

Learning Bulletin

Supporting our school ethos and vision for learning

Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019 - summary of changes:

1. POLICY AMENDMENTS:

Part 1 and Annex A

- Part 1 – revised to improve the flow. While the content has not been changed some information on abuse and neglect has been moved to the “What school and college staff should look out for” section
- Upskirting has now been included in Keeping Children Safe in Education as it is a criminal offence, and additional paragraphs have been added on serious violence
- NSPCC whistleblowing helpline updated – now 0800 028 0285
- Annex A has had a slight amendment to the children with family members to ensure this covers England & Wales, added Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation into the so-called ‘honour’ based violence section to clarify they are included, and added information on upskirting.

OTHER CHANGES:

- Changes to reflect the new requirements for relationships education, relationships & sex education and health education, the implementation of the new safeguarding children partnership arrangements nationally and the new Ofsted framework
- Clarification that GDPR/DPA do not prohibit sharing of information about traveller children
- Reference to s167A (prohibition on participation in the management of independent schools) has been removed
- Direct link to overseas trained teachers guidance has been removed as this is currently being updated
- s128 checks are required on maintained school governors to ensure they are not barred (via the [Teaching Regulation Agency’s website](#))
- Clarity that associate members of governing bodies are not subject to DBS checks
- A link has been made to the new guidance on [Teaching Online Safety in Schools](#)

Sexual Violence & Sexual Harassment

Young people have always been targeted for sexual abuse and exploitation by adults and by one another. As a society we have sometimes ignored the harm sexual violence and sexual harassment can cause.

What to look for?

Sometimes young people or their friends report sexual violence or harassment. At other times staff may observe something of concern and intervene. Often young people do not disclose their experiences. Staff should be aware of the possible signs and consider with their safeguarding leads how to open up a conversation. Young people may be feeling angry, upset, stressed, worried, scared and confused, and having:

- flashbacks
- difficulty sleeping and night terrors
- anxiety
- difficulty concentrating
- blocking out the memory and/or avoiding remembering what happened
- being unable to remember exactly what happened
- difficulty in trusting people
- thinking that no one else understands them
- reliving the experience of sexual abuse

Some young people may not perceive they are being abused or harassed and need work through sex and relationships education to understand their experiences. However, sometimes school lessons about sex, relationships and consent could bring back bad memories that were very hard to deal with.

What to do?

It's crucial young people get the right response first time from the adults they approach. Where there are concerns these should be taken seriously and reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

- Don't assume the concern has already been reported by someone else.
- Take any immediate action to keep young people safe.
- Provide reassurance and support to everyone involved.
- Don't promise confidentiality, but that only people who need to know will be told
- Listen carefully and don't ask leading questions – ideally have two people present
- Write up a thorough factual summary after the young person has finished
- If there is an online element, do not view this – you may refer to advice on confiscation:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/searching-screening-and-confiscation>