should be made of the allegation, but no attempt at this stage should be made to investigate the circumstances.

The DSL should contact the local authority's Children's Social Care (CSC) Service (or its equivalent if more than one local authority is implicated) to discuss the case and it may be that CSC are already aware of safeguarding concerns around this young person. The DSL will follow through the outcomes of the discussion and make a social services referral where appropriate.

The DSL will make a record of the concern, the discussion and any outcome, and keep a copy in the files of both pupils' files.

If the allegation indicates a potential criminal offence has taken place, the police should be contacted at the earliest opportunity and parents informed (of both the pupil being complained about and the alleged victim). It may be appropriate to exclude the pupil being complained about for a period of time according to the academy's behaviour policy and procedures.

Where neither CSC or the police accept the complaint, a thorough academy investigation should take place into the matter using the academy's usual disciplinary procedures.

In situations where the academy considers a safeguarding risk is present, a risk assessment should be undertaken along with an appropriate plan to ensure safety.

The plan should be monitored and a date set for review with everyone concerned.

## **2. Online Safety**

It is recognised by the Kent Catholic Schools' Partnership (KCSP) that the use of technology presents particular challenges and risks to children and adults both inside and outside of school. KCSP identifies that the issues classified within online safety are considerable, but can be broadly categorised into three areas of risk:

- **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material
- **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users
- **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm

The DSL and leadership team must have read annex C regarding Online Safety within 'Keeping children safe in education' 2016, and confirmed or adjusted academy policy and practice accordingly.

Academies must ensure that appropriate filtering and monitoring systems are in place when pupils and staff access academy systems and internet provision. The academy must be careful to ensure that these systems do not place unreasonable restrictions on internet access or limit what children can be taught with regards to online teaching and safeguarding.

KCSP acknowledges that whilst filtering and monitoring is an important part of an academy's online safety responsibilities, it is only one part of an academy's role. Children and adults may have access to systems external to academy control such as mobile phones and other internet enabled devices and technology. This is covered in more depth within the academy **Online Safety policy**.

## **3. So Called 'Honour Based' Violence**

KCSP are aware that So called 'Honour-based' violence (SCHBV) encompasses a range of crimes committed under a perverse view within sections of communities that they protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community. These crimes include: female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage (FM), and practices such as breast ironing (BI).

The indicators of SCHBV and associated factors should be covered with staff, governors and other volunteers within the academy safeguarding training. All members of staff, governors and other volunteers must be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of SCHBV, or already having suffered SCHBV. They must also be aware that all forms of SCHBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and must be handled and escalated as such. Staff must speak with the DSL if they are at all concerned about SCHBV.

All members of staff, governors and other volunteers must follow the academy and KSCP procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and CSC.

#### *Forced Marriage (FM)*

The Forced Marriage Unit has published [Multi-agency guidelines](#), with pages 32-36 focusing on the role of schools and colleges. Staff, governors and other volunteers should report concerns regarding FM to the DSL or can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information. Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email: [fm@fco.gov.uk](mailto:fm@fco.gov.uk)

## 4. Details of National Support Organisations

### Support for staff

- Education Support Partnership: [www.educationsupportpartnership.org.uk](http://www.educationsupportpartnership.org.uk)
- Professional Online Safety Helpline: [www.saferinternet.org.uk/helpline](http://www.saferinternet.org.uk/helpline)

### Support for Pupils

- NSPCC: [www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)
- ChildLine: [www.childline.org.uk](http://www.childline.org.uk)
- Papyrus: [www.papyrus-uk.org](http://www.papyrus-uk.org)
- Young Minds: [www.youngminds.org.uk](http://www.youngminds.org.uk)
- The Mix: [www.themix.org.uk](http://www.themix.org.uk)

### Support for adults

- Family Lives: [www.familylives.org.uk](http://www.familylives.org.uk)
- Crime Stoppers: [www.crimestoppers-uk.org](http://www.crimestoppers-uk.org)
- Victim Support: [www.victimsupport.org.uk](http://www.victimsupport.org.uk)
- Kidscape: [www.kidscape.org.uk](http://www.kidscape.org.uk)
- The Samaritans: [www.samaritans.org](http://www.samaritans.org)
- Mind: [www.mind.org.uk](http://www.mind.org.uk)
- NAPAC (National Association for People Abused in Childhood): [www.napac.org.uk](http://www.napac.org.uk)
- MOSAC: [www.mosac.org.uk](http://www.mosac.org.uk)
- Action Fraud: [www.actionfraud.police.uk](http://www.actionfraud.police.uk)
- Catholic Children's Society [www.cathchild.org.uk](http://www.cathchild.org.uk)

### Support for Learning Disabilities

- Respond: [www.respond.org.uk](http://www.respond.org.uk)
- Mencap: [www.mencap.org.uk](http://www.mencap.org.uk)

### Domestic Abuse

- Refuge: [www.refuge.org.uk](http://www.refuge.org.uk)
- Women's Aid: [www.womensaid.org.uk](http://www.womensaid.org.uk)
- Men's Advice Line: [www.mensadvice.org.uk](http://www.mensadvice.org.uk)
- Mankind: [www.mankindcounselling.org.uk](http://www.mankindcounselling.org.uk)

### So Called Honour Based Violence

- Forced Marriage Unit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage>

## **Sexual Abuse and Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**

- Lucy Faithfull Foundation: [www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk](http://www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk)
- Stop it Now!: [www.stopitnow.org.uk](http://www.stopitnow.org.uk)
- Parents Protect: [www.parentsprotect.co.uk](http://www.parentsprotect.co.uk)
- CEOP: [www.ceop.police.uk](http://www.ceop.police.uk)
- Marie Collins Foundation: [www.mariecollinsfoundation.org.uk](http://www.mariecollinsfoundation.org.uk)
- Internet Watch Foundation (IWF): [www.iwf.org.uk](http://www.iwf.org.uk)

## **Online Safety**

- Childnet International: [www.childnet.com](http://www.childnet.com)
- UK Safer Internet Centre: [www.saferinternet.org.uk](http://www.saferinternet.org.uk)
- Parents Info: [www.parentsinfo.org](http://www.parentsinfo.org)
- Internet Matters: [www.internetmatters.org](http://www.internetmatters.org)
- Net Aware: [www.net-aware.org.uk](http://www.net-aware.org.uk)
- ParentPort: [www.parentport.org.uk](http://www.parentport.org.uk)
- Get safe Online: [www.getsafeonline.org](http://www.getsafeonline.org)

## **Radicalisation and Hate Crime**

- Educate against Hate: [www.educateagainsthate.com](http://www.educateagainsthate.com)
- Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit: [www.gov.uk/report-terrorism](http://www.gov.uk/report-terrorism)
- True Vision: [www.report-it.org.uk](http://www.report-it.org.uk)
- Prevent: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance)