

Termly Safeguarding Update November 2020

The aim of this newsletter is to try and communicate some key information to staff regarding ways in which we can safeguard children inside and outside school as well as informing you of how we are committed to working with all our parents and pupils to actively promote the safeguarding and welfare of all our pupils at St Mary Magdalene CofE All Through Primary School Woolwich Campus.



Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's** responsibility. **Everyone** who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all practitioners should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the **best interests** of the child.

Pq 4, KCIE, 2020.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment;
- Preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development;
- Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care;
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Safeguarding is EVERYONE'S Responsibility

All staff should be aware of the process for making referrals to children's social care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989, especially section 17 (children in need) and section 47 (a child suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm) that may follow a referral, along with the role they might be expected to play in such assessments.

All staff should know what to do if a child tells them he/she is being abused or neglected. Staff should know how to manage the requirement to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality. This means only involving those who need to be involved, <u>such as the</u> <u>designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy)</u> and children's social care. **Staff should never promise a child** that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.

Contextual Safeguarding

'All staff should be aware that safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school or college and/or can occur between children outside of these environments. All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) should consider whether children are at risk of abuse or exploitation in situations outside their families. Extrafamilial harms take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple harms including (but not limited to) sexual exploitation, criminal exploitation, and serious youth violence.' Keeping Children Safe in Education, DfE. 2020 Para. 21 Peer on peer abuse Children can abuse other children. This can include: bullying (including cyberbullying), sexual violence and sexual harassment, physical abuse, sexting and initiation/ hazing type violence and rituals. **Read the school's Anti-bullying policy** for how we prevent and deal with such situations.

WEBSITES TO HELP WITH THIS ISSUE

https://www.childline.org.uk/ info-advice/bullyingabusesafety/onlinemobilesafety/sexting/ https://www.nspcc.org.uk/pr eventing-abuse/keepingchildren-safe/share-aware/

Useful Acronyms & Vocabulary about Safeguarding

KCSIE: Keeping Children Safe in Education

CPOMS – Child Protection Online Monitoring and Safeguarding system (safeguarding and child protection software for schools).

> EHA: Early Help Assessment