



Child Protection Policy & Safeguarding Policy

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1. Policy Statement and Principles

Our core safeguarding principles are:

- the school's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children is of paramount importance
- safer children make more successful learners
- policies will be reviewed regularly.

Child protection statement

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all pupils. 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. We are also alert to signs of children in need such as those under severe academic pressures, at risk from eating disorders and mental health concerns.

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff, parents, volunteers, visitors and governors and to pupils on and off the school premises whilst they are the responsibility of the school.

Policy principles

- Welfare of the child is paramount
- All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection
- All staff have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm
- Pupils and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support

Policy aims

- To provide all staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their child protection responsibilities
- To ensure consistent good practice
- To demonstrate the school's commitment with regard to child protection to pupils, parents and other partners

Terminology

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from abuse or neglect, preventing the impairment of health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and undertaking that role so as to enable those children to have optimum life chances and to enter adulthood successfully.

Child protection refers to the processes undertaken to protect children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering significant harm.

Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of the school, full time or part time, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

Child refers to all young people who have not yet reached their 18th birthday or who are in full time education at OBS

Parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting or guardianship role, for example step-parents, foster carers, guardians and adoptive parents.

2. Roles and responsibilities

Key Personnel

The designated safeguarding lead for child protection is Jonathan Bridges

Contact details: email: jonathan.bridges@obs.edu.pt tel: 00351 937565906

The designated safeguarding lead (Primary School) for child protection is Mark Evans

Contact details: email: mark.evans@obs.edu.pt

The designated safeguarding lead (Secondary School) for child protection is Chris Payne

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The deputy designated safeguarding lead is Rita Quintas Neto

Contact details: email: rita.quintas@obs.edu.pt

The nominated child protection governor is Nick Sellers

Contact details: email: n.sellers@etoncollege.org.uk

The nominated deputy child protection governor is Nicole Azevedo

Contact details: email: nicole.azevedo@clix.pt

The Headmaster is Robin Silk

Contact details: email: robin.silk@obs.edu.pt tel: 00351 937964079

Due to their day-to-day contact with pupils, school staff are uniquely placed to observe changes in children's behaviour and the outward signs of abuse. Children may also turn to a trusted adult in school when they are in

distress or at risk. It is vital that school staff are alert to the signs of abuse and understand the procedures for reporting their concerns.

All schools must nominate a senior member of staff (DSL) to coordinate child protection arrangements.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) role is to:

- Receive and fully investigate any reported safeguarding concern
- Promote safeguarding to ensure that it is integral to OBS's ethos and practice
- Help ensure that all staff are familiar with and adhere to the Policy and ensure that staff sign to indicate that they have read and understood the Safeguarding Policy
- Ensure that regular training for staff on safeguarding is provided and to keep a record of staff attendance at this training
- Contribute to staff INSET on safeguarding and child protection
- Help ensure that the Safeguarding Policy is annually updated, implemented and promoted
- Act as a first point of contact for, and act as a source of support, advice and expertise to, staff on issues of safeguarding
- Encourage a culture of listening to and taking account of pupils' wishes and feelings among the staff
- Keep an up-to-date knowledge and understanding of the area of safeguarding including attending appropriate training
- Ensure that all relevant information around safeguarding is communicated to SLT and the nominated governor, and refer all cases of suspected abuse to children's social care or the police as appropriate usually following consultation with the school lawyer. Provide guidance on relevant matters to SLT and to other members of staff as appropriate
- Contribute to the content and delivery of the PSHE programme with regard to safeguarding
- Make the Safeguarding Policy available to parents
- Maintain accurate, full, thorough, confidential and up-to-date documentation on all cases of safeguarding, and securely stores them
- Help plan induction of all new staff in safeguarding
- Develop and maintain effective reporting and recording systems for all safeguarding issues
- Ensure that information regarding safeguarding is passed onto the new school of a pupil where there have been safeguarding issues

The deputy designated safeguarding lead is appropriately trained and, in the absence of the designated person, carries out those functions necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and protection of pupils. In the event of the long-term absence of the designated person, the deputy will assume all of the functions above.

The governing body ensures that the school has:

- a DSL for child protection who is a member of the senior leadership team and who has undertaken advanced child protection training
- a Safeguarding policy and procedures, reviewed at least annually and made available to parents
- procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against members of staff including allegations made against the Headmaster are identified in the Whistle Blowing Policy and with reference to the guidance for dealing with allegations of abuse against teachers and other staff
- safer recruitment procedures that include the requirement for appropriate checks
- a training strategy that ensures all staff, including the Headmaster, receive child protection training annually, with external refresher training at three-yearly intervals; and the DSL receives refresher training at two-yearly intervals
- arrangements to ensure that all temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school's child protection provision

The governing body nominates a member to be responsible for liaising with the local agencies in the event of an allegation being made against the Headmaster.

The Headmaster:

- ensures that the child protection policy and procedures are implemented and followed by all staff
- allocates sufficient time and resources to enable the DSLs and deputies to carry out their roles effectively, including the assessment of pupils and attendance at strategy discussions and other necessary meetings
- ensures that all staff feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and that such concerns are handled sensitively and in accordance with the whistle blowing procedures
- ensures that pupils' safety and welfare is addressed through the curriculum.

3. Good practice guidelines

To meet and maintain our responsibilities towards pupils we have in place agreed standards of good practice. Good practice applies to all staff and includes:

- treating all pupils with respect
- setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately
- involving pupils in decisions that affect them
- encouraging positive and safe behaviour among pupils
- being a good listener
- being alert to changes in pupils' behaviour
- recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse
- recognising that safeguarding issues can manifest themselves via peer-on-peer abuse
- reading and understanding the school's child protection policy and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, for example bullying, physical contact and information-sharing
- asking the pupil's permission before doing anything for them of a physical nature, such as assisting with dressing, physical support during PE or administering first aid
- maintaining appropriate standards of conversation and interaction with and between pupils and avoiding the use of sexualised or derogatory language
- being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some pupils lead to an increased risk of abuse.

4. Abuse of trust

All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards pupils is unacceptable and that their conduct towards pupils must be beyond reproach.

5. Support for those involved in a child protection issue

Child abuse is devastating for the child and can also result in distress and anxiety for staff who become involved. We will support pupils, their families, and staff by:

- taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously
- nominating a link person (DSL) who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact
- nominating separate link people for the child and member of staff, where a member of staff is the subject of an allegation made by a pupil, to avoid any conflict of interest
- responding sympathetically to any request from pupils or staff for time out to deal with distress or anxiety
- maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need-to-know basis only with relevant individuals and agencies
- storing records securely
- offering details of helplines, counselling or other avenues of external support

- following the procedures laid down in our whistleblowing, complaints and disciplinary procedures
- co-operating fully with relevant statutory agencies.

6. Complaints procedure

Our complaints procedure will be followed where a pupil or parent raises a concern about poor practice towards a pupil that initially does not reach the threshold for child protection action. Complaints are managed by senior staff, the Headmaster and governors.

Complaints from staff are dealt with via the Complaints Policy.

7. If you have concerns about a colleague

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a pupil are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The school's **whistleblowing policy** enables staff to raise concerns or allegations in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place.

All concerns of poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues should be reported to the Headmaster. Complaints about the Headmaster should be reported to the Chair of Governors.

8. Staff who are the subject of an allegation

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, set procedures must be followed. It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events do happen.

A child may also make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. Even so, we must accept that some professionals do pose a serious risk to pupils and we must act on every allegation. Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. In some cases, staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected.

Allegations against staff should be reported to the Headmaster. Allegations against the Headmaster should be reported to the Chair of Governors.

The procedures for dealing with allegations against staff can be found in Part four: Allegations of abuse made against other teachers and staff in the Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2016 document.

9. Staff training

It is important that all staff have training to enable them to recognise the possible signs of abuse and neglect and to know what to do if they have a concern.

New staff and governors will receive training during their induction. All staff, including the Headmaster and governors will receive training that is updated at least every three years and the DSL will receive advanced training updated at least every two years. In addition to formal training, the DSL should update their knowledge e.g. via e-bulletins and reading at least annually. Staff members will receive safeguarding and child protection updates – both through staff meetings and electronic updates - as required but at least annually, to provide them with the relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard effectively.

10. Safer recruitment

Our school endeavours to ensure that we do our utmost to employ 'safe' staff.

Safer recruitment means that all applicants will:

- complete an application form
- provide two referees, including a request to comment on the applicant's suitability to work with children
- provide evidence of identity and qualifications
- where possible, provide an enhanced DBS certificate
- be checked through the Teacher Services' system, the EEA regulating authority or similar authority based upon all countries in which they have been working as appropriate to their role
- if applying for a management position, be checked to ensure they do not have a prohibition to manage order
- be formally interviewed.

All new members of staff will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with the school's child protection policy and identification of their child protection training needs.

All staff sign to confirm they have received a copy of the child protection and safeguarding policy along with KCSIE (Sept 2016) Part 1 and that they have read and understood these documents.

11. Site security

Visitors to the school are asked to sign in and are given a badge, which confirms they have permission to be on site. Parents who are simply delivering or collecting their children do not need to sign in. All visitors are expected to observe the school's safeguarding and health and safety regulations. Staff will exercise professional judgement in determining whether any visitor should be escorted or supervised while on site.

12. Extended school and off-site arrangements

All extended and off site activities are subject to a risk assessment to satisfy health and safety and safeguarding requirements. Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, our own child protection policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on our site we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures. When our pupils attend off-site activities, we must check that effective child protection arrangements are in place.

13. Photography and images

The vast majority of people who take or view photographs or videos of children do so for entirely innocent, understandable and acceptable reasons. Sadly, some people abuse children through taking or using images, so we must ensure that we have some safeguards in place.

To protect pupils we will:

- seek parental consent for photographs to be taken or published (for example, on our website or in newspapers or publications)
- ensure pupils are appropriately dressed
- Ensure that photos are only taken on school devices: school iPads and school mobile phones. Please bear in mind that photos taken on iPads will be transferred to our shared drive on a monthly basis and then deleted from the iPad. Photos on our server will only be kept more than a year with parental permission.
- encourage pupils to tell us if they are worried about any photographs or videos that are taken of them.

14. e-Safety (and use of devices in EYFS)

Mobile phones and computers are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education. However, we know that some adults and young people will use these technologies to harm children. The harm might range from sending hurtful or abusive texts and emails, to enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations online, webcam filming, photography or face-to-face meetings. The school will provide guidance for staying safe online and recognises that whilst a filter system is in place, appropriate access to the internet is important for pupils to learn how to maintain their safety online. Cyber-bullying by pupils, via texts, emails or any other social media, will be treated as seriously, if not more seriously as any other type of bullying and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. Generally speaking, due to the fact it is normally done to such a potentially wide audience, cyberbullying will be treated more seriously than more conventional bullying techniques.

Guidance on use of mobile devices by teaching staff in the EYFS:

The following points apply to all staff and volunteers working within the EYFS at OBS. They apply to all mobile devices including phones and tablets:

- Unless not accessible, e.g. on a remote trip, staff should only use school iPads, phones, cameras or other devices such as personal messages, phone calls or social media in the presence of the children. Personal digital cameras can be used, but not if they have a 3 or 4G function
- Staff must ensure that no illegal or inappropriate content is stored on their mobile device
- Should any staff member become aware of inappropriate use of a mobile device they are obliged to report it to SLT
- Staff should remind parents regularly of school policy with regard to mobile device use with the following statement, when announcing events, on programmes for events or on school trips where parents may volunteer: 'You may photograph your child at this event providing the images are for personal use only (e.g. a family album). Please be aware these images (which may include other children) must not be shared on social networking sites or other web-based forums.'

15. Recognising abuse

To ensure that our pupils are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect. Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, for example by hitting them, or by failing to act to prevent harm, for example by leaving a small child home alone, or leaving knives or matches within reach of an unattended toddler.

There are four categories of abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect.

Physical abuse

Physical 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

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child, such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only for meeting the needs of another person. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying, causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. It may feature age – or developmentally – inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative or non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Neglect

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 misuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food and clothing or shelter, including exclusion from home or abandonment; failing to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; failure to ensure adequate supervision, including the use of inadequate care-takers; or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Definitions taken from *Keeping Children Safe in Education* (Department for Education, September 2016).

Bullying

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse and neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause considerable anxiety and distress. (See anti-bullying policy also)

Indicators of abuse – what you might see

Physical signs define some types of abuse, for example, bruising, bleeding or broken bones resulting from physical or sexual abuse, or injuries sustained while a child has been inadequately supervised. The identification of physical signs is complicated, as children may go to great lengths to hide injuries, often because they are ashamed or embarrassed, or their abuser has threatened further violence or trauma if they 'tell'. It is also quite difficult for anyone without medical training to categorise injuries into accidental or deliberate with any degree of certainty. For these reasons it is vital that staff are also aware of the range of behavioural indicators of abuse and report any concerns to the designated senior person.

It is the responsibility of staff to report their concerns. It is not their responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused or neglected may:

- have bruises, bleeding, burns, fractures or other injuries
- show signs of pain or discomfort
- keep arms and legs covered, even in warm weather
- be concerned about changing for PE or swimming
- look unkempt and uncared for
- change their eating habits
- have difficulty in making or sustaining friendships
- appear fearful
- be reckless with regard to their own or other's safety
- self-harm
- frequently miss school or arrive late
- show signs of not wanting to go home
- display a change in behaviour – from quiet to aggressive, or happy-go-lucky to withdrawn
- challenge authority
- become disinterested in their school work
- be constantly tired or preoccupied
- be wary of physical contact
- be involved in, or particularly knowledgeable about drugs or alcohol

- display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age.

Individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They should be viewed as part of a jigsaw, and each small piece of information will help the DSL to decide how to proceed.

It is very important that staff report their concerns – they do not need ‘absolute proof’ that the child is at risk.

Impact of abuse

The impact of child abuse should not be underestimated. Many children do recover well and go on to lead healthy, happy and productive lives, although most adult survivors agree that the emotional scars remain, however well buried. For some children, full recovery is beyond their reach, and the rest of their childhood and their adulthood may be characterised by anxiety or depression, self-harm, eating disorders, alcohol and substance misuse, unequal and destructive relationships and long-term medical or psychiatric difficulties.

The school will do everything in its power to reduce the impact of abuse as far as is possible during the time that the child is in our care. The action points for this will vary from child to child depending on the type of abuse, their age, circumstances and personal development.

16. Recognising Children in Need

We seek to keep children safe by highlighting and welfare concerns to the DSLs of the relevant school section. These welfare concerns may include, but are not limited to, severe academic pressure, concerns regarding eating and mental health issues.

17. Curriculum

The school curriculum has an important role to play in the protection of children. It aims to ensure that curriculum

development meets the following objectives, often through the PSHE programme:

- developing student self-esteem;
- developing communication skills;
- informing about all aspects of risk;
- developing strategies for self-protection;
- developing a sense of the boundaries between appropriate and inappropriate behaviour in adults;
- developing non-abusive behaviour between students
- explaining levels of confidentiality.

18. Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children may have an increased risk of abuse. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur. To ensure that all of our pupils receive equal protection, we will give special consideration to children who are:

- disabled or have special educational needs
- young carers
- affected by parental substance misuse, domestic violence or parental mental health needs
- asylum seekers
- living away from home
- vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying
- living in temporary accommodation

- live transient lifestyles
- living in chaotic and unsupportive home situations
- vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, disability or sexuality
- at risk of sexual exploitation
- do not have English as a first language
- at risk of female genital mutilation (FGM)
- At risk of HBV (Honour Based Violence)
- at risk of forced marriage
- at risk of being drawn into extremism.

This list provides examples of additionally vulnerable groups and is not exhaustive. Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information and resources in community languages and accessible formats for children with communication needs.

19. Children missing in education

Attendance, absence and exclusions are closely monitored. A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse and neglect, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The DSL will monitor unauthorised absence and take appropriate action including notifying the local authority, particularly where children go missing on repeated occasions and/or are missing for periods during the school day. Staff must be alert to signs of children at risk of travelling to conflict zones, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

20. Taking action

Key points for staff to remember for taking action are:

- in an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, for example, call 112
- report your concern to the DSL by the end of the day
- do not start your own investigation
- share information on a need-to-know basis only – do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family
- complete a record of concern
- seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

If you suspect a pupil is at risk of harm

There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a pupil may be at risk, but have no ‘real’ evidence. The pupil’s behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre, they may write stories or poetry that reveal confusion or distress, or physical but inconclusive signs may have been noticed. In these circumstances, staff will try to give the pupil the opportunity to talk. The signs they have noticed may be due to a variety of factors, for example, a parent has moved out, a pet has died, a grandparent is very ill. It is fine for staff to ask the pupil if they are OK or if they can help in any way.

Staff should use the **welfare concern form** to record these early concerns. If the pupil does begin to reveal that they are being harmed, staff should follow the advice below. Following an initial conversation with the pupil, if the member of staff remains concerned, they should discuss their concerns with the DSL.

If a pupil discloses to you

It takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose that they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual; their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell; they may have lost all trust in adults; or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault.

If a pupil talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, **the staff member will need to let**

the pupil know that they cannot promise confidentiality and may need to pass the information on – staff are not allowed to keep secrets. The point at which they tell the pupil this is a matter for professional judgement. If they jump in immediately the pupil may think that they do not want to listen, if left until the very end of the conversation, the pupil may feel that they have been misled into revealing more than they would have otherwise.

During their conversations with the pupils staff will:

- allow them to speak freely
- remain calm and collected – the pupil may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting their listener
- give reassuring nods or words of comfort – ‘I’m so sorry this has happened’, ‘I want to help’, ‘This isn’t your fault’, ‘You are doing the right thing in talking to me’
- not be afraid of silences – staff must remember how hard this must be for the pupil
- **under no circumstances** ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the pupil’s mother think about all this
- tell the pupil that in order to help them, the member of staff must pass the information on
- not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who has been abused
- avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying things such as ‘I do wish you had told me about this when it started’ or ‘I can’t believe what I’m hearing’ may be interpreted by the child to mean that they have done something wrong
- tell the pupil what will happen next. The pupil may agree to go to see the designated senior person. Otherwise it is the duty of the member of staff to inform the DSL of what has been discussed. If the pupil does agree to go and see the designated person, the staff member should inform the DSL that the child will be coming to see them at some point
- report verbally to the DSL even if the child has promised to do it by themselves
- write up their conversation as soon as possible on the **record of concern form** and hand it to the designated person
- seek support if they feel distressed

Notifying parents

The school will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a pupil with their parents. This must be handled sensitively and the DSL will make contact with the parent in the event of a concern, suspicion or disclosure.

Referral to children’s social care (Comissão de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens)

The DSL will make a referral to the Comissão de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens if it is believed that a pupil is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The pupil (subject to their age and understanding) and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child.

Children with sexually harmful behaviour

Children may be harmed by other children or young people. Staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use the school’s **anti-bullying procedures** where necessary. However, there will be occasions when a pupil’s behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures.

The care of children and young people with sexually harmful behaviour is complex and the school will work with other relevant agencies to maintain the safety of the whole school community. Young people who display such behaviour may be victims of abuse themselves and the child protection procedures will be followed for both victim and perpetrator.

Reporting directly to child protection agencies

Staff will follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy. However, they may also share information directly with **Comissão de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens** or police if:

- the situation is an emergency and the designated safeguarding person, their deputy, the Headmaster, The Pastoral Governor and the Chair of Governors are all unavailable
- they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the pupil's safety.

21. Confidentiality and sharing information

All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the pupil and staff involved but also to ensure that being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence.

Staff should only discuss concerns with the designated senior person, Headmaster, Pastoral Governor or Chair of Governors (depending on who is the subject of the concern). That person will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a 'need-to-know' basis.

Record of concern forms and other written information will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals.

Information is:

- processed for limited purposes
- adequate, relevant and not excessive
- accurate
- kept no longer than necessary
- processed in accordance with the data subject's rights
- secure

Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Data Protection Act, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request from a pupil or parent to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the Headmaster.

The Data Protection Act does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child.

Sharing information with relevant agencies is permissible, where that information may help to protect a child.

22. Peer on Peer abuse

Children may be harmed by other children or young people. Staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use the school's anti-bullying procedures where necessary. However, there will be occasions when a pupil's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures.

Peer on peer abuse can take many forms, including:

- **physical abuse** such as biting, hitting, kicking or hair pulling
- **sexually harmful behaviour/sexual abuse** such as inappropriate sexual language, touching, sexual assault
- **sexting**, including pressuring another person to send a sexual imagery or video content
- **teenage relationship abuse** - defined as a pattern of actual or threatened acts of physical, sexual or emotional abuse, perpetrated against a current or former partner
- **initiation/hazing** - used to induct newcomers into an organisation such as sports team or school groups by subjecting them to a series of potentially humiliating, embarrassing or abusing trials which promote a bond between them
- **prejudiced behaviour** - a range of behaviours which causes someone to feel powerless, worthless or excluded and which relates to prejudices around belonging, identity and equality, in particular prejudices

linked to disabilities, special educational needs, ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds, gender and sexual identity.

Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as 'banter' or 'part of growing up'. Different gender issues can be prevalent when dealing with peer on peer abuse, for example girls being sexually touched/assaulted or boys being subject to initiation/hazing type violence.

At our school, we take the following steps to minimise or prevent the risk of peer on peer abuse.

- An open and honest environment where young people feel safe to share information about anything that is upsetting or worrying them.
- Assemblies are used to provide a moral framework outlining acceptable behaviour and stressing the effects of bullying.
- PSHE is used to reinforce the message through stories, role play, current affairs and other suitable activities.
- Staff will endeavour always to create surroundings where everyone feels confident and at ease in school.
- We will ensure that the school is well supervised, especially in areas where children might be vulnerable.

All allegations of peer on peer abuse should be passed to the DSL immediately. They will then be investigated and dealt with as follows.

- **Information gathering** – children, staff and witnesses will be spoken with as soon as possible to gather relevant information quickly to understand the situation and assess whether there was intent to cause harm.
- **Decide on action** – if it is believed that any young person is at risk of significant harm, a referral will be made to children's social care. The DSL will then work with children's social care to decide on next steps, which may include contacting the police.
- **Inform parents** - as with other concerns of abuse, the school will normally seek to discuss concerns about a pupil with parents. Our focus is the safety and wellbeing of the pupil and so if the school believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, advice will first be sought from children's social care and/or the police before parents are contacted.

Supporting those involved

The support required for the pupil who has been harmed will depend on their circumstance and the nature of the abuse. Support could include counselling, mentoring, the support of family and friends and/or support with improving peer relationships or some restorative justice work.

Support may also be required for the pupil that harmed. We will seek to understand why the pupil acted in this way and consider what support may be required to help the pupil and/or change behaviours. Once those needs have been met, the consequences for the harm caused or intended will be addressed.

23. Monitoring and evaluating effectiveness of the policy

The Board requires the Headmaster to report to them regularly on the effectiveness of the OBS's Safeguarding Policy and on associated issues in the school. The DSLs prepare an annual report for the Headmaster that contains:

- the names of staff with designated child protection responsibilities
- confirmation that all new staff and volunteers have been recruited safely and that a record of all staff vetting checks is up-to-date and complete
- any training that has been undertaken by the designated staff
- training that has been undertaken by any other staff and volunteers

- details of any significant incidents when physical restraint of students has been used
- details of information and guidance that have been given to staff
- details of safeguarding issues taught as part of the curriculum
- confirmation that all child protection records are stored securely and where appropriate have been transferred to another school
- details of safeguarding and child protection information given to parents
- numbers of child protection referrals made to Comissão de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens

Note

School trips abroad including staying with a host family

Where the School is arranging for their students to stay with families overseas the School recognises that the DBS cannot access criminal records held overseas. Host families in other countries, therefore, cannot be checked in the same way by local authorities as schools and colleges in this country when students stay abroad. The school recognises the option available to contact the relevant foreign embassy or Consulate of the country in question and find out if similar checks can be made in that country. The school is committed to working with partner schools abroad to ensure that similar assurances are undertaken prior to a visit and that all risk assessments are undertaken in addition to written agreements/protocols with parents and the student so it is clear to parents and students the procedure for raising any concerns when students are staying with host families.

Associated policies and documents:

Anti-bullying policy
 Health and safety policy
 Equal Opportunities policy
 Whistle blowing policy
 Mental Health and Wellness policy
 Cyber bullying policy
 Complaints policy
 Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2016

Appendix 1 - Guidelines on how a member of staff should respond if a student shares information relating to a disclosure:

DO

- Do treat any allegations extremely seriously and act at all times towards the student as if you believe what they are saying
- Do tell the student they are right to tell you
- Do reassure them that they are not to blame
- Do be honest about your own position, who you have to tell and why
- Do tell the student what you are doing and when, and keep them up to date with what is happening
- Do take further action – you may be the only person in a position to prevent future abuse – tell the DSL immediately
- Do write down everything said and what was done

DON'T

- Don't make promises you can't keep
- Don't interrogate the student – it is not your job to carry out an investigation
- Don't cast doubt on what the student has told you and don't interrupt or change the subject
- Don't say anything that could make the student feel responsible for the abuse
- Don't do nothing – make sure you tell the DSL immediately – they will know how to follow this up and where to go for further advice.

Appendix 2: Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2016 (recognising that paragraphs 21 to 34 inclusive are written for the UK and do not apply in Portugal, therefore the School's policy provides more location-specific guidance)

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550511/Keeping_children_safe_in_education.pdf