



Kehillah North London Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Safeguarding Lead: Anna Sklair

Approving body: Management Committee: Safeguarding Lead:

This policy was last reviewed on:

Date 17/06/24 and revised 09/12/24 by Saul Hyman Management Committee member

Next Review Date – December 2025

Purpose and Guiding principles

Kehillah is committed to the best interests of every child, and this framework and policy is to safeguard the well-being of children within the community and ensure that we comply with statutory guidance in Working together to safeguard children 2023.

Kehillah provides education and activities for children as part of our role. Our staff and volunteers working with children play an important role in building relationships, identifying concerns, and providing direct support to children and we can often be the first trusted adult to whom a child reports abuse. Therefore, staff and volunteers have a crucial role to play in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people in our community.

We are a small community and want to provide a caring, positive and safe environment for all children within the community, respecting their rights and modelling how to respect the rights of others. We value in our community a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings in individual decisions and in the services, we provide for them. In all of our services we have regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people.

We intend to create a culture of safety, equality and protection within our community for all children and young people. All staff and volunteers will need to familiarise themselves with their child protection responsibilities and this policy which sets out what to do if they have any concerns about a child or young person's safety or welfare.

Roles and responsibilities

Safeguarding and Child Protection are the responsibility of everyone and is in place to safeguard and protect children and young people. Everyone at Kehillah whether paid or a volunteer are subject to the same safeguarding responsibilities. We all have a responsibility of conveying our practice also to parents, carers and our visitors. This policy makes everyone aware of their responsibilities and how they should respond to child protection concerns, how to make a referral to the local authority children's social care or the police if necessary.

We will review this policy every year to see that it meets current needs and is in line with statutory guidance.

Anna Sklair is the designated safeguarding lead for children and young people for Kehillah, and should be approached by any member, volunteer or member of staff with any concerns about children or young people. She is responsible for providing staff and volunteers with appropriate

safeguarding training which might include some staff taking basic training with Hackney Social Services, Liberal Judaism.

We will always model appropriate behaviour with young people, all staff and volunteers are in a position of power, and it is their responsibility to ensure all interactions with children and young people are entirely appropriate, especially if there is a need to use any physical touch for any reason. Physical restraint of a small child may only be used if a child is at risk of immediate harm and must be proportionate. No physical punishment will be used at any time by a member of staff, volunteer, community member, parent, or visitor to our community. We also won't disparage, criticise or embarrass children.

Staff and volunteers in the community will only share their personal phone numbers or social media contact details with children and young people with the consent and knowledge and agreement of their parents or carers. Staff and volunteers need to use their phones responsibly in the presence of children. No adult should be meeting up with children or young people from the community without the knowledge and agreement of parents or carers. Staff and volunteers will not take individual children to the toilet or change their clothes and if this is needed then parents will be asked to undertake this.

Some lone working with children might take place as part of community activities (such as bar and bat mitzvah tuition), and this should always be done with the agreement of the spiritual leader and the child or young person's parents or carers.

Any photographs taken of young people by adults in the community need to be with parental permission as well as the consent of young people and children, and to be clear what will then be done with the photographs. Photographs of children and young people will only be used for publicity with parental consent. We will make clear to all our adults and young people that they must not take, use or share images or recordings of others without their permission.

WHAT TO DO IF A CHILD DISCLOSES SOMETHING WORRYING TO YOU

Receive:

- - **Listen** to what is being said, trying not to display shock or disbelief be aware of your non-verbal communication
- - **Accept** what is being said but do not comment upon it.
- - **Do not** ask 'leading' questions, for example, "What did s/he do next?" (This assumes s/he did!), or "Did s/he touch your private parts?" Such questions may invalidate the evidence in any later court action.

Reassure:

- - **Reassure** the young person but only so far as is honest and reliable, for example, don't make promises you may not be able to keep, such as, "I'll stay with you", or "Everything will be all right now".

- - **Don't promise to keep what they tell you a secret;** you have to pass it on.

Let the child know what you are planning to do next, and who you have to share this information with. Do not promise that you will not tell their parents, but rather, explore why this might concern the child.

- - **Do** reassure and alleviate guilt, if the young person refers to it. For example, you could say: "You are not to blame." "You are not alone, you're not the only one this sort of thing has happened to."
- - **Do not** criticize the perpetrator; the young person may love that person and reconciliation may be possible.

Record:

- - As soon as possible all information should be recorded. Record as much detail as possible, including names, address, and contact information.
- - Write down the nature of the allegation in the child's own words, do not include your own judgement or assumptions. Stick to what was actually said by the young person.
- - Note any observations on behavior/emotional state or injuries and bruising.
- - Note time, location and date of disclosure and sign the notes.
- - Hold in mind that at some point in the future parents might see the record.
- - Do not investigate the matter yourself, merely receive information and be ready to refer.

Refer:

- - **Pass this written information and a verbal account immediately to the Safeguarding Lead and the Rabbi.** If you cannot contact either of these, contact the Hackney Social Work Team. If your concern is about the Designated Safeguarding Lead or the Rabbi, you should report your concern straight to the MASH team at Hackney Social Services.
 - - **It is your duty to refer this information** – you cannot keep it a secret.
 - - **The Safeguarding Lead will then decide whether a formal referral needs to be made. The Safeguarding Lead may seek advice from either the NSPCC or the local social services team as to whether a formal referral should be made or whether there is a different and more helpful course of action and will work closely with the Rabbi.**

If you feel unhappy at any point with how your concern is being addressed by the safeguarding lead or the rabbi, we positively encourage everyone to contact the Local social services MASH TEAM whose details are set out below. It is vital that everyone feels they can and should escalate child safeguarding concerns if they feel they are not being addressed by Kehillah.

To discuss your worries with a social worker, please phone Hackney Children and Families Services Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on **020 8356 5500** or email **MASH@hackney.gov.uk**

- - The telephone line is open between 9am and 5pm Monday to Friday only, excluding bank holidays
- - outside of office hours, if your concerns are urgent, you can call our Emergency Duty Team on **020 8356 2710**

The designated safeguarding lead will always inform parents and carers of the worry/concern that has been raised. Our aim is to work with parents/carers and to have their consent to request any support for them and their children. The only circumstances in which consent for a referral to social services is not required is if the worries about a child are so serious that it is felt that he or she may be at risk of significant harm. Even on these occasions, it remains important that we inform parents about the plans to make a safeguarding referral and the reasons for this. It is only where there is a fear that speaking to a parent or carer may increase the immediate risk of harm to a child or another person that it is reasonable to make a referral without informing parents. These circumstances will be exceptional.

Allegations of harm made about a member of staff or volunteer at Kehillah

A child or young person might make an allegation against a member of staff or volunteer at Kehillah, that they have behaved in a way that has harmed them, or may have harmed them, that they may have committed a criminal offence against or related to a child or behaved towards a child that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children or not be suitable to work or volunteer with children.

Any allegation of this nature should be immediately reported to the Safeguarding lead and the Spiritual leader or made directly to police. All allegations will then be passed on to Hackney Social Services (as a LADO referral).

Record keeping and Confidentiality

All parents and carers of children attending any Kehillah children's activities including Bar and Bat Mitzvah tuition should complete a form detailing basic details of the child, including name, date of birth, home address, and school/nursery of the child along with two emergency contact numbers for parents/carers and any key health issues.

Children subject to Child in Need Plans, Subject to Child Protection Plans or Looked After

We will always work closely with families and the Local Authority in the event of a child being looked after, subject to a Child in Need Plan or a Child Protection Plan. We will follow guidance set out, ensure children know who to come to for help, will monitor welfare and attend meetings if asked, liaise with other agencies, if need be, and ensure the child has access to everything other children have access to. We will inform our staff and volunteers on a strict need to know basis.

Safer Recruitment

We will always follow these principles in recruiting staff and volunteers:

We require DBS checks for all adult staff and volunteers, and Kehillah will pay for them. While waiting for the results of the checks to come through, no new staff or volunteer will be alone with children. There will be an interview process for all staff and volunteers, following the same basic structure, which will explore that individual's capacity to be a role model as well as their value base, as well as evaluating their understanding of how to safeguard children.

We will keep an up-to-date register of all staff members and volunteers, kept by the administrator. This will include name, address, date of birth, home address, and contact telephone numbers.

Peer on Peer Abuse: Bullying

Bullying is behaviour that hurts someone else – such as name calling, hitting, pushing, spreading rumours, threatening or undermining someone.

It can happen anywhere – at school, at home or online. It's usually repeated over a long period of time and can hurt a child both physically and emotionally.

Bullying that happens online, using social networks, games and mobile phones, is often called cyberbullying. A child can feel like there's no escape because it can happen wherever they are, at any time of day or night.

Bullying includes:

- verbal abuse, such as name calling and gossiping
- non-verbal abuse, such as hand signs or text messages
- emotional abuse, such as threatening, intimidating or humiliating someone
- exclusion, such as ignoring or isolating someone
- undermining, by constant criticism or spreading rumours
- controlling or manipulating someone
- racial, sexual or homophobic bullying
- physical assaults, such as hitting and pushing

- making silent, hoax or abusive calls
- online or cyberbullying.

Staff and volunteers will always challenge bullying and will not merely pass it off as banter or part of growing up. We will refer any concerns to the Safeguarding Lead especially and always if it involves a matter of physical abuse, forcing others to use drugs or alcohol, emotional abuse, blackmail, threats, extortion, Sexual abuse, or gang initiation.

Online Safety

Anyone communicating online with children and young people should ensure that all communication is relevant to the work or the community. Age-appropriate language should be used at all times.

Staff and volunteers should be aware of their digital footprint and children, young people and families may look up the personal media accounts of people in the community who are working with them, so these should be free of inappropriate or harmful content.

Digital communications with any child from the community must be on a professional level. Staff and volunteers will not friend young people on social media unless through our own Kehillah social media.

Websites and videos used by any staff or volunteers with children must be age appropriate and used with caution, and only used in a group setting as part of a community activity. Any concerns about an adult's use of the internet within Kehillah should be raised with the Safeguarding Lead.

When using the internet to provide or host activities that involves direct interaction with children online, you must get written consent for the children to be involved, from parents, and carers or from children themselves if they are of a suitable age, outlining the type of activity that will be taking place online and the risks and benefits to the child or young person.

Adults should consider when and whether it is appropriate to allow children to share pictures or videos of themselves, if appropriate for the activity, and permission should be sought from children and their parents to share these online.

Under no circumstances should any recording be made of children and young people online without their parent or guardian's written consent as well the child's consent. The consent should outline exactly what will happen to the recording and the purpose for which it is being used.

All staff and volunteers must report any worries they have about any child's use of the internet to the Safeguarding Lead. This includes worries for a child's safety online and if a child says something online that raises concerns or worries about their wellbeing.

For livestreaming events, adults must check that the content of material in the live stream is appropriate for children and young people. Children and young people should not share any personal information during a livestream and not to respond to any contact requests from people they don't know. To ensure children and young people know who to tell if they see or hear anything upsetting or inappropriate during any livestream events. Adults in the community should be familiar with the privacy settings of the platform they are using and report any offensive or abusive content to the safeguarding lead immediately. If children are participating in the livestream their activity should be observed by appropriate adults. The host of any livestream event should never reveal the full identity of individual participants and keep any identifying information private.

Children in need of Early Help

Staff and volunteers should be alert to the potential need that some children may need a referral for support from Early Help with their local council arising from the following:

- Disability
- Special Educational needs
- Young carers
- Bereaved children
- Children who might be drawn into anti- social or criminal behaviour, including gangs

- Children going missing from home
- Children experiencing parental drug or alcohol misuse
- Children whose parents are experiencing poor mental health
- Privately fostered children
- Children missing education or persistently absent from school or at risk of permanent exclusion from school.

Types of Abuse and what to look out for

The remaining sections of this document describe in some detail many different kinds of abuse and their impact on children. This is intended to help us understand the nature of our responsibilities and the challenges we may have to face. You may not find it easy to read - it is potentially upsetting, and in particular if you have experienced any kind of abuse in the past it may trigger those memories. Do get the support you need in order to be able to read and absorb these sections, including that if it feels appropriate to you, you may wish to seek mutual support with another Kehillah member or the support of the Rabbi.

Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening, coercive or violent behaviour between people in a relationship. But it isn't just physical violence – domestic abuse includes emotional, physical, sexual, financial or psychological abuse.

- Abusive behaviour can occur in any relationship. It can continue even after the relationship has ended. Both men and women can be abused or abusers.
- Domestic abuse can seriously harm children and young people. Witnessing domestic abuse is child abuse, and teenagers can suffer domestic abuse in their relationships.

Children who witness parental conflict that is frequent, intense and unresolved may:

- Become aggressive
- Display anti-social behaviour
- Suffer from depression or anxiety
- Not do as well at school - due to difficulties at home or disruption of moving to and from refuges.

Sexual Abuse

- A child is sexually abused when they are forced or persuaded to take part in sexual activities.
- This doesn't have to be physical contact, and it can happen online. Sometimes the child won't understand that what's happening to them is abuse.
- They may not even understand that it's wrong. Or they may be afraid to speak out.

There are 2 different types of child sexual abuse. These are called contact abuse and non-contact abuse.

Contact abuse involves touching activities where an abuser makes physical contact with a child, including penetration. It includes:

- Sexual touching of any part of the body whether or not the child's wearing clothes
- Rape or penetration by putting an object or body part inside a child's mouth, vagina or anus
- Forcing or encouraging a child to take part in sexual activity
- Making a child take their clothes off, touch someone else's genitals or masturbate.

Non-contact abuse involves non-touching activities, such as grooming, exploitation, persuading children to perform sexual acts over the internet and flashing. It includes:

- Encouraging a child to watch or hear sexual acts
- not taking proper measures to prevent a child being exposed to sexual activities by others
- Meeting a child following sexual grooming with the intent of abusing them
- Online abuse including making, viewing or distributing child abuse images
- Allowing someone else to make, view or distribute child abuse images
- Showing pornography to a child
- Sexually exploiting a child for money, power or status (child exploitation).

Neglect

- Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs.
- A child may be left hungry or dirty, without adequate clothing, shelter, supervision, medical or health care.
- A child may be put in danger or not protected from physical or emotional harm.
- They may not get the love, care and attention they need from their parents.
- A child who's neglected will often suffer from other abuse as well. Neglect is dangerous and can cause serious, long-term damage - even death.
- Neglect can have serious and long-lasting effects. It can be anything from leaving a child home alone to the very worst cases where a child dies from malnutrition or being denied the care they need. In some cases, it can cause permanent disabilities.

- Neglect can be difficult to identify, making it hard for professionals to take early action to protect a child.
- Having one of the signs or symptoms below doesn't necessarily mean that a child is being neglected. But if you notice multiple, or persistent, signs then it could indicate there's a serious problem.
- Children who are neglected may have: Poor appearance and hygiene, health and development difficulties, housing and family issues.

Online Abuse

- Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the web, whether through social networks, playing online games or using mobile phones. Children and young people may experience cyberbullying, grooming, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or emotional abuse.
- Children can be at risk of online abuse from people they know, as well as from strangers. Online abuse may be part of abuse that is taking place in the real world (for example bullying or grooming). Or it may be that the abuse only happens online (for example persuading children to take part in sexual activity online).
- Children can feel like there is no escape from online abuse – abusers can contact them at any time of the day or night, the abuse can come into safe places like their bedrooms, and images and videos can be stored and shared with other people.

Physical Abuse

- Physical abuse is deliberately hurting a child causing injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns or cuts.
- It isn't accidental - children who are physically abused suffer violence such as being hit, kicked, poisoned, burned, slapped or having objects thrown at them.

Shaking or hitting babies can cause non-accidental head injuries (NAHI). Sometimes parents or carers will make up or cause the symptoms of illness in their child, perhaps giving them medicine they don't need and making the child unwell – this is known as fabricated or induced illness (FII).

Emotional Abuse

Because there's an element of emotional abuse in all other types of child abuse and neglect and it can be difficult to spot the signs and to separate what's emotional abuse from other types of abuse.

Emotional abuse includes:

- Humiliating or constantly criticising a child
- Threatening, shouting at a child or calling them names
- Making the child the subject of jokes, or using sarcasm to hurt a child
- Blaming, scapegoating
- Making a child perform degrading acts
- Not recognising a child's own individuality, trying to control their lives
- Pushing a child too hard or not recognising their limitations
- Exposing a child to distressing events or interactions such as domestic abuse or drug taking
- Failing to promote a child's social development
- Not allowing them to have friends
- Persistently ignoring them

- Being absent
 - Manipulating a child
 - Never saying anything kind, expressing positive feelings or congratulating a child on successes
 - Never showing any emotions in interactions with a child, also known as emotional neglect.
- Child Sexual Exploitation
- Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse. Children in exploitative situations and relationships receive something such as gifts, money or affection as a result of performing sexual activities or others performing sexual activities on them.
 - Children or young people may be tricked into believing they're in a loving, consensual relationship. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol. They may also be groomed and exploited online.
 - Some children and young people are trafficked into or within the UK for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation can also happen to young people in gangs.

Grooming

The signs of grooming aren't always obvious, and groomers will often go to great lengths not to be identified.

If a child is being groomed, they may:

- Be very secretive, including about what they are doing online
- Have older boyfriends or girlfriends
- Go to unusual places to meet friends
- Have new things such as clothes or mobile phones that they can't or won't explain
- Have access to drugs and alcohol.

In older children, signs of grooming can easily be mistaken for 'normal' teenage behaviour, but you may notice unexplained changes in behaviour or personality, or inappropriate sexual behaviour for their age.

Harmful sexual behaviour includes:

- Using sexually explicit words and phrases
- Inappropriate touching
- Using sexual violence or threats
- Full penetrative sex with other children or adults.

Children and young people who develop harmful sexual behaviour harm themselves and others.

Age differences and harmful sexual behaviour

Sexual behaviour between children is also considered harmful if one of the children is much older – particularly if there is more than two years' difference in age or if one of the children is pre-pubescent and the other isn't.

However, a younger child can abuse an older child, particularly if they have power over them – for example, if the older child is disabled.

Female Genital Mutilation

- Female genital mutilation (FGM) is the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. It's also known as female circumcision or cutting.
- Religious, social or cultural reasons are sometimes given for FGM. However, FGM is child abuse. It's dangerous and a criminal offence.
- There are no medical reasons to carry out FGM. It doesn't enhance fertility, and it doesn't make childbirth safer. It is used to control female sexuality and can cause severe and long-lasting damage to physical and emotional health.

Child Trafficking

Child trafficking and modern slavery are child abuse. Children are recruited, moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold.

Children are trafficked for:

- Benefit fraud
- Child sexual exploitation
- Forced marriage
- Domestic servitude such as cleaning, childcare, cooking
- Forced labour in factories or agriculture
- Criminal activity such as pickpocketing, begging, transporting drugs, working on cannabis farms, selling pirated DVDs and bag theft.

Many children are trafficked into the UK from abroad, but children can also be trafficked from one part of the UK to another.

ANNEX 1: REFERENCES TO THE LEGAL AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORKS FOR CHILD SAFEGUARDING IN ENGLAND.

This policy has been drawn up on the basis of legislation, policy and guidance regarding protection of children in the UK.

The following bodies provide the legal framework for this policy:

HM Government:

The Children Acts (1989 and 2004.)

The Department for Education (DfE) is responsible for child protection in England. It sets out policy, legislation and statutory guidance on how the child protection system should work.

Department for Education (DfE) (2023) Working together to safeguard children: a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children (PDF). London: HM Government.

Department for Education (DfE) (2015) *What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: advice for practitioners (PDF)*. London: HM Government.

London Safeguarding Children Partnership: *Child Protection Procedures and Practice Guidance*.

NSPCC: The NSPCC provides summaries of the key legislation and guidance on Child protection, Abuse and neglect, Bullying, Cyber-bullying and online abuse.

ANNEX 2: EMERGENCY NUMBERS

POLICE

Emergency: call **999**.

If you're deaf or hard of hearing, send a text to 911 or 999

If you have visual impairment, voice call to 911

Non-emergency, 24/7 number: 101.

You can also visit a police station to speak to an officer in person.

NSPCC

Contact 24 hours a day by email help@NSPCC.org.uk

Call 0808 800 5000 Monday to Friday 8am – 10pm or 9am – 6pm on weekends.

HACKNEY CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES (MASH)

020 8356 5500 or email MASH@hackney.gov.uk

CHILDLINE

Childline is free to contact on **0800 1111**. Calls are free from landlines and mobiles in the UK.

ANNEX 3: KEHILLAH NORTH LONDON SAFEGUARDING INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Your Name	
Your position/ role	
Child's name	
Child's date of birth	
Any disability or impairment	
Parent/carers names and addresses	
Date and time of any incident or disclosure	
Your observations: Exactly what the child said and what you said: (record actual details, continue on separate sheet if necessary); who else was involved or present at the time; any observations you might have made about changes in the child's behaviour: what you said to the child	
Action taken so far	
External agencies contacted (include date and time)	
Police: Yes/No If yes – which: Name and contact number	
Details of advice received:	
Children's Services: Yes/No If yes – which: Name and contact number:	
Details of advice received:	
Other: Yes/No (e.g. NSPCC) If yes – which: Name and contact number	
Details of advice received:	
Signature and date	