

CLF POST 16 STUDENT FRIENDLY SAFEGUARDING POLICY

What is this?



Our school has a Safeguarding Policy for staff, families, and governors. This child friendly policy is designed for young people, and this should be read as a guide to the main policy. We have tried to write this in a way that makes sense to you as the Safeguarding Policy is very long!

What is it for?



To help you decide what could be a problem and where to get help and support. It is important that you know who you can talk to and also understand why you might need to talk to someone.

Who is in the safeguarding team?



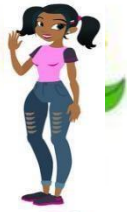
DSL stands for Designated Safeguarding Lead. DDSL stands for Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead.

In every school there is always somebody who has the responsibility to keep you safe and all staff have to tell that person if they are worried about you. Staff have training and are taught how to keep children safe as it is the most important part of their job.

It is the job of everyone who works at your school to keep you safe so remember you can talk to any grown up that you trust.

Our Academy Safeguarding team is made up of:

DSL: Lana Crosbie



Has someone said something to you, or have you heard something that you do not like or upsets you?

Is someone bullying you?

You must tell someone at school so we can help you.

Has someone touched you on a part of your body like your bottom, chest, or private areas?



Touching you.

It is not okay for someone to touch you and make you feel uncomfortable. Someone might have lied to you and told you things to frighten you and make sure you don't tell anyone. You must tell someone at school so we can help you. It is not your fault and you will be taken care of and supported.



Has someone asked if you want a tablet, to smoke a cigarette, or have a drink of something and you do not know what it is?

Do not eat, drink or smoke what they are giving you.

You must tell someone at the school so we can help you.

Has someone hit, punched or smacked you or hurt you in anyway?



Hitting, punching, smacking or hurting you.

You must tell someone at the school so we can help you.

Examples of people you can tell:

Teachers

Safeguarding team

Staff

Another adult you trust.

What are the four main areas of child protection?

The four main areas of Child Protection concerns are:

1. **Physical Abuse** – hitting, smacking, shaking, throwing, burning, biting, kicking etc.
2. **Sexual Abuse** – this doesn't always involve touching. It could be someone making you watch things to do with sex or encouraging you to act in an inappropriate way.
3. **Neglect** – this means things like not providing meals or warmth or clothing. It could also be not taking you to the Doctors or Dentist when you need to go.
4. **Emotional Abuse** – this means when someone upsets you or makes you feel bad. If someone in your family says horrible things to you and makes you feel sad and worthless.

These are just a few examples for you and if you think you may have a problem that is like one of these then talk to someone to check.

Key safeguarding issues

Abuse: the maltreatment of a child. This can be physical, emotional, or sexual abuse and/or neglect.

Child-on-child abuse: e.g. bullying. This also includes abuse in personal intimate relationships, known as 'teenage relationship abuse'.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child criminal exploitation (CCE): where somebody takes advantage of, or threatens, a child to make them take part in sexual or criminal activity.

Modern slavery: where a child is forced into slavery or servitude.

Extremism: the active opposition to fundamental British values.

Radicalisation: the support for the ideologies of terrorist groups.

'Honour'-based abuse: crimes committed to protect or defend the honour of a family or community, e.g. female genital mutilation (FGM) and breast ironing.

WE ARE HERE TO HELP YOU.



Illustration of a young boy in a purple shirt and blue pants.

Illustration of a young boy in a purple shirt and blue pants.





What happens when you tell someone?

If you speak to a grown up, sometimes they will need to check things with your DSL and then if they can deal with the issue themselves, they will. Please try and understand that staff and the DSL will only want to help you and make you feel supported and better about the situation.

There are times though when they may need to contact some other agencies for support. These may be Children’s Social Care (Social Workers) or Police. This is because schools can’t do everything on their own and need to work with other professionals who are best placed to help with arranging other things. It might sound a little bit scary, but the Social Workers and Police will be specialist trained professionals who are great at helping children and young people.

There are lots of other agencies who support children and their families as well and it isn’t always that people need to have a Social Worker involved with their family.

Sometimes people are Youth Workers or Mentors or Family Support Workers.

Don’t worry, your DSL will talk to you and explain all of this, and you can always go and ask them questions if you are unsure about anything.

If you have any questions about this policy, then please contact one of the people below:

Principal	Kath Cooper	Kath.cooper@clf.uk
Designated safeguarding lead	Lana Crosbie	Lana.crosbie@clf.uk

Deputy safeguarding lead	Stacey Gwynn	Stacey.gwynn@clf.uk
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You can ALWAYS speak to any member of staff about any concerns you have, and they will support you.

Reporting Procedure

If you have any worries or concerns, you can;

- Speak to a member of the safeguarding team
- Speak to any adult that you trust in school
- Email safeguarding@p16.clf.uk which is monitored by the safeguarding team and head of houses
- Email Stacey.gwynn@clf.uk or lane.crosbie@clf.uk

Any adult you talk to has a responsibility to inform the safeguarding team who will support with next steps