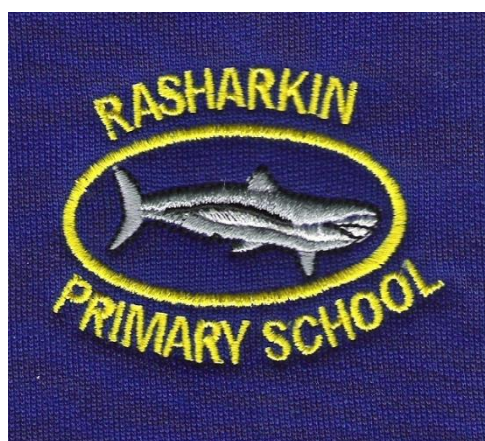


Nov 2023

# Rasharkin Primary School



## **SAFEGUARDING AND CHILD PROTECTION POLICY**

(Including Digital Safeguarding)

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## **1. CHILD PROTECTION ETHOS**

We in Rasharkin Primary School have a responsibility for the safeguarding and child protection of the children in our care and we will carry out this duty by providing a caring, supportive and safe environment, where each child is valued for his or her unique talents and abilities, and in which all our young people can learn and develop to their full potential. All staff, teaching and non-teaching should be alert to the signs of possible abuse and should know the procedures to be followed. This policy sets out guidance on the action, which is required where abuse or harm to a child is suspected and outlines referral procedures within our school.

### **Key Principles of Safeguarding and Child Protection**

The general principles, which underpin our work, are those set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and are enshrined in the Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, "Co-operating to safeguard children and young people in Northern Ireland" (DHSSPSNI, 2017), the Department of Education (Northern Ireland) guidance "Safeguarding and Child Protection in Schools" Circular 2017/04 (amended September 2019; updated June 2020, updated June 2022) and the SBNI Core Child Protection Policy and Procedures (2017).

The following principles form the basis of our Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy:

- The child or young person's welfare is paramount;
- The voice of the child or young person should be heard;
- Parents are supported to exercise parental responsibility and families helped stay together;
- Partnership;
- Prevention;
- Responses should be proportionate to the circumstances;
- Protection; and
- Evidence based and informed decision making.

## **2 OTHER RELATED POLICIES**

The school has a duty to ensure that safeguarding permeates all activities and functions. The Safeguarding and Child Protection policy therefore complements and supports a range of other school policies including:

- Anti-Bullying
- Attendance
- Drugs
- Positive Behaviour
- Complaints
- Educational Visits
- Managing Critical Incidents
- First Aid and Administration of Medicines
- Health and Safety

- Intimate Care
- Records Schedule, Retention and Disposal
- Relationships and Sexuality Education
- Special Educational Needs
- Use of Mobile Phones/Cameras
- Use of Reasonable Force/Safe Handling

**These policies are available to parents and any parent wishing to have a copy should contact the School office or visit the school website at [www.rasharkinprimaryschool.com](http://www.rasharkinprimaryschool.com)**

The following are members of the school's Safeguarding Team:

- Chair of the Board of Governors: Vacant
- Designated Governor for Child Protection & Acting Chair: Mrs. Lorna Wylie (contact school office for contact details)
- Principal: Mrs Ruth Howe
- Designated Teacher: Mrs Rebecca Henry
- Deputy Designated Teacher: Mrs Rosemary Calderwood  
School Office: 29571383

## **ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **Board of Governors must ensure that:**

- A Designated Governor for Child Protection is appointed.
- A Designated and Deputy Designated Teacher are appointed in their schools.
- They have a full understanding of the roles of the Designated and Deputy Designated Teachers for Child Protection.
- Safeguarding and child protection training is given to all staff and governors including refresher training.
- Relevant safeguarding information and guidance is disseminated to all staff and governors with the opportunity to discuss requirements and impact on roles and responsibilities.
- The school has a Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy which is reviewed annually and parents and pupils receive a copy of the Safeguarding and Child Protection policy and complaints procedure every two years.
- The school has an Anti-Bullying Policy which is reviewed at intervals of no more than four years and maintains a record of all incidents of bullying or alleged bullying. See the Addressing Bullying in Schools Act (NI) 2016.
- The school ensures that other safeguarding policies are reviewed at least every 3 years or as specified in relevant guidance.
- There is a code of conduct for all adults working in the school.
- All school staff and volunteers are recruited and vetted, in line with DE Circular 2012/19 and DE Circular 2013/01.

- They receive a full annual report on all child protection matters (It is best practice that they receive a termly report of child protection activities). This report should include details of the preventative curriculum and any initiatives or awareness raising undertaken within the school, including training for staff.
- The school maintains the following child protection records in line with DE Circulars 2015/13 Dealing with Allegations of Abuse Against a Member of Staff and 2020/07 Child Protection: Record Keeping in Schools: Safeguarding and child protection concerns; disclosures of abuse; allegations against staff and actions taken to investigate and deal with outcomes; staff induction and training.

### **Chair of Board of Governors**

The Chairperson of the BoG plays a pivotal role in creating and maintaining the safeguarding ethos within the school environment.

In the event of a safeguarding or child protection complaint being made against the Principal, it is the Chairperson who must assume lead responsibility for managing the complaint/allegation in keeping with guidance issued by the Department (and relevant guidance from other Departments when it comes to other early years settings), employing authorities, and the school's own policies and procedures.

The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring child protection records are kept and for signing and dating annually the Record of Child Abuse Complaints against staff members even if there have been no entries.

### **Designated Governor for Child Protection**

The BoG delegates a specific member of the governing body to take the lead in safeguarding/child protection issues in order to advise the governors on: -

- The role of the designated teachers;
- The content of child protection policies;
- The content of a code of conduct for adults within the school;
- The content of the termly updates and full Annual Designated Teachers Report;
- Recruitment, selection, vetting and induction of staff.

### **Designated Teacher for Child Protection**

Every school is required to have a DT and DDT with responsibility for child protection. These are highly skilled roles developed and supported through a structured training programme, requiring knowledge and professional judgement on complex and emotive issues. The role involves:

- The induction and training of all school staff including support staff.
- Being available to discuss safeguarding or child protection concerns of any member of staff.
- Having responsibility for record keeping of all child protection concerns.

- Maintaining a current awareness of early intervention supports and other local services e.g. Family Support Hubs.
- Making referrals to Social Services or PSNI where appropriate.
- Liaison with the EA Designated Officers for Child Protection.
- Keeping the school Principal informed.
- Taking the lead responsibility for the development of the school's Safeguarding and child protection policy.
- The promotion of a safeguarding and child protection ethos in the school.
- Compiling written reports to the BoG regarding child protection

### **Deputy Designated Teacher for Child Protection**

The role of the DDT is to work co-operatively with the DT in fulfilling his/her responsibilities.

It is important that the DDT works in partnership with the DT so that he/she develops sufficient knowledge and experience to undertake the duties of the DT when required. DDTs are also provided with the same specialist training by CPSS to help them in their role.

### **The School Principal**

The Principal, as the Secretary to the BoG, will assist the BoG to fulfil its safeguarding and child protection duties, keeping them informed of any changes to guidance, procedure or legislation relating to safeguarding and child protection, ensuring any circulars and guidance from DE are shared promptly, and timely inclusion of child protection activities on the BoG meeting agenda. In addition, the Principal takes the lead in managing child protection concerns relating to staff.

The Principal has delegated responsibility for establishing and managing the safeguarding and child protection systems within the school. This includes the appointment and management of suitable staff to the key roles of DT and DDT Designated Teacher posts and ensuring that new staff and volunteers have safeguarding and child protection awareness sessions as part of an induction programme.

It is essential that there is protected time and support to allow the DTs to carry out this important role effectively and that DTs are selected based on knowledge and skills required to fulfil the role.

The Principal must ensure that parents and pupils receive a copy, or summary, of the Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy at intake and, at a minimum, every two years.

### **Other Members of School Staff**

- Members of staff **must** refer concerns or disclosures initially to the Designated Teacher for Child Protection or to the Deputy Designated Teacher if he/she is not available.
- Staff should complete the Note of Concern ([See Appendix 1](#)) if there are safeguarding concerns such as: poor attendance and punctuality, poor presentation, changed or unusual behaviour including self-harm and suicidal thoughts, deterioration in educational

progress, discussions with parents about concerns relating to their child, concerns about pupil abuse or serious bullying and concerns about home circumstances including disclosures of domestic abuse.

- **Staff should not** give children a guarantee of total confidentiality regarding their disclosures, should not investigate nor should they ask leading questions

### **Support Staff**

- If any member of the support staff has concerns about a child or staff member they should report these concerns to the Designated Teacher or Deputy Designated Teacher if he/she is not available. A detailed written record of the concerns will be made and any further necessary action will be taken.

### **Parents**

**The primary responsibility for safeguarding and protection of children rests with parents who should feel confident about raising any concerns they have in relation to their child.**

- Parents can play their part in safeguarding by informing the school.
- If the child has a medical condition or educational need.
- If there are any Court Orders relating to the safety or wellbeing of a parent or child.
- If there is any change in a child's circumstances for example – change of address, change of contact details, change of name, change of parental responsibility.
- If there are any changes to arrangements about who brings their child to and from school.
- If their child is absent and should send in a note on the child's return to school. This assures the school that the parent/carer knows about the absence. More information on parental responsibility can be found on the EA website at: [www.eani.org.uk/schools/safeguarding-and-child-protection](http://www.eani.org.uk/schools/safeguarding-and-child-protection)

**It is essential that the school has up to date contact details for the parent/carer.**

## **4 CHILD PROTECTION DEFINITIONS**

### **Definition of Harm**

A child in need of protection is a child who is at risk of, or likely to suffer significant harm which can be attributed to a person or persons or organisation, either by an act of commission or omission; or a child who has suffered or is suffering significant harm. 'Harm' means ill treatment or the impairment of health or development, and the question of whether harm is significant is determined in accordance with Article 50(3) of the Children Order 1995. More detail on the concept of harm and significant harm can be found in Section 2.4 of Co-operating to Safeguard Children and Young People in Northern Ireland (August 2017) and in the Children (NI) Order 1995.

Harm can be suffered by a child or young person by acts of abuse perpetrated upon them by others. Abuse can happen in any family, but children may be more at risk if their parents have

problems with drugs, alcohol and mental health, or if they live in a home where domestic abuse happens. Abuse can also occur outside of the family environment. Evidence shows that babies and children with disabilities can be more vulnerable to suffering abuse.

Although the harm from the abuse might take a long time to be recognisable in the child or young person, professionals may be in a position to observe its indicators earlier, for example, in the way that a parent interacts with their child. Effective and ongoing information sharing is key between professionals.

**Harm from abuse is not always straightforward to identify and a child or young person may experience more than one type of harm.**

Harm can be caused by:

**Sexual abuse**

**Emotional abuse**

**Physical abuse**

**Neglect**

**Exploitation**

**SEXUAL ABUSE** occurs when others use and exploit children sexually for their own gratification or gain or the gratification of others. Sexual abuse may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape, or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside clothing. It may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in the production of sexual images, forcing children to look at sexual images or watch sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via e-technology). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

**EMOTIONAL ABUSE** is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child. It is also sometimes called psychological abuse and it can have severe and persistent adverse effects on a child's emotional development.

Emotional abuse may involve deliberately telling a child that they are worthless, or unloved and inadequate. It may include not giving a child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them, or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. Emotional abuse may involve bullying – including online bullying through social networks, online games or mobile phones – by a child's peers.

**PHYSICAL ABUSE** is deliberately physically hurting a child. It might take a variety of different forms, including hitting, biting, pinching, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning or suffocating a child.

**NEGLECT** is the failure to provide for a child's basic needs, whether it be adequate food, clothing, hygiene, supervision or shelter that is likely to result in the serious impairment of a child's health or development. Children who are neglected often also suffer from other types of abuse.



**EXPLOITATION** is the intentional ill-treatment, manipulation or abuse of power and control over a child or young person; to take selfish or unfair advantage of a child or young person or situation, for personal gain. It may manifest itself in many forms such as child labour, slavery, servitude, and engagement in criminal activity, begging, benefit or other financial fraud or child trafficking. It extends to the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation can be sexual in nature.

Although ‘exploitation’ is not included in the categories of registration for the Child Protection Register, professionals should recognise that the abuse resulting from or caused by the exploitation of children and young people can be categorised within the existing CPR categories as children who have been exploited will have suffered from physical abuse, neglect, emotional abuse, sexual abuse or a combination of these forms of abuse.

### **Specific Types of Abuse**

In addition to the types of abuse described above there are also some specific types of abuse that we in Rasharkin Primary School are aware of and have therefore included them in our policy. Please see [Appendix 2](#)

### **Children with Increased Vulnerabilities**

Some children have increased risk of abuse due to specific vulnerabilities such as disability, lack of fluency in English or sexual orientation. We have included information about children with increased vulnerabilities in our policy. Please see [Appendix 3](#)

### **Signs and Symptoms of Abuse**

Observation of signs and symptoms of possible abuse can do no more than give rise to concern – they are not in themselves proof that abuse has occurred. It must always be remembered that alternative medical, psychological or social explanations may exist for the signs and symptoms of possible abuse. However, teachers and other staff should be aware of the possible implications of, and alert to, all such signs, particularly if they appear in combination or are repeated regularly.

Where a member of staff is concerned that abuse may have occurred, he/she must report this immediately to the Designated Teacher who has specific responsibility for safeguarding / child protection. *The designation of a teacher for this purpose should not be seen as diminishing the role of all members of staff in being alert to signs of abuse and being aware of the procedures to be followed*, including those in cases where an allegation is made against any member of the school’s staff, teaching or non-teaching. (Ref: DE Circular 2015/13).

The definition of signs and symptoms of abuse from the SBNI Regional Core Policies and Procedures guidance can be found in the appendix. [See Appendix 4](#)

### **4b Digital Safeguarding (E Safety/Internet Abuse)**

Online safety means acting and staying safe when using digital technologies. It is wider than simply internet technology and includes electronic communication via text messages, social

environments and apps, and using games consoles through any digital device. In all cases, in schools and elsewhere, it is a paramount concern.

In January 2014, the SBNI published its report 'An exploration of e-safety messages to young people, parents and practitioners in Northern Ireland' which identified the associated risks around online safety under four categories:

- **Content Risks:** the child or young person is exposed to harmful material.
- **Contact risks:** the child or young person participates in adult initiated online activity.
- **Conduct Risks:** the child or young person is a perpetrator or victim in peer-to-peer exchange.
- **Commercial Risks:** the child or young person is exposed to inappropriate commercial advertising, marketing schemes or hidden costs.

We in Rasharkin Primary School have a responsibility to ensure that there is a reduced risk of pupils accessing harmful and inappropriate digital content and will be energetic in teaching pupils how to act responsibly and keep themselves safe. As a result, pupils should have a clear understanding of online safety issues and, individually, be able to demonstrate what a positive digital footprint might look like.

The school's actions and governance of online safety are reflected clearly in our safeguarding arrangements. Safeguarding and promoting pupils' welfare around digital technology is the responsibility of everyone who comes into contact with the pupils in the school or on school-organised activities.

**We believe that:**

- children and young people should never experience abuse of any kind
- children should be able to use the internet for education and personal development, but safeguards need to be in place to ensure they are kept safe at all times.

**We recognise that:**

- the online world provides everyone with many opportunities; however it can also present risks and challenges
- we have a duty to ensure that all children, young people and adults involved in our organisation are protected from potential harm online
- we have a responsibility to help keep children and young people safe online, whether or not they are using Rasharkin Primary School's network and devices
- working in partnership with children, young people, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting young people's welfare and in helping young people to be responsible in their approach to online safety
- all children, have the right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse.

**We will seek to keep children and young people safe by:**

- appointing an online safety coordinator
- providing clear and specific directions to staff and volunteers on how to behave online through our behaviour code for adults

- supporting and encouraging the young people using our service to use the internet, social media and mobile phones in a way that keeps them safe and shows respect for others
- supporting and encouraging parents and carers to do what they can to keep their children safe online
- developing an online safety agreement for use with young people and their parents or carers
- developing clear and robust procedures to enable us to respond appropriately to any incidents of inappropriate online behaviour, whether by an adult or a child or young person
- reviewing and updating the security of our information systems regularly
- ensuring that user names, logins, email accounts and passwords are used effectively
- ensuring personal information about the adults and children who are involved in our organisation is held securely and shared only as appropriate
- ensuring that images of children, young people and families are used only after their written permission has been obtained, and only for the purpose for which consent has been given
- providing supervision, support and training for staff and volunteers about online safety
- examining and risk assessing any social media platforms and new technologies before they are used within the organisation.

**If online abuse occurs, we will respond to it by:**

- having clear and robust safeguarding procedures in place for responding to abuse (including online abuse)
- providing support and training for all staff and volunteers on dealing with all forms of abuse, including bullying or cyberbullying, emotional abuse, sexting, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation
- making sure our response takes the needs of the person experiencing abuse, any bystanders and our organisation as a whole into account
- reviewing the plan developed to address online abuse at regular intervals, in order to ensure that any problems have been resolved in the long term.

**Sexting** is the sending or posting of sexually suggestive images, including nude or semi-nude photographs, via mobile or over the internet. There are two aspects to Sexting:

**1. Sexting between Individuals in a Relationship**

As adults we can question the wisdom of this but the reality is that as children get older and become young people many consider this to be normal and often the result of a young person's natural curiosity about sex and their exploration of relationships. As a consequence, engaging in the taking or sharing of nudes and semi-nudes may not always be in a 'harmful' context. Nonetheless, staff must be aware that an image can be shared non-consensually, or a child can be groomed, tricked or coerced into sending nude and semi-nude images.

Clearly pupils need to be aware that it is illegal, under the Sexual Offences (NI Order 2008, to take, possess or share 'indecent images' of anyone under 18 even if they are the person in the picture (or even if they are aged 16+ and in a consensual relationship) and in these cases we will contact local PSNI on 101 for advice and guidance. We may also seek advice from the EA Child Protection Support Service

Please be aware that, while offences may technically have been committed by the child/children involved, the matter will be dealt with sensitively and considering all of the circumstances and it is not necessarily the case that they will end up with a criminal record. It is important that particular care is taken in dealing with any such cases. Adopting scare tactics may discourage a young person from seeking help if they feel entrapped by the misuse of a sexual image.

## **2. Sharing an Inappropriate Image with an Intent to Cause Distress**

If a pupil has been affected by inappropriate images or links on the internet it is important that it is **not forwarded to anyone else**. Schools are not required to investigate incidents. It is an offence under the Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 to share an inappropriate image of another person without the individual's consent. For further information see: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/2/section/33/enacted](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/2/section/33/enacted)

If a young person has shared an inappropriate image of themselves that is now being shared further whether or not it is intended to cause distress, the child protection procedures of the school will be followed.

We also believe it is vital to ensure that the victim of abuse receives the correct support. They are likely to feel ashamed, embarrassed and worried about parental reaction. (See [Safeguarding and Child Protection in Schools](#), p52, for list of organisations offering advice and support.)

Childline's Report Remove Tool may be able to assist in having an image blocked or removed to prevent further distribution. [Report Remove | Children](#)

[Safer Schools NI App](#) Safer Schools NI provides safeguarding and child protection support for school staff, parents/carers and pupils.

[SBNI Online Safety Hub](#) Online Safety Hub provides helpful advice and resources to keep young people safer online.

### **ILLEGAL or INAPPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES**

The school believes that the activities listed below are inappropriate (and on occasions illegal) in a school context and that users should not engage in these activities when using school equipment or systems (in or out of school). Users shall not visit Internet sites, make, post, download, upload, data transfer, communicate or pass on, material, remarks, proposals or comments that contain or relate to:

- child sexual abuse images (illegal – The Protection of Children Act 1978); grooming, incitement, arrangement or facilitation of sexual acts against children (illegal – Sexual Offences Act 2003);
- possession of pornographic images (illegal – Criminal Justice and Immigration Act 2008 criminally racist material in UK – to stir up religious hatred or hatred on the grounds of sexual orientation) (Illegal – Public Order Act 1986);
- promotion of any kind of discrimination;
- promotion of racial or religious hatred;
- threatening behaviour, including promotion of physical violence or mental harm;
- any other information which may be offensive to colleagues or breaches the integrity of the ethos of the school or brings the school into disrepute.

Additionally the following activities are also considered unacceptable on school ICT equipment provided by the school:

- using school systems to run a private business;
- use systems, applications, websites or other mechanisms that bypass the filtering or other safeguards employed by C2K;
- uploading, downloading or transmitting commercial software or any copyrighted materials belonging to third parties, without the necessary licensing permissions;
- revealing or publicising confidential or proprietary information (e.g. financial / personal information, databases, computer / network access codes and passwords);
- creating or propagating computer viruses or other harmful files;
- on-line gambling and non-educational gaming;
- use of personal social networking sites/profiles for non-educational purposes.

It is more likely that the school will need to deal with incidents that involve inappropriate rather than illegal misuse. It is important that any incidents are dealt with as soon as possible in a proportionate manner, and that members of the school community are aware that incidents have been dealt with. It is intended that incidents of misuse will be dealt with through normal behaviour/disciplinary procedures.

## **C2K**

The EA/C2k has procured a filtered internet service for and on behalf of all pupils and staff in schools in Northern Ireland. This is provided as part of the core C2k service available to all schools.

Staff and pupils accessing the Internet via the C2k Education Network will be required to authenticate using their C2k username and password. This authentication will provide Internet filtering via the C2k Education Network solution.

Access to the Internet via the C2k Education Network is fully auditable, including the use of Securus and reports are available to the school Principal.

Connection of non C2K devices to the Internet e.g. iPads and other personal devices is through the controlled C2K guest wireless network and is subject to the same level of filtering as the main school system.

## **SCHOOL WEBSITE**

Rasharkin Primary School's website promotes and provides up-to-date information about the school and showcases other aspects of school life. In order to minimise risks of any images of pupils on the school website being used inappropriately the following steps are taken:

- Group photos are used where possible, with general labels/captions;

- Only photographs of children with parental/carer consent will appear on the school's website.
- Names will be included with photographs on the website only if parent/carer permission has been given;
- The website does not include home addresses, telephone numbers, personal e-mail or any other personal information about pupils or staff.
- The point of contact is to the school i.e. school telephone number, school address and email address.

### **MOBILE PHONES AND OTHER RELATED TECHNOLOGIES**

It is important to be aware of the safety issues regarding mobile phones and other devices which now increasingly have Internet access. (Ref: Acceptable use of Mobile Phones and Related Technologies Policy)

Staff members should refrain from using their mobile phones or similar technology when in contact with children unless prior permission has been given by the Principal.

If photographs of pupils are being used by staff for lessons, presentations, website design etc., then they should be stored as much as possible on C2K system. If however, staff are working on school related activities on personal computers, any photographs stored should be kept to a minimum and transferred to the school's network system as soon as possible. Photographs stored on a teacher's personal computer for school purposes should be deleted as soon as possible after they are no longer required or transferred to the school's C2K system.

Access to the Internet on such non C2K devices for school related business only be granted using the C2K guest access and therefore is subject to C2K's filtering service.

### **Cyber Bullying**

Staff should be aware that pupils may be subject to cyber bullying via electronic methods of communication both in and out of school.

Cyber Bullying can take many different forms and guises including:

- ☒ Email – nasty or abusive emails which may include viruses or inappropriate content;
- ☒ Instant Messaging (IM) and Chat Rooms – potential to transmit threatening or abusive messages perhaps using a compromised or alias identity;
- ☒ Social Networking Sites – typically includes the posting or publication of nasty or upsetting comments on another user's profile;
- ☒ Online Gaming – abuse or harassment of someone using online multi-player gaming sites;
- ☒ Mobile Phones – examples can include abusive texts, video or photo messages. Sexting can also occur in this category, where someone is encouraged to share intimate pictures or videos of themselves and these are subsequently transmitted to other people;
- ☒ Abusing Personal Information – may involve the posting of photos, personal information, fake comments and blogs, or pretending to be someone online without that person's permission.

Whilst cyber-bullying may appear to provide anonymity for the bully, most messages can be traced back to their creator and pupils should be reminded that cyber-bullying can constitute a criminal offence.

It is important that pupils are encouraged to report incidents of cyber-bullying to both the school and, if appropriate, the PSNI to ensure the matter is properly addressed and the behaviour ceases.

A record is kept of all incidents of cyber-bullying in the school's e-Safety log. This allows the schools Safeguarding team to monitor the effectiveness of the school's preventative activities, and to review and ensure consistency in their investigations, support and sanctions.

### **Responding To Cyber Bullying**

Most cases of Cyber bullying will be investigated and dealt with through the school's existing Anti- Bullying Policy. However, Cyber bullying may differ from other forms of bullying and may prompt a particular response. The key differences are:

- impact: the scale and scope of Cyber bullying can be greater than for other forms of bullying
- targets and perpetrators: the people involved may have a different profile to traditional bullies and their targets
- location: the 24/7 and anywhere nature of Cyber bullying
- anonymity: the person being bullied will not always know who is bullying them
- motivation: some pupils may not be aware that what they are doing is bullying
- evidence: unlike other forms of bullying, the target of the bullying will have evidence of its occurrence
- it is possible that a member of staff may be a victim and these responses apply to them too

### **Investigation**

- Members of staff should contact the DT, DTT or principal in all cases
- Staff and pupils should be advised to preserve evidence and a record of abuse; save phone messages, record or save-and-print instant messenger conversations, print or produce a screenshot of social network pages, print, save and forward to staff whole email messages
- If images are involved, determine whether they might be illegal or raise child protection concerns. If so, external agencies may be involved.

## **5 Responding to Safeguarding and Child Protection Concerns**

Safeguarding is more than child protection. Safeguarding begins with promotion and preventative activity which enables children and young people to grow up safely and securely in circumstances where their development and wellbeing is not adversely affected. It includes support to families and early intervention to meet the needs of children and continues through to child protection. Child protection refers specifically to the activity that is undertaken to protect individual children or young people who are suffering, or are likely to suffer significant harm<sup>1</sup>.

### **If a parent has a potential child protection concern within the school**

In Rasharkin Primary School we aim to work closely with parents/guardians in supporting all aspects of their child's development and well-being. Any concerns a parent may have will be taken seriously and dealt with in a professional manner.

If a parent has a concern they can talk to the Class Teacher, the Designated or Deputy Designated Teacher for child protection or the Principal.

If they are still concerned they may talk to the Chair of the Board of Governors.

At any time a parent may talk to a social worker in the local Gateway team or to the PSNI Central Referral Unit. Details of who to contact are shown in the flowchart in [Appendix 5](#)

### **Where School Has Concerns or Has Been Given Information about Possible Abuse by Someone Other Than a Member of Staff**

In Rasharkin Primary School if a child makes a disclosure to a teacher or other member of staff which gives rise to concerns about possible abuse, or if a member of staff has concerns about a child, the member of staff will complete a Note of Concern (see [Appendix 1](#)) and act promptly. **They will not investigate** – this is a matter for Social Services – but will discuss these concerns with the Designated Teacher or with the Deputy Designated Teacher if he/she is not available.

The Designated Teacher will consult with the Principal or other relevant staff always taking care to avoid due delay. If the principal is not available, effort should be made to discuss the matter with the DDT, make contact with the principal, or if necessary the Designated Governor. If required advice may be sought from the Education Authority Designated Officer for Child Protection. The Designated Teacher may also seek clarification from the child or young person, their parent/carer.

If a child protection referral is not required the school may consider other options including monitoring, signposting or referring to other support agencies e.g. Family Support Hub with parental consent and, where appropriate, with the child/young person's consent.

If a child protection referral is required the Designated Teacher will seek consent from the parent/carer and/or the child {if they are competent to give this} unless this would place the child at risk of significant harm.

The Designated Teacher will phone the Gateway team and/or the PSNI and will submit a completed UNOCINI referral form.

Where appropriate the source of the concern will be informed of the action taken.

For further detail please see [Appendix 6](#)

### **TALKING TO CHILDREN WHERE THERE ARE CONCERNS ABOUT POSSIBLE ABUSE**

Care must be taken in asking, and interpreting children's responses to, questions about indications of abuse. The same considerations apply when a child makes an allegation of abuse, or volunteers information which amounts to that. In some circumstances, talking to the child will quickly clarify initial concerns into a suspicion that abuse has occurred, and point to the need for an immediate referral. Staff should be aware that the way in which they talk to a child can have an effect on the evidence which is put forward if there are subsequent criminal proceedings, and **the extent of questioning should, therefore, be kept to a minimum:**



- **Staff should not ask the child leading questions**, as this can later be interpreted as putting ideas into the child’s mind.
- **Staff should not, therefore, ask questions which encourage the child to change his/her version of events in any way, or which impose the adult’s own assumptions.** For example, staff should say, “Tell me what has happened”, rather than, “Did they do X to you?”
- **The priority at this stage is to actively listen** to the child, and not to interrupt or try to interpret if he/she is freely recalling significant events (*the child must not be asked to unnecessarily recount the experience of abuse*), and as soon as possible afterwards to make a record of the discussion to pass on to the Designated Teacher, using for example, the template ‘Note of Concern’ (See Appendix 1) from the DE ‘Child Protection: Record Keeping in Schools’ circular 2016/20. The note should record the time, date, place and people who were present, as well as what was said. Signs of physical injury observed should be described in detail, but ***under no circumstances should a child’s clothing be removed nor a photograph taken.***
- Any comment by the child, or subsequently by a parent or carer or other adult, about how an injury occurred, should be written down as soon as possible afterwards, **quoting words actually used.**
- Staff should not give the child or young person undertakings of confidentiality, although they can and should, of course, reassure that information will be disclosed only to those professionals who need to know.
- Staff should also be aware that their note of the discussion may need to be used in any subsequent court proceedings. It should be emphasised that lack of proper records will not, of itself, exempt the school from any subsequent requirement to give evidence in court. *It is therefore essential that accurate contemporaneous records are maintained.*
- Staff should **not** ask the child to write an account of their disclosure for the record.
- Be sensitive to what a child says, treat it seriously and value what they say.
- Ensure the child’s views are sought and taken into account.
- A child should not be asked to unnecessarily recount the experience of abuse.

**NB It is never the role of staff to investigate** a child’s claim of child abuse, if a disclosure has been made, staff must pass the concern on, noting it on the ‘Note of Concern’ form and reassure the child by saying, e.g. ‘I can see that has upset you. I’ll pass that on to Mrs XX who looks after such things.’

### **Where a Complaint Has Been Made about Possible Abuse by a Member of the School’s Staff or a Volunteer**

When a complaint about possible child abuse is made against a member of staff the Principal (or the Designated Teacher if the Principal is not available) must be informed immediately. If the complaint is against the Principal then the Designated Teacher should be informed and he/she will inform the Chairperson of the Board of Governors who will consider what action

is required in consultation with the employing authority. The procedure as outlined in [Appendix 7](#) will be followed.

## **6 CONSENT**

Prior to making a referral to Social Services the consent of the parent/carers and/or the young person (if they are competent to give this) will normally be sought. The exception to this is where to seek such consent would put that child, young person or others at increased risk of significant harm or an adult at risk of serious harm, or it would undermine the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime including where seeking consent might lead to interference with any potential investigation.

In circumstances where the consent of the parent/carer and/or the young person has been sought and is withheld we will consider and where possible respect their wishes. However our primary consideration must be the safety and welfare of the child and we will make a referral in cases where consent is withheld if we believe on the basis of the information available that it is in the best interests of the child/young person to do so.

### **Confidentiality and Information Sharing**

Information given to members of staff about possible child abuse cannot be held “in confidence”. In the interests of the child, staff have a responsibility to share relevant information about the protection of children with other professionals particularly the investigative agencies. In keeping with the principle of confidentiality, the sharing of information with school staff will be on a ‘need to know’ basis.

Where there have been, or are current, child protection concerns about a pupil who transfers to another school we will consider what information should be shared with the Designated Teacher in the receiving school.

Where it is necessary to safeguard children information will be shared with other statutory agencies in accordance with the requirements of this policy, the school data protection policy and the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)

In accordance with DE guidance we must consider and develop clear guidelines for the recording, storage, retention and destruction of both manual and electronic records where they relate to child protection concerns.

In order to meet these requirements all child protection records, information and confidential notes concerning pupils in our Rasharkin Primary School are stored securely and only the Designated Teacher/Deputy Designated Teacher and Principal have access to them. In accordance with DE guidance on the disposal of child protection records these records will be stored from child’s date of birth plus 30 years.

If information is held electronically, whether on a PC, a laptop or on a portable memory device, all must be encrypted and appropriately password protected.

These notes or records should be factual, objective and include what was seen, said, heard or reported. They should include details of the place and time and who was present and should be given to the Designated/Deputy Designated Teacher. The person who reports the incident must treat the matter in confidence.

## **7 SAFE RECRUITMENT PROCEDURES**

Vetting checks are a key preventative measure in preventing unsuitable individuals' access to children and vulnerable adults through the education system and schools must ensure that all persons on school property are vetted, inducted and supervised as appropriate if they are engaged in regulated activity. All staff paid or unpaid who are appointed to positions in **RASHARKIN PRIMARY SCHOOL** are vetted/supervised in accordance with relevant legislation and Departmental guidance.

Only teachers who are on the Northern Ireland Substitute Teachers Register (**NISTR**) are employed. All teachers on the register have been subject to the vetting procedure and no further checks are required. Schools are not permitted to employ any teacher not registered. It should be noted that compliance will be monitored by the Department of Education. (Ref: DE Circular 2006/07)

DE requires that at least one Governor on each interview panel must have been trained in issues relating to child protection. The Chairperson has attended Governor Safeguarding Training provided by CPSSS. (Ref: DE Circular 2006/08)

The application forms for teaching and non-teaching posts include the requirement to account for gaps in employment and the requirement to provide two referees; at least one of whom must be a previous or current employer able to comment upon the applicant's suitability to work with children/young people and the professional competence of the candidate. If the governors have any doubts regarding candidates about gaps in a candidate's employment history they will request from the candidate a satisfactory explanation at interview. References should be sought by the Board of Governors for short-listed candidates using the reference form provided by the Board. The references received for the recommended candidate are forwarded to the Education Authority North Eastern Region with the application forms and the recommendation for appointment. If no references are received, Human Resources staff will request them for the recommended candidate only. No appointment will be confirmed until satisfactory references have been received. It should be noted that this may delay the appointment process.

Candidates must provide photographic proof of identity at interview.

### **Volunteers**

There are two types of volunteers working in schools: those who work unsupervised and those who work under supervision. Volunteers who work unsupervised are required to have a background check completed. A volunteer who works under supervision is not required to have a background check however, schools/ organisations must determine whether the level of supervision meets the statutory standard. Background checks are completed by Access NI. (Ref: DE Circular 2012/19)

Visitors to schools, such as parents/carers, suppliers of goods and services, to carry out maintenance etc., do not routinely need to be vetted before being allowed onto school premises. However, such visitors should be managed by school staff and their access to areas and movement within the school should be restricted as needs require.

Visitors should be:

- ☐ Met/directed by school staff/representatives;
- ☐ Signed in and out of the school by school staff;
  
- ☐ If appropriate, be given restricted access to only specific areas of the school;
  
- ☐ Where possible, escorted by a member of staff/representative;
  
- ☐ Access to pupils restricted to the purpose of their visit;
- ☐ If delivering goods or carrying out building/maintenance or repair tasks their work should be cordoned off from pupils for health and safety reasons.

Pupils coming into the school on work experience do not require AccessNI clearance if they are fully supervised by school staff. The normal child protection induction processes should apply.

## **8 CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ALL STAFF – PAID OR UNPAID**

All actions concerning children and young people must uphold the best interests of the young person as a primary consideration. Staff must always be mindful of the fact that they hold a position of trust and that their behaviour towards the child and young people in their charge must be above reproach. All members of staff are expected to comply with the school's Code of Conduct for Employees and Volunteers which has been approved by the Board of Governors. See [Appendix 8](#) for Staff Code of Conduct.

## **9 THE PREVENTATIVE CURRICULUM**

The statutory personal development curriculum requires schools to give specific attention to pupils' emotional wellbeing, health and safety, relationships, and the development of a moral thinking and value system. The curriculum also offers a medium to explore sensitive issues with children and young people in an age-appropriate way which helps them to develop appropriate protective behaviours. (2017/04).

Our school seeks to promote pupils' awareness and understanding of safeguarding issues, including those related to child protection through its curriculum. The safeguarding of

children is an important focus in the school's personal development programme and is also addressed where it arises within the context of subjects. Through the preventative curriculum we aim to build the confidence, self-esteem and personal resiliencies of children so that they can develop coping strategies and can make more positive choices in a range of situations.

Throughout the school year child protection issues are addressed through class assemblies and there is a permanent child protection notice board in the main corridor and relevant information in each resource area, which provides advice and displays child helpline numbers. Other initiatives which address child protection and safety issues: School visitors e.g. fire fighters, police etc. health visitor parent programmes.

Rasharkin Primary School has been awarded 'Take 5' status. As such we aim to ensure the message of CLANG (Connect, keep Learning, be Active, take Notice and Give) is known and understood by children and staff to support mental health and well-being.

## **10 OPERATION ENCOMPASS**

We are an Operation Encompass school. Operation Encompass is an early intervention partnership between local Police and our school, aimed at supporting children who are victims of domestic violence and abuse. As a school, we recognise that children's exposure to domestic violence is a traumatic event for them.

Children experiencing domestic abuse are negatively impacted by this exposure. Domestic abuse has been identified as an Adverse Childhood Experience and can lead to emotional, physical and psychological harm. Operation Encompass aims to mitigate this harm by enabling the provision of immediate support. This rapid provision of support within the school environment means children are better safeguarded against the short, medium and long-term effects of domestic abuse.

As an Operation Encompass school, when the police have attended a domestic incident and one of our pupils is present, they will make contact with the school at the start of the next working day to share this information with a member of the school safeguarding team. This will allow the school safeguarding team to provide immediate emotional support to this child as well as giving the designated teacher greater insight into any wider safeguarding concerns.

This information will be treated in strict confidence, like any other category of child protection information. It will be processed as per DE Circular 2020/07 'Child Protection Record Keeping in Schools' and a note will be made in the child's child protection file. The information received on an Operation Encompass call from the Police will only be shared outside of the safeguarding team on a proportionate and need to know basis. All members of the safeguarding team have completed online Operation Encompass training, so they are able to take these calls. Any staff responsible for answering the phone at school are made aware of Operation Encompass and the need to pass these calls on with urgency to a member of the Safeguarding team.

Staff will make every effort to ensure that Operation Encompass calls are taken without delay. Designated teachers will have to make their own professional judgement on how best to respond to the information they receive. This will depend on:

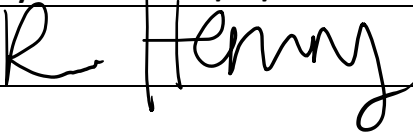
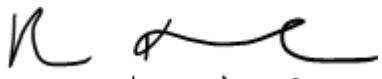
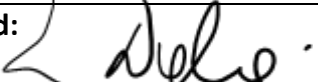
- The severity of the incident

- The type of information shared by the Police
- The age and stage of development of the child
- Any previous history known to the designated teacher.

Further information see [The Domestic Abuse Information Sharing with Schools etc. Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 2022.](#)

## 11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This policy will be reviewed annually by the Safeguarding Team and approved by the Board of Governors for dissemination to parents, pupils and staff. It will be implemented through the schools staff induction and training programme and as part of day to day practice. Compliance with the policy will be monitored on an on-going basis by the Designated Teacher for Child Protection and periodically by the Schools Safeguarding Team. The Board of Governors will also monitor child protection activity and the implementation of the Safeguarding and Child Protection policy on a regular basis through the provision of reports from the Designated Teacher.

<b>Date Policy Reviewed: 27/11/23</b>	
Signed: 	<b>Designated Teacher</b>
Signed: 	<b>Principal</b>
Signed: 	<b>Chair of Board of Governors</b>

**Appendix 1**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

**NOTE OF CONCERN**

**Child Protection Record – Reports to Designated Teacher**

Name of Pupil:
Year Group:
Date, Time of Incident/Disclosure:
Circumstances of Incident/Disclosure:
Nature And Description Of Concern:
Parties involved, including any witnesses to an event and what was said or done and by whom:
Action Taken At The Time:
Details Of Any Advice Sought, From Whom And When:
Any Further Action Taken:

Written Report Passed To Designated Teacher:                      Yes:                      No:
If 'No' state reason:
Date And Time Of Report To The Designated Teacher:
Written Note From Staff Member Placed On Pupil's Child Protection File
Yes                      No
If 'No' state reason:

**Name of Staff Member Making the Report:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of Staff Member:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of Designated Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_



**Grooming** of a child or young person is always abusive and/or exploitative. It often involves perpetrator(s) gaining the trust of the child or young person or, in some cases, the trust of the family, friends or community, and/or making an emotional connection with the victim in order to facilitate abuse before the abuse begins. This may involve providing money, gifts, drugs and/or alcohol or more basic needs such as food, accommodation or clothing to develop the child's/young person's loyalty to and dependence upon the person(s) doing the grooming. The person(s) carrying out the abuse may differ from those involved in grooming which led to it, although this is not always the case. Grooming is often associated with Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) but can be a precursor to other forms of abuse. Grooming may occur face to face, online and/or through social media, the latter making it more difficult to detect and identify.

Adults may misuse online settings e.g. chat rooms, social and gaming environments and other forms of digital communications, to try and establish contact with children and young people or to share information with other perpetrators, which creates a particular problem because this can occur in real time and there is no permanent record of the interaction or discussion held or information shared. Those working or volunteering with children or young people should be alert to signs that may indicate grooming, and take early action in line with their child protection and safeguarding policies and procedures to enable preventative action to be taken, if possible, before harm occurs. Practitioners should be aware that those involved in grooming may themselves be children or young people, and be acting under the coercion or influence of adults. Such young people must be considered victims of those holding power over them. Careful consideration should always be given to any punitive approach or 'criminalising' young people who may, themselves, still be victims and/or acting under duress, control, threat, the fear of, or actual violence. In consultation with the PSNI and where necessary the PPS, HSC professionals must consider whether children used to groom others should be considered a child in need or requiring protection from significant harm

If the staff in **RASHARKIN PRIMARY SCHOOL** become aware of signs that may indicate grooming they will take early action and follow the school's child protection policies and procedures. The HSCT and PSNI should be involved as early as possible to ensure any evidence that may assist prosecution is not lost and to enable a disruption plan to reduce the victim's contact with the perpetrator(s) and reduce the perpetrator(s) control over the victim to be put in place without delay.

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/ or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. (Co-operating to Safeguard Children and Young People in NI. DHSSPS version 2.0 2017).

Any child under the age of eighteen, male or female, can be a victim of CSE. Although younger children can experience CSE, the average age at which concerns are first identified is 12-15

years of age. Sixteen and seventeen year olds, although legally able to consent to sexual activity can also be sexually exploited.

CSE can be perpetrated by adults or by young people's peers, on an individual or group basis, or a combination of both, and can be perpetrated by females as well as males. While children in care are known to experience disproportionate risk of CSE, **the majority of CSE victims are living at home.**

### **Statutory Responsibilities**

CSE is a form of child abuse and, as such, any member of staff suspecting that CSE is occurring will follow the school's Safeguarding and Child Protection policy and procedures, including reporting to the appropriate agencies.

### **Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse**

The Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse in Northern Ireland: A Seven Year Strategy (2016) defines domestic and sexual violence and abuse as follows:-

#### **Domestic Violence and Abuse:**

'threatening, controlling, coercive behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, virtual, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on anyone (irrespective of age, ethnicity, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or any form of disability) by a current or former intimate partner or family member.'

#### **Sexual Violence and Abuse**

'any behaviour (physical, psychological, verbal, virtual/online) perceived to be of a sexual nature which is controlling, coercive, exploitative, harmful, or unwanted that is inflicted on anyone (irrespective of age, ethnicity, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or any form of disability).' Please note that coercive, exploitative and harmful behaviour includes taking advantage of an individual's incapacity to give informed consent.

If it comes to the attention of school staff that Domestic Abuse, is or may be, affecting a child this will be passed on to the Designated/Deputy Designated Teacher who has an obligation to share the information with the Social Services Gateway Team.

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** is a form of child abuse and violence against women and girls. FGM comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. The procedure is also referred to as 'cutting', 'female circumcision' and 'initiation'. The practice is medically unnecessary, extremely painful and has serious health consequences, both at the time when the mutilation is carried out and in later life. FGM is a form of child abuse and, as such, teachers have a statutory duty to report cases, including suspicion, to the appropriate agencies, through agreed established procedures set out in our school policy. Where there is a concern that a child or young person may be at immediate risk of FGM this should be reported to the PSNI without delay. Contact can be made directly to the Sexual Referral Unit (based within the Public Protection Unit) at 028 9025 9299. Where there is a concern that a

child or young person may be at risk of FGM, referral should be made to the relevant HSCT Gateway Team.

**Forced Marriage** A forced marriage is a marriage conducted without the valid consent of one or both parties and where duress is a factor. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure. Forced marriage is a criminal offence in Northern Ireland and if in Rasharkin Primary School we have knowledge or suspicion of a forced marriage in relation to a child or young person we will contact the PSNI immediately.

### **Children Who Display Harmful Sexual Behaviour**

Learning about sex and sexual behaviour is a normal part of a child's development. It will help them as they grow up, and as they start to make decisions about relationships. As a school we support children and young people, through the Personal Development element of the curriculum, to develop their understanding of relationships and sexuality and the responsibilities of healthy relationships. Teachers are often therefore in a good position to consider if behaviour is within the normal continuum or otherwise.

It must also be borne in mind that sexually harmful behaviour is primarily a child protection concern. There may remain issues to be addressed through the school's positive behaviour policy but it is important to always apply principles that remain child centred.

It is important to distinguish between different sexual behaviours – these can be defined as normal, inappropriate, abusive or violent. Normal sexual behaviour will generally have no need for intervention, however consideration may be required as to appropriateness within a school setting. Inappropriate sexual behaviour requires some level of intervention, depending on the activity and level of concern. For example, a one-off incident may simply require liaising with parents on setting clear direction that the behaviour is unacceptable, explaining boundaries and providing information and education. Alternatively, if the behaviour is considered to be more serious, perhaps because there are a number of aspects of concern, advice from the EA CPSS may be required. The CPSS will advise if contact with PSNI or Social Services is required. We will also take guidance from DE Circular 2022/02 to address concerns about harmful sexualised behaviour displayed by children and young people.

**Abusive Sexual Behaviours** are of significant concern and guidance on the management of the pupils and referrals to other agencies such as Social Services or the Police should be sought from CPSS.

Some examples of abusive sexual behaviours are victimising intent or outcome, the misuse of power, coercion and force to ensure victim compliance, they may be intrusive and may include elements of expressive violence, informed consent is lacking or is not given by the victim, for example because of their special needs or they may have been under the influence of alcohol or other substances

**Violent Sexual Behaviours** are also of significant concern. They may have features of threat, force, coercion or harm to others.

Some examples of violent sexual behaviour include physically violent sexual abuse which is highly intrusive, instrumental violence which is physiologically and or sexually arousing to the perpetrator and may involve sadism.

Advice from CPSS will be required if we are aware of a young person displaying violent sexual behaviour.

### **Self Harm and Suicide**

It is most helpful to consider self harm as a continuum, ranging from behaviour which has a strong suicidal intent (for example, some kinds of overdose) to behaviour which is intended to help the person stay alive (such as cutting)' – John Coleman 2004

Self harm is often a means by which a child can release the tension caused by their anxiety, grief or anger. It can also be seen as a means of communication, to tell themselves and others that they need help. It helps them feel they have a level of control over something in their lives – making 'real' the emotional pain they are unable to express.

It is our policy that in instances where a child expresses suicidal ideation or self harm or discloses that he/she has self harmed, we will contact the parents and ask them to take their child to their GP for assessment.

**A child may suffer or be at risk of suffering from one or more types of abuse and abuse may take place on a single occasion or may occur repeatedly over time.**

## **Appendix 3**

### **Children with Increased Vulnerabilities**

- **Children With a Disability**

Children and young people with disabilities (i.e. any child or young person who has a physical, sensory or learning impairment or a significant health condition) may be more vulnerable to abuse and those working with children with disabilities should be aware of any vulnerability factors associated with risk of harm, and any emerging child protection issues.

Staff must be aware that communication difficulties can be hidden or overlooked making disclosure particularly difficult. Staff and volunteers working with children with disabilities will receive training to enable them to identify and refer concerns early in order to allow preventative action to be taken.

- **Children With Limited Fluency in English**

Children whose first language is not English/Newcomer pupils should be given the opportunity to express themselves to a member of staff or other professional with appropriate language/communication skills, especially where there are concerns that abuse may have occurred. DTs and other relevant school staff should seek advice and support from the EA's Intercultural Education Service if necessary. All schools should create an atmosphere in which pupils with special educational needs which involve communication difficulties, or pupils for whom English is not their first language, feel confident to discuss these issues or other matters that may be worrying them.

- **Gender Identity Issues and Sexual Orientation**

Schools should strive to provide a happy environment where all young people feel safe and secure. All pupils have the right to learn in a safe and secure environment, to be treated with respect and dignity, and not to be treated any less favourably due to their actual or perceived sexual orientation. DE requires all grant-aided schools to develop their own policy on how they will address Relationships and Sexuality Education (RSE) within the curriculum. (see RPS's RSE Policy)

- **School Trips and Educational Visits**

Our duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people also includes periods when they are in our care outside of the school setting. We will follow DE and EA guidance on educational visits, school trips to ensure our current safeguarding policies are adhered to and that appropriate staffing levels are in place.

## APPENDIX 4      Signs and Symptoms of Child Abuse

This section contains information for all professionals working with children and families and is not an exhaustive list. The following pages provide guidance only and should not be used as a checklist.

### 2.1      **The first indication that a child is being abused may not necessarily be the presence of a severe injury. Concerns may become apparent in a number of ways e.g.**

- by bruises or marks on a child's body
- by remarks made by a child, his parents or friends
- by overhearing conversation by the child, or his parents
- by observing that the child is either being made a scapegoat by or has a poor relationship/bond with his parents.
- by a child having sexual knowledge or exhibiting sexualised behaviour which is unusual given his age and/or level of understanding.
- by a child not thriving or developing at a rate which one would expect for his age and stage of development.
- by the observation of a child's behaviour and changes in his behaviour.
- by indications that the family is under stress and needs support in caring for their children.
- by repeat visits to a general practitioner or hospital.

2.2      There may be a series of events which in themselves do not necessarily cause concern but are significant, if viewed together. Initially the incident may not seem serious but it should be remembered that prompt help to a family under stress may prevent minor abuse escalating into something more serious.

2.3      It is important to remember that abused children do not necessarily show fear or anxiety and may appear to have established a sound relationship with their abuser(s). Staff should familiarise themselves on 'attachment theory' and its implications for assessing the bond between parents and their children.

2.4      Suspicious should be raised by e.g.

- discrepancy between an injury and the explanation
- conflicting explanation, or no explanation, for an injury
- delay in seeking treatment for any health problem
- injuries of different ages
- history of previous concerns or injuries
- faltering growth (failure to thrive)
- parents show little, or no, concern about the child's condition or show little warmth or empathy with the child
- evidence of domestic violence
- parents with mental health difficulties, particularly of a psychotic nature
- evidence of parental substance abuse

- 2.5 Signs and symptoms are indicators and simply highlight the need for further investigation and assessment.

### **Parental Response to Allegations of Child Abuse Which Raise Concern**

- 2.6 **Parents' responses to allegations of abuse of their child are very varied. The following types of response are of concern:**

- there may be an unequivocal denial of abuse and possible non-compliance with enquiries.
- parents may over-react, either aggressively or defensively, to a suggestion that they may be responsible for harm to their child.
- there may be reluctance to give information, or the explanation given may be incompatible with the harm caused to the child, or explanations may change over time.
- parents may display a lack of awareness that the child has suffered harm, or that their actions, or the actions of others, may have caused harm.
- parents may seek to minimise the severity of the abuse, or not accept that their actions constitute abuse.
- parents may fail to engage with professionals.
- blame or responsibility for the harm may be inappropriately placed on the child or an unnamed third party.
- parents may seek help on matters unrelated to the abuse or its causes (this may be to deflect attention away from the child and his injuries).
- the parents and/or child may go missing.

### **Physical Abuse**

- 2.7 Children receive bumps and bruises as a result of the rough and tumble of normal play. Most children will have bruises or other injuries, therefore, from time to time. These will be accidental and can be easily explained.
- 2.8 It is not necessary to establish intent to cause harm to the child to conclude that the child has been subject to abuse. Physical abuse can occur through acts of both commission and/or omission.
- 2.9 Insignificant but repeated injuries, however minor, may be symptomatic of a family in crisis and, if no action is taken, the child may be further injured. All injuries should be noted and collated in the child's records and analysed to assess if the child requires to be safeguarded.
- 2.10 If on initial examination the injury is not felt to be compatible with the explanation given or suggest abuse it should be discussed with a senior paediatrician.
- 2.11 A small number of children suffer from rare conditions, e.g. haemophilia or brittle bone disease, which makes them susceptible to bruising and fractures. It is important to remain aware, however, that in such children some injuries may have a non-accidental cause. A "clotting screen" only excludes the common conditions which may cause spontaneous bleeding. If the history suggests a bleeding disorder, referral to a haematologist will be required.

## Recognition of Physical Abuse

### a) Bruises + Soft Tissue Injuries

2.12 Common sites for accidental bruising depend on the developmental stage of the child. They include:

- forehead
- crown of head
- bony spinal protuberances
- elbows and below
- hips
- hands
- shins

2.13 Less common sites for accidental bruising include:

- Eyes
- Ears
- Cheeks
- Mouth
- Neck
- Shoulders
- Chest
- Upper and Inner Arms
- Stomach
- Genitals
- Upper and Inner Thighs
- Lower Back and Buttocks
- Upper Lip and Frenulum
- Back of the Hands.

2.14 **Non-accidental bruises may be:**

- frequent
- patterned, e.g. finger and thumb marks
- in unusual positions, (note developmental level and activity of the child).

Research on aging of bruises (from photographs) has shown that it is impossible to accurately age bruises although it can be concluded that a bruise with a yellow colour is more than 18 hours old. Tender or swollen bruises are more likely to be fresh. It is not possible to conclude definitely that bruises of different colours were sustained at different times.

**The following should give rise to concern e.g.**

- bruising in a non-mobile child, in the absence of an adequate explanation,



- bruises other than at the common sites of accidental injury for a child of that developmental stage,
- facial bruising, particularly around the eyes, cheeks, mouth or ears, especially in very young children.
- soft tissue bruising, on e.g. cheeks, arms and inner surface of thighs, with no adequate explanation.
- a torn upper lip frenulum (skin which joins the lip and gum).
- patterned bruising e.g. linear or outline bruising, hand marks (due to grab, slap or pinch may be petechial), strap marks particularly on the buttocks or back.
- ligature marks caused by tying up or strangulation.

2.15 Most falls or accidents produce one bruise on a single surface, usually a bony protuberance. A child who falls downstairs would generally only have one or two bruises. Children usually fall forwards and therefore bruising is most usually found on the front of the body. In addition, there may be marks on their hands if they have tried to break their fall.

2.16 Bruising may be difficult to see on a dark skinned child. Mongolian blue spots are natural pigmentation to the skin, which may be mistaken for bruising. These purplish-blue skin markings are most commonly found on the backs of children whose parents are darker skinned.

## 12) Eye Injuries

2.17 **Injuries which should give cause for concern:**

- black eyes can occur from any direct injury, both accidental and non-accidental. Determining how the injury occurred is vital, therefore; bilateral “black eyes” can occur accidentally as a result of blood tracking from a very hard blow to the central forehead (Injury should be evident on mid-forehead, bridge of nose). It is rare for both eyes to be bruised separately, accidentally however and at the same time.
- sub conjunctival haemorrhage
- retinal haemorrhage.

## 12) Burns and Scalds

2.18 **Accidental scalds often:**

- are on the upper part of the body
- are on a convex (curved) surface
- are irregular
- are superficial
- leave a recognisable pattern.

2.19 **It can be difficult to distinguish between accidental and non-accidental burns. Any burn or scald with a clear outline should be regarded with suspicion e.g.**

- circular burns
- linear burns

- burns of uniform depth over a large area
- friction burns
- scalds that have a line which could indicate immersion or poured liquid
- splash marks
- old scars indicating previous burns or scalds.

2.20 **When a child presents with a burn or scald it is important to remember:**

- a responsible adult checks the temperature of the bath before a child gets in to it.
- a child is unlikely to sit down voluntarily in too hot water and cannot accidentally scald his bottom without also scalding his feet.
- “doughnut” shaped burns to the buttocks often indicate that a child has been held down in hot water, with the buttocks held against the water container e.g. bath, sink etc.
- a child getting into too hot water of its own accord will struggle to get out and there are likely to be splash marks.
- small round burns may be cigarette burns, but can often be confused with skin conditions. Where there is doubt, a medical/dermatology opinion should be sought.

**d) Fractures**

2.21 The potential for a fracture should be considered if there is pain, swelling and discoloration over a bone or joint or a child is not using a limb, especially in younger children. The majority of fractures normally cause pain and it is very difficult for a parent to be unaware that a child has been hurt. In infants, rib and metaphysical limb fractures may produce no detectable ongoing pain however.

2.22 It is very rare for a child aged under one year to sustain a fracture accidentally, but there may be some underlying medical condition, e.g. brittle bone disease, which can cause fractures in babies.

2.23 The most common non-accidental fractures are to the long bones in the arms and legs and to the ribs. The following should give cause for concern and further investigation may be necessary:

- any fracture in a child under one year of age
- any skull fracture in children under three years of age
- a history of previous skeletal injuries which may suggest abuse
- skeletal injuries at different stages of healing
- evidence of previous fractures which were left untreated.

**e) Scars**

2.24 Children may have scars from previous injuries. Particular note should be taken if there is a large number of scars of different ages, or of unusual shapes or large scars from burns or lacerations that have not received medical treatment.

**f) Bites**

2.25 Bites are always non-accidental in origin; they can be caused by animals or human beings (adult/child); a dental surgeon with forensic experience may be needed to secure detailed evidence in such cases.

**g) Other Types of Physical Injuries**

2.26

- poisoning, either through acts of omission or commission
- ingestion of other damaging substances, e.g. bleach
- administration of drugs to children where they are not medically indicated or prescribed
- female genital mutilation, which is an offence, regardless of cultural reasons
- unexplained neurological signs and symptoms, e.g. subdural haematoma

**h) Fabricated or Induced Illness**

**12.5** Fabricated or induced illness, previously known as Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy, is a condition where a child suffers harm through the deliberate action of the main carer, in most cases the mother, but which is attributed to another medical cause.

**12.5** It is important not to confuse this deliberate activity with the behaviour and actions of over-anxious parents who constantly seek advice from doctors, health visitors and other health professionals about their child's wellbeing.

2.29 There is a need to exercise caution about attributing a child's illness, in the absence of a medical diagnosis, to deliberate activity on the part of a parent or carer to a fabricated or induced illness, as stated in the Court of Appeal judgement in the case of Angela Cannings.

(R v Cannings (2004) EWCA Crim1 (19 January 2004)).

2.30 **The following behaviours exhibited by parents can be associated with fabricated or induced illness:**

- deliberately inducing symptoms in children by administering medication or other substances, or by means of intentional suffocation.
- interfering with treatments by over-dosing, not administering them or interfering with medical equipment such as infusion lines or not complying with professional advice, resulting in significant harm.
- claiming the child has symptoms which may be unverifiable unless observed directly, such as pain, frequency of passing urine, vomiting or fits.
- exaggerating symptoms, causing professionals to undertake investigations and treatments which may be invasive, unnecessary and, therefore, are harmful and possibly dangerous.
- obtaining specialist treatments or equipment for children who do not require them.

- alleging psychological illness in a child.

2.31

**There are a number of presentations in which fabricated or induced illness may be a possibility. These are:**

- failure to thrive/growth faltering (sometimes through deliberate withholding of food.)
- fabrication of medical symptoms especially where there is no independent witness
- convulsions.
- pyrexia (high temperature).
- cyanotic episode (reported blue tinge to the skin due to lack of oxygen).
- apnoea (stops breathing).
- allergies
- asthmatic attacks
- unexplained bleeding (especially anal or genital or bleeding from the ears)
- frequent unsubstantiated allegations of sexual abuse, especially when accompanied by demands for medical examinations
- frequent 'accidental' overdoses (especially in very young children).

2.32

**Concerns may arise when:**

- reported symptoms and signs found on examinations are not (3 explained by any medical condition from which the child may be suffering).
- physical examination and results of medical investigations do not explain reported symptoms and signs.
- there is an inexplicably poor response to prescribed medication and other treatment.
- new symptoms are reported on resolution of previous ones.
- reported symptoms and/or clinical signs do not occur when the carers are absent
- over time the child is repeatedly presented to health professionals with a range of signs and symptoms.
- the child's normal, daily life activities are being curtailed beyond that which might be expected for any medical disorder or disability from which the child is known to suffer.

2.33

It is important to note that the child may also have an illness that has been diagnosed and needs regular treatment. This may make the diagnosis of fabricated or induced illness difficult, as the presenting symptoms may be similar to those of the diagnosed illness.

### **Sexual Abuse**

2.34

Most child victims are sexually abused by someone they know, either a family member or someone well known to them or their family. In recent years there has been an

increasing recognition that both male and female children and older children are sexually abused to a greater extent than had previously been realised.

- 2.35 There are no 'typical' sexually abusing families. Children who have been sexually abused are likely to have been put under considerable pressure not to reveal what has been happening to them. Sexual abuse is damaging to children, both in the short and long term.
- 2.36 Both boys and girls of all ages are abused and the abuse may continue for many years before it is disclosed. Abusers may be both male and female.
- 2.37 It is important to note that children and young people may also abuse other children sexually.
- 2.38 Children disclosing sexual abuse have the right to be listened to and to have their allegations taken seriously. Research shows it is rare for children to invent allegations of sexual abuse and that in fact they are more likely to claim they are not being abused when they are.
- 2.39 It is important that the indicators listed below are assessed in terms of significance and in the context of the child's life, before concluding that the child is, or has been, sexually abused.

Some indicators take on a greater, or lesser, importance depending upon the child's age.

### **Recognition of Sexual Abuse**

- 2.40 Sexual abuse often presents in an obscure way. Whilst some child victims have obvious genital injuries, a sexually transmitted infection or are pregnant, relatively few children are so easily diagnosed. The majority of children subjected to sexual abuse, even when penetration has occurred, have on medical examination no evidence of the abuse having occurred.
- 2.41 The following indicators of sexual abuse may be observed in a child. There may be occasions when no symptoms are present but it is still thought that a child may be, or has been, sexually abused. Suspicions increase where several features are present together. **The following list is not exhaustive and should not be used as a check list.**

### **Pre-School Child (0-4years)**

#### **2.42 Possible physical indicators in the pre-school aged child include:**

- bruises, scratches, bite marks or other injuries to buttocks, lower abdomen or thighs
- itching, soreness, discharge or unexplained bleeding

- physical damage to genital area or mouth
- signs of sexually transmitted infections
- pain on urination
- semen in vagina, anus, external genitalia
- difficulty in walking or sitting
- torn, stained or bloody underclothes or evidence of clothing having been removed and replaced
- psychosomatic symptoms such as recurrent abdominal pain or headache.

2.43

**Possible behavioural indicators include:**

- unusual behaviour associated with the changing of nappy/underwear, e.g. fear of being touched/hurt, holding legs rigid and stiff or verbalisation like “stop hurting me”.
- heightened genital awareness – touching, looking, verbal references to genitals, interest in other children’s or adults’ genitals.
- using objects for masturbation – dolls, toys with phallic-like projections.
- rubbing genital area on an adult – wanting to smell genital area of an adult, asking adult to touch or smell their genitals.
- simulated sexual activity with another child e.g. replaying the sexually abusive event or wanting to touch other children etc.
- simulated sexual activity with dolls, cuddly toys.
- fear of being alone with adult persons of a specific sex, especially that of the suspected abuser.
- self-mutilation e.g. picking at sores, sticking sharp objects in the vagina, head banging etc.
- social isolation – the child plays alone and withdraws into a private world.
- inappropriate displays of affections between parent and child who behave more like lovers.
- fear of going to bed and/or overdressing for bed.
- child takes over ‘the mothering role’ in the family whether or not the mother is present.

**Primary School Age Children**

2.44

**In addition to the above there may be other behaviour especially noticeable in school:**

- poor peer group relationships and inability to make friends.
- inability to concentrate, learning difficulties or a sudden drop in school performance.
- reluctance to participate in physical activity or to change clothes for physical education, games or swimming.
- unusual or bizarre sexual themes in child’s art work or stories.

- frequent absences from school that are justified by one parent only, apparently without regard for its implications for the child's school performance.
- unusual reluctance or fear of going home after school.

### **Emotional Abuse**

- 2.47 Emotional abuse is as damaging as other, visible, forms of abuse in terms of its impact on the child. There is increasing evidence of the adverse long-term consequences for children's development where they have been subject to emotional abuse. Emotional abuse has an impact on a child's physical health, mental health, behaviour and self-esteem. It can be particularly damaging for children aged 0 to 3 years.
- 2.48 Emotional abuse may take the form of under-protection, and/or over-protection, of the child, which has a significant negative impact on a child's development.
- 2.49 The parents' physical care of the child, and his environment, may appear to meet the child's needs, but it is important to remain aware of the interactions and relationship which occur between the child and his parents to determine if they are nurturing and appropriate.
- 2.50 An emotionally abused child may be subject to constant criticism and being made a scapegoat, the continuous withholding of approval and affection, severe discipline or a total lack of appropriate boundaries and control. A child may be used to fulfil a parent's emotional needs.
- 2.51 The potential of emotional abuse should always be considered in referrals where instances of domestic violence have been reported.

### **Recognition of Emotional Abuse**

- 2.52 Whilst emotional abuse can occur in the absence of other types of abuse, it is important to recognise that it does often co-exist with them, to a greater or lesser extent.

### **Child Behaviours associated with Emotional Abuse**

- 2.53 Some of the symptoms and signs seen in children who are emotionally abused are presented below. It is the degree and persistence of such symptoms that should result in the consideration of emotional abuse as a possibility. Importantly, it should be remembered that whilst these symptoms may suggest emotional abuse they are not necessarily pathognomic of this since they often can be seen in other conditions.
- 2.54 **Possible behaviours that may indicate emotional abuse include:**
- serious emotional reactions, characterised by withdrawal, anxiety, social and home fears etc.

- marked behavioural and conduct difficulties, e.g. opposition and aggression, stealing, running away, promiscuity, lying.
- persistent relationship difficulties, e.g. extreme clinginess, intense separation reaction.
- physical problems such as repeated illnesses, severe eating problems, severe toileting problem.
- extremes of self-stimulatory behaviours, e.g. head banging, comfort seeking, masturbation etc.
- very low self-esteem, often unable to accept praise or to trust and lack of self-pride.
- lack of any sense of pleasure in achievement, over-serious or apathetic.
- over anxiety, e.g. constantly checking or over anxious to please.
- developmental delay in young children, and failure to reach potential in learning.

#### **Parental Behaviour Associated with Emotional Abuse**

2.55

**Behaviour shown by parents which, if persistent, may indicate emotionally abusive behaviour includes:**

- extreme emotions and behaviours towards their child including criticism, negativity, rejecting attitudes, hostility etc.
- fostering extreme dependency in the child
- harsh disciplining, inconsistent disciplining and the use of emotional sanctions such as withdrawal of love
- expectations and demands which are not appropriate for the developmental stage of the child, e.g. too high or too low
- exposure of the child to family violence and abuse
- inconsistent and unpredictable responses to the child
- contradictory, confusing or misleading messages in communicating with the child
- serious physical or psychiatric illness of a parent where the emotional needs of the child are not capable of being considered and/or appropriately met
- induction of the child into bizarre parental belief systems
- break-down in parental relationship with chronic, bitter conflict over contact or residence arrangements for the child
- major and repeated familial change, e.g. separations and reconstitution of families and/or changes of address
- making a child a scapegoat within the family

#### **Neglect**



2.56 Neglect and failure to thrive/growth faltering for non-organic reasons requires medical diagnosis. Non-organic failure to thrive is where there is a poor growth for which no medical cause is found, especially when there is a dramatic improvement in growth on a nutritional diet away from the parent's care. Failure to thrive tends to be associated with young children but neglect can also cause difficulties for older children.

2.57 There is a tendency to associate neglect with poverty and social disadvantage. Persistent neglect over long periods of time is likely to have causes other than poverty, however. There has to be a distinction made between financial poverty and emotional poverty.

2.58 **There are a number of types of neglect that can occur separately or together, for example:**

- medical neglect
- educational neglect
- simulative neglect environmental neglect
- environmental neglect
- failure to provide adequate supervision and a safe environment.

### **Recognition of Neglect**

2.59 Neglect is a chronic, persistent problem. The concerns about the parents not providing "good enough" care for their child will develop over time. It is the accumulation of such concerns which will trigger the need to invoke the Child Protection Process. In cases of neglect it is important that details about the standard of care of the child are recorded and there is regular inter-agency sharing of this information.

2.60 It is important to remember that the degree of neglect can fluctuate, sometimes rapidly, therefore ongoing inter-agency assessment and monitoring is essential.

2.61 The assessment of neglect should take account of the child's age and stage of development, whether the neglect is severe in nature and whether it is resulting in, or likely to result in, significant impairment to the child's health and development.

2.62 The following areas should be considered when assessing whether the quality of care a child receives constitutes neglect.

### **Child**

2.63 **Health presentation indicators include:**

- non-organic failure to thrive (growth faltering)
- poor weight gain (improvement when away from the care of the parents)
- poor height gain
- unmet medical needs
- untreated head lice/other infestations

- frequent attendance at 'accident and emergency' and/or frequent hospital admissions
- tired or depressed child, including a child who is anaemic or has rickets
- poor hygiene
- poor or inappropriate clothing for the time of year
- abnormal eating behaviour (bingeing or hoarding).

2.64 **Emotional and behavioural development indicators include:**

- developmental delay/special needs
- presents as being under-stimulated
- abnormal reaction to separation/ or attachment, disorder
- over-active and/or aggressive
- soiling and/or wetting
- repeated running away from home
- substance misuse
- offending behaviour, including stealing food.

2.65 **Family and social relationship indicators include:**

- high criticism/low warmth
- excluded by family
- sibling violence
- isolated child
- attachment disorders and /or seeking comfort from strangers
- left unattended/or to care for other children
- left to wander alone day or night
- constantly late to school/late being collected
- not wanting to go home from school or refusing to go to school
- poor attendance at school
- frequent name changes and/or change of address or parental figures within the home.

Consideration should be given as to whether a child and adolescent mental health assessment is required. Have all children in the family been seen and their views explored and documented?

**Parents**

2.66 **Lack of emotional warmth indicators include:**

- unrealistic expectations of child
- inability to consider or put child's needs first
- name calling/degrading remarks
- lack of appropriate affection for the child
- violence within the home from which the child is not shielded
- partner resenting non-biological child and hostile in attitude towards him
- failure to provide basic care for the child.

2.67 **Lack of stability indicators include:**

- frequent changes of partners
- poor family support/inappropriate support
- lack of consistent relationships
- frequent moves of home
- enforced unemployment
- drug, alcohol or substance dependency
- financial pressures/debt
- absence of local support networks, neighbours etc.

2.68 **Issues relating to providing guidance and setting boundaries indicators include:**

- poor boundary setting
- inconsistent attitudes and reactions, especially to child's behaviour
- continuously failing appointments
- refusing offers of help and services
- failure to seek or use advice and/or help offered appropriately
- seeks to mislead professionals by providing inaccurate or confusing information
- failure to provide safe environment.

2.69 **Social Presentation**

- aggressive/threatening behaviour towards professionals and volunteers
- disguised compliance
- low self-esteem
- lack of self-care.

2.70 **Health**

- mental ill health
- substance misuse
- learning difficulties
- (post-natal) depression
- history of parental child abuse or poor parenting
- physical health.

**Home and Environmental Conditions**

2.71 The following home and environmental conditions should be considered:

- poor housing conditions
- overcrowding
- lack of water, heating, sanitation
- no access to washing machine
- piles of dirty washing
- little or no adequate clean bedding/furniture
- little or no food in cupboards
- human and/or animal excrement
- uncared for animals

- referrals to environmental health
- unsafe environment
- rural isolation.

## 2.72 **Impediments to ongoing assessment and appropriate multidisciplinary support**

- failure to see the child
- no ease of access to whole house
- fear of violence and aggression
- failure to seek support and advice or consultation, as appropriate, from line manager
- failure to record concern and initial impact
- inability to retain objectivity
- unwitting collusion with family
- failure to see beyond conditions in the home
- child's view is lost
- geographical stereotyping
- minimising concern
- poor networking amongst professionals
- inability to see what is/is not acceptable;
- familiarity breeding contempt; and
- failure to make connections with information available from other services.

(Hammersmith & Fulham Inter-Agency Procedures 2002)

When staff become aware of any of the above features they should review the case with their line manager.

### **Children with Disability**

**12.5** In recognising child abuse, all professionals should be aware that children with a disability can be particularly vulnerable to abuse. They may need a high degree of physical care, they may have less access to protection and there may be a reluctance on the part of professionals to consider the possibility of abuse.

### **Recognition of Abuse of Children with Disability**

**12.5** Recognition of abuse can be difficult in that:

- symptoms and signs may be confused
- the child may not recognise the behaviour as abusive
- the child may have communication difficulties and be unable to disclose abuse
- there may be a dependency on several adults for intimate care
- there is a reluctance to accept that children with disabilities may be abused.

2.75 Children with disability will usually display the same symptoms and signs of abuse as other children. These may be incorrectly attributed, however, to the child's disability.

2.76

### **Risk Factors Associated with Child Abuse**

A number of factors may increase the likelihood of abuse to a child. The following list is not exhaustive and does not preclude the possibility of abuse in families where none of these factors are evident.

#### **Child**

- poor bonding due to neo-natal problems
- attachment interfered with by multiple caring arrangements
- a 'difficult' child, a 'demanding' baby
- a child under five years is considered to be most vulnerable
- a child's name or sibling's names previously on the Child Protection Register
- a baby/child with feeding/sleeping difficulties
- birth defects/chronic illness/developmental delay.

#### **Parents**

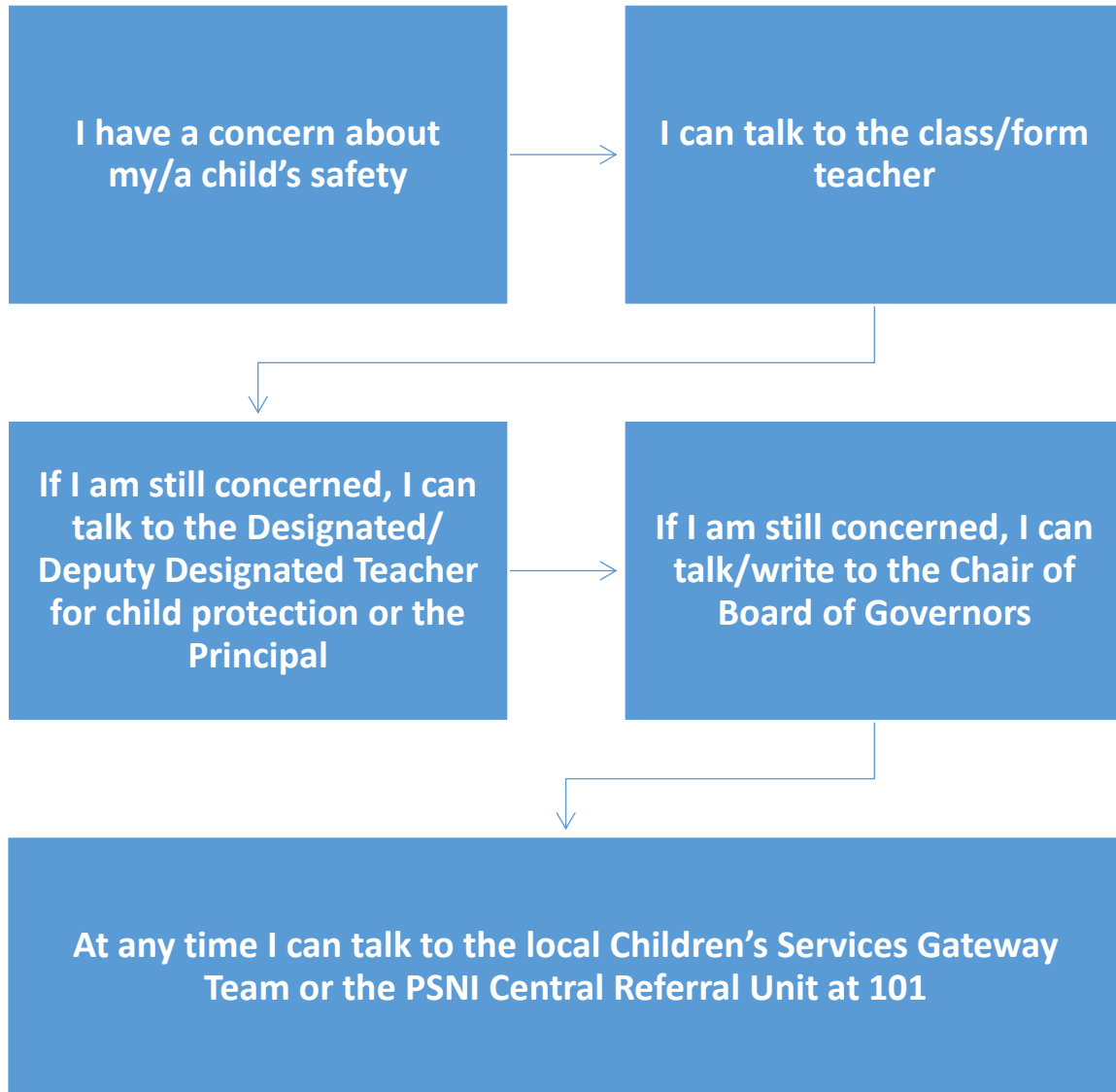
- both young and immature (i.e. aged 20 years and under) at birth of the child
- parental history of deprivation and/or abuse
- slow jealousy and rivalry with the child
- expect the child to meet their needs
- unrealistic expectations/rigid ideas about child development
- history of mental illness in one or both parents
- history of domestic violence
- drug and alcohol misuse in one or both parents of the child
- frequent changes of carers
- history of aggressive behaviour by either parent
- unplanned pregnancy
- unrealistic expectations of themselves as parents.

#### **Home and Environmental Conditions**

- unemployment
- no income/poverty
- poor housing or overcrowded housing
- social isolation and no supportive family
- the family moves frequently
- debt
- large family

## APPENDIX 5

### If a Parent Has a Potential Child Protection Concern Within the School

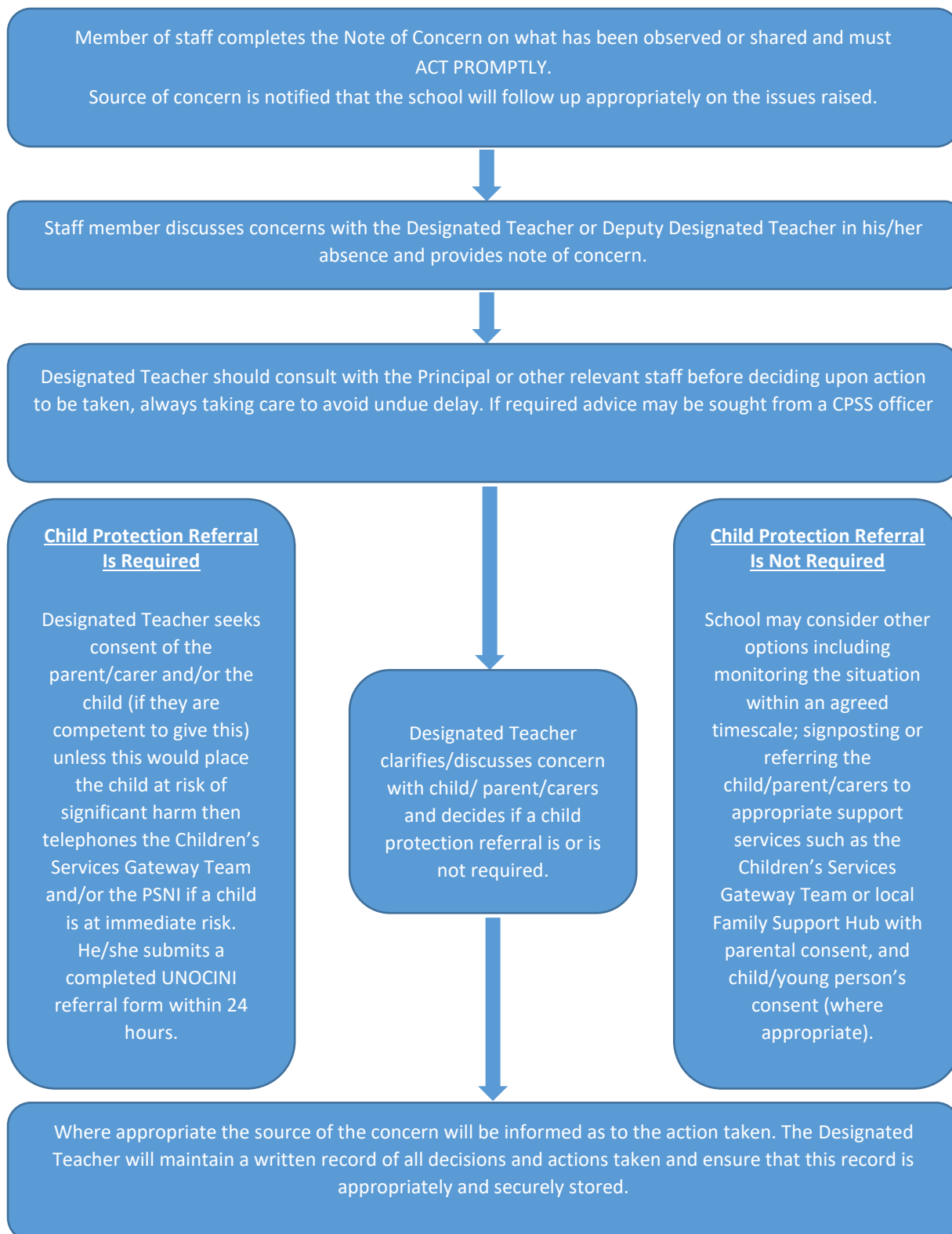


If you have escalated your concern as set out in the above flowchart, and are of the view that it has not been addressed satisfactorily, you may revert to the school's complaints policy. This policy should culminate in the option for you to contact the NI Public Services Ombudsman (NIPSO) who has the legislative power to investigate your complaint.

If a parent has a concern about a child's safety or suspect child abuse within the local community, it should be brought directly to the attention of the Children's Services Gateway Team.

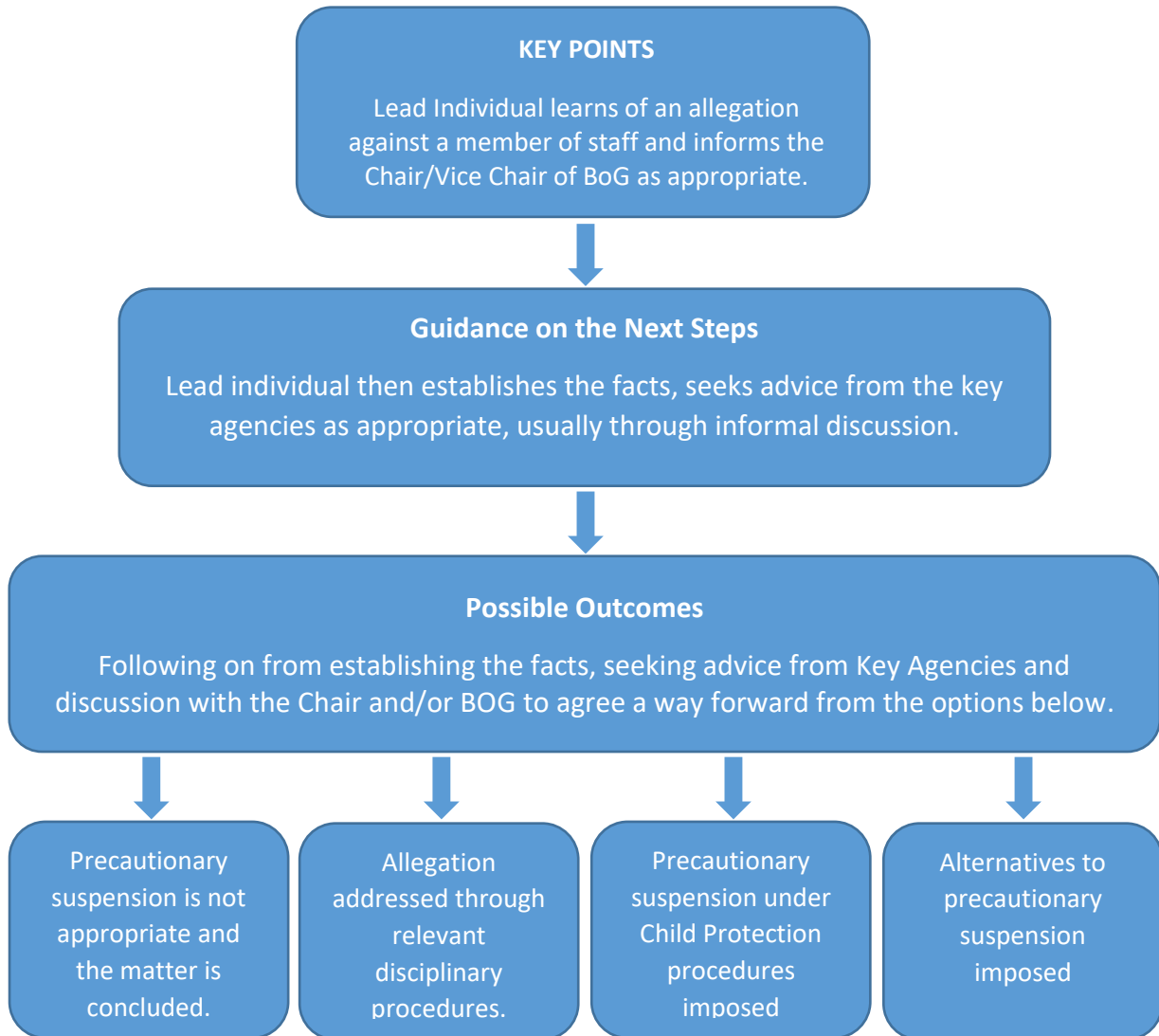
## APPENDIX 6

### Procedure Where the School Has Concerns, or Has Been Given Information, about Possible Abuse by Someone Other Than a Member of Staff



## APPENDIX 7

### Dealing with Allegations of Abuse against a Member of Staff





## APPENDIX 8 Code of Conduct for Staff and Volunteers in Rasharkin Primary School

Date Ratified by BOG: 27/11/23 Review Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Objective, Scope and Principles:

This Code of Conduct, which applies to all staff and volunteers, is designed to give guidance on the standards of behaviour which should be observed. School staff and volunteers are role models, in a unique position of influence and trust and their behaviour should set a good example to all the pupils within the school. It does not form part of any employee's contract of employment. It is merely for guidance and specific breaches of the Code must not be viewed as a disciplinary offence.

### The Code includes sections on:

- Setting an Example
- Relationships and Attitudes
- Private Meetings with Pupils
- Physical Contact with Pupils
- Honesty and Integrity
- Conduct Outside of Work
- E-Safety and Internet Use
- Confidentiality
- Choice and Use of Teaching Materials

### Setting an Example

**1.1** All staff and volunteers in schools set examples of behaviour and conduct which can be copied by pupils. Staff and volunteers should therefore, for example, avoid using inappropriate or offensive language at all times, and demonstrate high standards of conduct in order to encourage our pupils to do the same. All staff and volunteers should be familiar with all school policies and procedures and to comply with these so as to set a good example to pupils.

**12.5** Staff and volunteers must always comply with statutory requirements in relation to such issues as discrimination, health and safety and data protection.

### 2. Relationships and Attitudes

**2.1** All staff and volunteers should treat pupils with respect and dignity and not in a manner which demeans or undermines them, their parents or carers, or colleagues. Staff and volunteers should ensure that their relationships with pupils are appropriate to the age and maturity of their pupils. They should not demonstrate behaviours that may be perceived as sarcasm, making jokes at the expense of pupils, embarrassing or humiliating pupils, discriminating against or favouring pupils. Attitudes, demeanour and language all require thought to ensure that conduct does not give rise to comment or speculation. Relationships with pupils must be professional at all times and sexual relationships with current pupils are not permitted and may lead to criminal conviction.

**2.2** Staff and volunteers may have less formal contact with pupils outside of school; perhaps through mutual membership of social groups, sporting organisations, or family connections. Staff and volunteers should not assume that the school would be aware of any such relationship and should therefore consider whether the school should be made aware of the connection.

**1.3** Staff and volunteers should always behave in a professional manner, which within the context of this Code of Conduct includes such aspects as:

- acting in a fair, courteous and mature manner to pupils, colleagues and other stakeholders;
- co-operating and liaising with colleagues, as appropriate, to ensure pupils receive a coherent and comprehensive educational service; f respect for school property;
- taking responsibility for the behaviour and conduct of pupils in the classroom and sharing such responsibility elsewhere on the premises;
- being familiar with communication channels and school procedures applicable to both pupils and staff and volunteers;
- respect for the rights and opinions of others.

## **2. Private Meetings with Pupils**

- 3.1** It is recognised that there will be occasions when confidential interviews with individual pupils must take place. As far as possible, staff and volunteers should conduct interviews in a room with visual access or with an open door and ensure that another adult knows that the interview is taking place. Where possible, another pupil or (preferably) another adult should be present or nearby during the interview.

## **12. Physical Contact with Pupils**

- 4.1** To avoid misinterpretations, and so far as is practicable, staff and volunteers are advised not to make unnecessary physical contact with a pupil.
- 4.2** Staff and volunteers should therefore be cognisant of the guidance issued by the Department on the use of reasonable force (Circular 1999/09 and guidance document 'Towards a Model Policy in Schools on Use of Reasonable Force').

## **5. Honesty and Integrity**

- 5.1** All staff and volunteers are expected to maintain the highest standards of honesty and integrity in their work. This includes the handling and claiming of money and the use of school property and facilities.
- 5.2** Gifts from suppliers or associates of the school (e.g. a supplier of materials) must be declared to the Principal. A record should be kept of all such gifts received. This requirement does not apply to "one off" token gifts from pupils or parents e.g. at Christmas or the end of the school year. Staff and volunteers should be mindful that gifts to individual pupils may be considered inappropriate and could be misinterpreted.

## **6. Conduct outside of Work**

- 6.1** Staff and volunteers should not engage in conduct outside work which could damage the reputation and standing of the school or the staff/ volunteer's own reputation or the reputation of other members of the school community.
- 6.2** Staff and volunteers may undertake work outside school, either paid or voluntary and should ensure it does not affect their work performance in the school. Advice should be sought from the Principal when considering work outside the school.

## **7. E-Safety and Internet Use**

- 7.1** A staff member or volunteer's off duty hours are their personal concern but all staff and volunteers should exercise caution when using information technology and be fully aware of the risks to themselves and others. For school-based activities, advice is contained in the school's Online Safety Policy.
- 7.2** Staff and volunteers should exercise particular caution in relation to making online associations/friendships with current pupils via social media and using texting/email facilities to communicate with them. It is preferable that any contact with pupils is made via the use of school email accounts or telephone equipment when necessary.

## **8. Confidentiality**

- 8.1** Staff and volunteers may have access to confidential information about pupils including highly sensitive or private information. It should not be shared with any person other than on a need to know basis. In circumstances where the pupil's identity does not need to be disclosed the information should be used anonymously.
- 8.2** There are some circumstances in which a member of staff or volunteer may be expected to share information about a pupil, for example when abuse is alleged or suspected. In such cases, individuals should pass information on without delay, but only to those with designated child protection responsibilities.
- 8.3** If a member of staff or volunteer is in any doubt about whether to share information or keep it confidential he or she should seek guidance from a senior member of staff. Any media or legal enquiries should be passed to senior leadership.

**8.4** Staff and volunteers need to be aware that although it is important to listen to and support pupils, they must not promise confidentiality or request pupils to do the same under any circumstances. Additionally concerns and allegations about adults should be treated as confidential and passed to the Principal or a member of the safeguarding team without delay.

**8.5** The school's child protection arrangements should include any external candidates studying or sitting examinations in the school.

### **9. Choice and Use of Teaching Materials**

a. Teachers should avoid teaching materials, the choice of which might be misinterpreted and reflect upon the motives for the choice.

b. When using teaching materials of a sensitive nature a teacher should be aware of the danger that their application, either by pupils or by the teacher, might after the event be criticised. We value the consultation of parents and governors on these issues.

c. If in doubt about the appropriateness of a particular teaching material, the teacher should consult with the principal before using it.

I hereby confirm that I have read, understood and agree to comply with the school's code of conduct.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Additional Information for Visitors**

Welcome to Rasharkin Primary School, thank you for visiting our school. All our safeguarding policies are available on our website: <http://www.rasharkinprimaryschool.com/>. Please make yourself aware of the contents of such, including the Safeguarding and Child Protection policy. Our safeguarding team is detailed below: Designated Teacher, Mrs R Henry, Deputy Designated Teacher, Mrs R Calderwood, Principal, Mrs R Howe, Acting Chair & Designated Governor for Child Protection, Mrs L Wylie

If you have any concerns, please do not hesitate to speak to a member of the team.

- Please sign in and out of the building
- Please stay within the areas that are necessary for your visit
- Smoking, consuming alcohol or any illegal substance is prohibited at all times
- If you hear the fire alarm sound, report to the fire assembly point closest to where you are in the building so that you can be accounted for. If you are working with children lead them to safety and inform a member of school staff so that registers can be taken
- Personal details should not be shared, e.g. personal mobile phone number, address
- Do not leave equipment unattended
- Computers are not to be used by visitors, unless you are approved to do so
- You will be expected to comply with the school's confidentiality policy
- Any safeguarding, child protection concerns or disclosures must be reported immediately to the principal, Mrs. Ruth Howe or Mrs. Rebecca Henry (named person for Child Protection, Designated Teacher) in the school.

## APPENDIX 9

The DE Circulars listed below are used to ensure the appropriate Safeguarding / Child Protection procedures are in place in Rasharkin Primary School and have been used in drawing up this policy.

2003/13	Guidance for Schools on the Welfare and Protection of Pupils' Education and Libraries (NI) Order 2003;
2006/06	Child Protection: Recruitment of people to work with children and young people in educational settings;
2006/07	Child Protection: Employment of substitute teachers;
2006/08	Child Protection: Training requirement for school governors on staff recruitment and selection panels;
2006/09	Child Protection: Criminal background checking of staff in schools – programme to extend coverage;
2006/25	Child Protection: Vetting of School Governors;
2007/01	Acceptable Use of the Internet and Digital Technologies in Schools;
2008/10	From 1 <sup>st</sup> August 2008 substitute teachers must be booked online via NISTR;
2010/18	Every School a Good School – the Governors' Role;
2011/12	Internet Safety (addendum to 2007/01). Advice and guidance on arrangements for preventing the accessing of inappropriate material on the internet, the use of materials from blocked sites, and the provision of information to parents;
2012/18	Replaces Circular 2010/07. New aspect: guidance on study leave;
2012/19	Disclosure and barring arrangements: changes to pre-employment vetting checks for volunteers working in schools from 10 September 2012;
2013/01	Disclosure and barring arrangements: Guidance for Schools and employing authorities on pre-employment vetting checking and safer recruitment practices;
2013/16	Relationship and Sexuality Education policies in schools; 2013/25 eSafety – further guidance;
2014/14	Guidance on how to encourage pupil participation in decision making in schools;
2014/27	Managing information won persons who pose a risk to pupils;
2015/12	From 1 April 2015 the DE conferred powers on the General Teaching Council for NI to enable it to consider cases of serious teacher misconduct and to remove a teacher from its register;
2015/13	Dealing with allegations of abuse against a member of staff;
2015/22	Relationship and Sexuality Education (RSE);
2015/23	Drugs Guidance;
2016/05	Children Who Display Harmful Sexualised Behaviour;
2016/20	Child Protection: Record Keeping in Schools;
2017/04	Safeguarding and Child Protection in Schools – A Guide for Schools;
2019	Safeguarding and Child Protection in Schools – A Guide for Schools (updated Sept 2019, June 2022, Sept 2023).

## SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION CONTACTS

### Education Authority, Designated Officers for Child Protection, Child Protection Support Service (CPSS)

EA OFFICES	CONTACT
Belfast	028 9056 4289
Antrim	028 9448 2223
Dundonald	028 9056 6216
Armagh	028 3834 1975
Omagh	028 8241 1461

### Duty Social Worker Gateway Team (Health & Social Care Trusts)

GATEWAY TEAMS	CONTACT NUMBER
Belfast	028 9050 7000
Northern	0300 1234 333
South Eastern	0300 1000 300
Southern	028 3741 5285
Western	028 8283 5156
Regional Emergency Social Work Service / Out of Hours for All Areas	028 9504 9999 (5pm – 9am)

### PSNI

The **Central Referral Unit (CRU)** based in Antrim Road PSNI Station is part of the Public Protection Unit and is the central referral point for child sexual and physical abuse allegations.

The office is open Monday to Friday 8 am to 9 pm and weekends and public holidays 9 am to 5 pm.

**PSNI Public Protection Unit: Telephone:** 028 90 25 92 99 (101 Ext 30299)

**NSPCC Helpline:** 0808 800 5000

RASHARKIN PRIMARY SCHOOL  
 BAMFORD PARK  
 RASHARKIN  
 BALLYMENA  
 BT44 8RX  
 Principal: Mrs R Howe  
 Tel / Fax: 028 2957 1383  
 Email : info@rasharkinps.rasharkin.ni.sch.uk



**Consent Form** for: ..... Date of Birth .....

..... Date of Birth .....

..... Date of Birth .....

Photographs and recordings of pupils for school, family and press are a source of pride to both the pupils and their families//legal guardians. Taking, keeping and publishing photographs and video footage involves processing personal data under data protection laws.

To enable us to comply with our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation, we are required to obtain express consent to the use of a pupil’s image for example in school displays, performances, newsletters, prospectus and our social media platforms.

In all instances below, the image or footage may be of an individual, small group, class or classes. Where pupils are named, we will use first names only unless we have sought prior permission from you to publish full names (**\*newspaper and media companies will often use a full name and we will not seek further permission for this**). We will only use photographs and footage where pupils are appropriately dressed to reduce the risk of inappropriate use of the images or footage.

**Parents//legal guardians of pupils under the age of 13** should complete this form on behalf of the pupil.

This consent form is valid for the academic year 01/09/xxx to 30/06/xxx It will be updated on an annual basis. Consent will also be refreshed where any changes to circumstances occur – this can include, but is not limited to, the following:

- New requirements for consent, e.g. an additional form of media to use with pupils/parents/legal guardians
- Changes to school circumstances, e.g. we review how the school markets itself

I give permission for photographs, voice recordings or videos of my child to be taken and used within school, for example: displays in school entrance.	YES	NO
I give permission for photographs of my child to be used in the printed school newsletter.	YES	NO
My child may be named in the caption or article associated with the image in the school newsletter.	YES	NO

I give permission for photographs, voice recordings or videos of my child to be used on the School's website and our school-managed social media portals, for example linked video to Youtube.	YES	NO
I give permission for my child's work to be used on the school website and our school-managed social media portals.	YES	NO
My child may be named in the associated captions or articles on the website or school-managed social media portals.	YES	NO
My child's image, voice or work may be used in school promotional materials, for example: prospectus, other publications that we produce for promotional purposes.	YES	NO
I give permission for visiting media organisations to take photographs or video footage of my child and use them in local or national publications, on websites and on radio or television programmes*.	YES	NO
My child's name* may be used in connection with this material. (*In these instances full names are often used).	YES	NO
My child may feature in footage recorded for the purposes of teacher training which is shared with other teachers in the school or externally to help raise teaching standards.	YES	NO

- Please be aware that websites and social media can be viewed throughout the world and not just in the United Kingdom where UK law applies. Our current website (and blog) is found at [www.rasharkinprimaryschool.com](http://www.rasharkinprimaryschool.com)
- We may continue to use your child's image or footage after they have left the School in promotional materials or on our social media or website accounts.
- We will not include personal e-mail or postal addresses, telephone or fax numbers on video, on our website or in any printed materials.
- We may include a pupil's written work, projects and artwork including portraits of other pupils on our website and in promotional materials.

**Consent can be withdrawn at any time by notifying the Principal and completing a new copy of this form.** If you do not consent to a particular use of your child's information, you/your child will not suffer any detrimental effect as a result.

Where you would like to amend the provisions for which consent has been provided, you must submit your request in writing to the Principal. A new form will be supplied to you to amend your consent accordingly and provide a signature.

Signed by parent/legal guardian .....

Print name .....

Relationship to child ..... Date .....

## Appendix 12 Continuous monitoring for pupil at risk of neglect

Observations	Comment	Update	Update	Update
Appearance – Clothing, footwear – cleanliness and adequacy				
Name/Sign and date				
Personal hygiene – Cleanliness, body odour, halitosis, hair, fingernails				
Name/Sign and date				
Attendance and punctuality				
Name/Sign and date				
Behaviour				
Name/Sign and date				
Relationships with peers				
Name/Sign and date				
Relationships with staff – positive, antagonistic, overly familiar, distrustful				
Name/Sign and date				
General health including hearing, sight, weight, pallor				
Name/Sign and date				
Emotional health including self-harm, risk-taking, anxiety				
Name/Sign and date				
Attitude to life – Optimistic, pessimistic, detached, apathetic, fearful				
Name/Sign and date				
Educational development including speech and language				
Name/Sign and date				



Observations	Comment	Update	Update	Update
Appearance – Clothing, footwear – cleanliness and adequacy				
Name/Sign and date				
Personal hygiene – Cleanliness, body odour, halitosis, hair, fingernails				
Name/Sign and date				
Attendance and punctuality				
Name/Sign and date				
Behaviour				
Name/Sign and date				
Relationships with peers				
Name/Sign and date				
Relationships with staff – positive, antagonistic, overly familiar, distrustful				
Name/Sign and date				
General health including hearing, sight, weight, pallor				
Name/Sign and date				
Emotional health including self-harm, risk-taking, anxiety				
Name/Sign and date				
Attitude to life – Optimistic, pessimistic, detached, apathetic, fearful				
Name/Sign and date				
Educational development including speech and language				
Name/Sign and date				

### Appendix 13 Digital Safeguarding User Agreement

Rasharkin Primary School understands the importance of children being able to use the internet

for education and personal development. This includes social media platforms, games and apps. We aim to support children and young people in making use of these in our work. However, we also recognise that safeguards need to be in place to ensure children are kept safe at all times.

This agreement is part of our overarching code of behaviour for children and young people and staff and volunteers. It also fits with our overarching Digital Safeguarding policy. If you would like to know more about this, please speak to the principal.

**Young person:** please read the following agreement and discuss it with your parents/carers.

**Parents/carers:** please read and discuss this agreement with your child and then sign it, ask your child to sign it, and return it to school. If you have any questions or concerns please speak to the principal.

Young person's agreement

- I will be responsible for my behaviour when using the internet, including social media platforms, games and apps. This includes the resources I access and the language I use.
- I will not deliberately browse, download or upload material that could be considered offensive or illegal. If I accidentally come across any such material I will report it immediately to the class teacher.
- I will not send anyone material that could be considered threatening, bullying, offensive or illegal.
- I will not give out any personal information online, such as my name, phone number or address.
- I will not reveal my passwords to anyone.
- I will not arrange a face-to-face meeting with someone I meet online unless I have discussed this with my parents and am accompanied by a trusted adult.
- If I am concerned or upset about anything I see on the internet or any messages that I receive, I know I can talk to a trusted adult (in school Mrs Henry, Mrs Calderwood or any adult).
- I understand that my internet use at Rasharkin Primary School will be monitored and logged.
- I understand that these rules are designed to keep me safe and that if I choose not to follow them, Rasharkin Primary School may contact my parents/carers.

Signatures:

We have discussed this online safety agreement and my child agrees to follow the rules set out above.

Parent/carer signature.....

Date .....

Young person's signature.....

Date .....

## Appendix 14

## Acceptable Use of the Internet Staff Agreement

- I must not engage in any on-line activity that may compromise my professional responsibilities or bring the name of the school into disrepute;
- the school has the right to monitor my use of the school's ICT systems, email and other digital communications;
- I will not search for, access, upload, download any materials which are inappropriate/illegal such as child sexual abuse images pornography, racist, sectarian or offensive material is forbidden;
- I must immediately report any illegal, inappropriate or harmful material or incident I become aware of, to the Principal;
- the use of school ICT systems for personal financial gain, gambling, political purposes or advertising is forbidden;
- My C2K username or password is personal to me and I will only share it with the utmost discretion.
- I will not use the school systems to access social media sites and I will not make friend requests to pupils or accept friend requests from pupils;
- I will ensure that when I take and/or publish images of others I will do so with their permission and in accordance with the school's policy on the use of photographs/digital images;
- I must not access, copy, remove or otherwise alter any other user's files, without their express permission; any activity that threatens the integrity of the school ICT systems, or activity that attacks or corrupts other systems, is forbidden;
- when communicating electronically with others I should be professional, I will not use aggressive or inappropriate language and I appreciate that others may have different opinions;
- posting anonymous messages and forwarding chain letters is forbidden;
- the need to be cautious when opening attachments to emails, due to the risk of the attachment containing viruses or other harmful programmes;
- copyright of materials must be respected;
- that this Acceptable Use of the Internet Agreement applies not only to my work and use of school ICT equipment in school, but also applies to my use of school ICT systems and equipment out of school and my use of personal equipment in school or in situations related to my employment by the school;
- the school ICT systems are primarily intended for educational use and that I will only use the systems for personal or recreational use within the context of the school's e-Safety policy;
- I will only use my personal mobile ICT devices as agreed in the school's 'e-Safety Policy' and the school's 'Use of Mobile Phones and Related Technologies Policy';
- I should immediately report any damage or faults involving equipment or software, however this may have happened;
- that if I have been granted enhanced Internet access (details kept in the school's e-Safety log) to certain websites using the C2K system or 3G technology (or equivalent) I must ensure that at all times no pupil has access to a computer on which I am logged on.
- when using the C2K there is a log of my Internet searching history.

I understand that if I fail to comply with this Acceptable Internet Use Policy Agreement. I could be subject to disciplinary action, referred to the P.S.N.I. for further investigation and/or the procedures followed in line with the school's Child Protection/Safeguarding Children Policy.

I have read and understand the above and agree to use the school ICT systems (both in and out of school) within these guidelines.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_