

### DSLs are Designated Safeguarding Leads.

Our DSLs are: Ann-Marie Kedzior (Lead DSL), Carla Lawes (Lead DSL), Krupa Nanda, Emma Colley, Sam Gregory, Holli Elverstone, Kirsty Johnson and Wayne Holder.

Our school Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy and Procedures can be located on the school [website](#) and on the staff server.

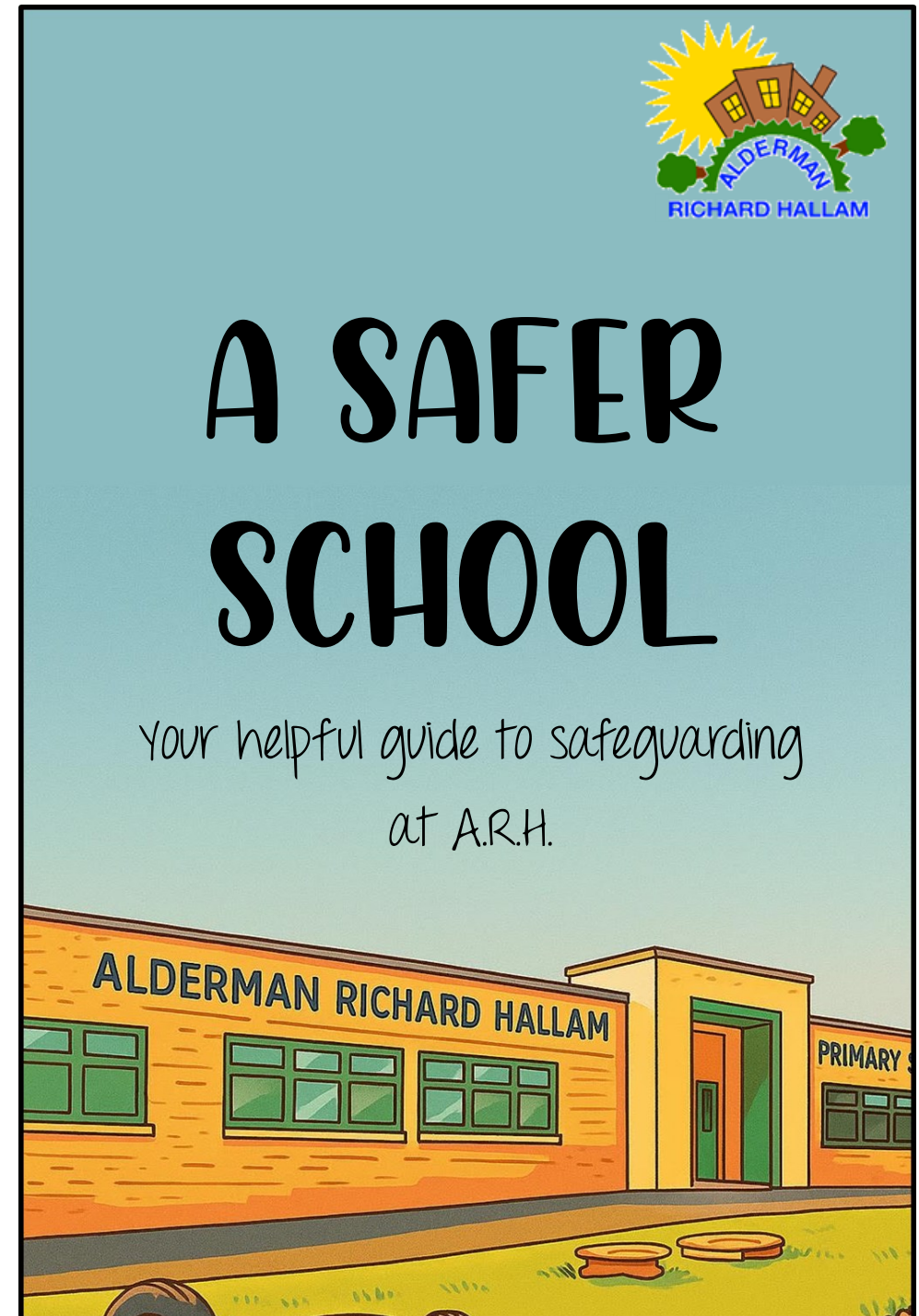
All concerns must be logged on CPOMS in line with the school's Safeguarding Procedures.. Any concern should be logged on one of these forms and assigned to a DSL.



Safeguarding, and promoting the welfare of children, is a broader term than child protection. It encompasses protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of children's health or development, and ensures children grow up in safe circumstances.

Child protection is part of this definition and refers to activities undertaken to **prevent children suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm.**

All staff follow [KCSiE](#).



## Key Terms:

### Female genital mutilation (FGM)

This 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. It's also known as "female circumcision" or "cutting". FGM is usually carried out on young girls between infancy and the age of 15, most commonly before puberty starts. It is illegal in the UK and is child abuse. It's very painful and can seriously harm the health of women and girls. ***If you suspect that FGM has or is going to take place as well as informing the DSL there is a statutory duty on teachers to report their concerns immediately to the police. Failure to report a case can result in disciplinary sanctions.***

### Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

This is a form of sexual abuse where **children are sexually exploited for money, power or status**. It can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults. In some cases, young people are persuaded or forced into exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, gifts, affection or status. Consent cannot be given, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them. Child sexual exploitation doesn't always involve physical contact and can happen online.

### Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

CCE is child abuse where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes.. CCE occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18. The victim may have been criminally exploited even if the activity appears consensual. Child Criminal Exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

### Fabricated or Induced Illness (FII)

This is a rare form of child abuse. It occurs when a parent or carer, usually the child's biological mother, **exaggerates or deliberately causes symptoms of illness in the child**. FII used to be known as Munchausen's syndrome by proxy. The term FII covers a wide range of cases and behaviours involving parents seeking healthcare for a child. This ranges from extreme neglect (failing to seek medical care) to induced illness.

## Prevent

From 1 July 2015, the Prevent duty became law. This is a duty on all schools and registered early years providers to have due regard to **preventing people being drawn into terrorism**. In order to protect children in our care, we must be alert to any reason for concern in the child's life at home or elsewhere. This includes awareness of the expression of extremist views.

### Radicalisation

Radicalisation is a process by which an individual or group comes to **adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals** and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo or undermine contemporary ideas and expressions of freedom of choice.

### Extremism

Extremism' is defined in the 2011 Prevent strategy as **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.

### Child on Child Abuse

Children are vulnerable to physical, sexual and emotional bullying and abuse by their peers. Such abuse should always be taken as seriously as abuse perpetrated by an adult. It should be the same safeguarding children procedures as apply in respect of any child who is suffering or at risk of suffering **significant harm**.

### Mental Health

There is a clear link between mental health and safeguarding. Schools play a key role in detecting possible problems and supporting good mental wellbeing. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children includes preventing the impairment of children's mental (as well as physical) health and development; all staff should be aware that mental health problems can be an indication of abuse, neglect or exploitation. Staff are well placed to identify behaviour which may indicate that a child is experiencing mental health problems or is at risk of developing one. Staff should immediately raise any mental health concerns which are *also* safeguarding concerns with one of the school's DSLs.

### Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Staff must be aware of how adverse experiences, like bereavement, parental divorce, parental substance abuse and neglect, can have a lasting impact on a child's mental health, behaviour and education.