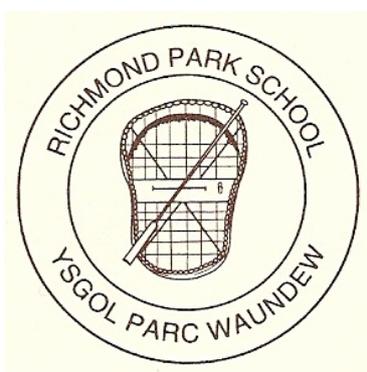

**RICHMOND PARK PRIMARY
SCHOOL
Ysgol Parc Waundew**



**SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN
AND CHILD PROTECTION
POLICY**

Date of Policy	June 2018
Date to be Reviewed:	June 2019
Approved at Governor's Meeting Dated:	21st June 2018
Signed by Chair of Governors:	

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Policy statement, principles and aims
3. Terminology
4. Context
5. Key personnel in the school
6. Roles and responsibilities
7. Good practice guidelines
8. Abuse of trust
9. Children who may be particularly vulnerable
10. Support for those involved in a child protection issue
11. Complaints procedure
12. If you have concerns about a colleague
13. Allegations against staff
14. Staff training
15. Safer recruitment
16. Extended school and off-site arrangements
17. Photography and images
18. e-safety

19. Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures

- Recognising abuse
- Bullying
- Indicators of abuse
- Impact of abuse
- Taking action
- If you suspect a child is at risk
- If a child discloses abuse
- Notifying parents
- Children with sexually harmful behaviour
- Confidentiality and information-sharing
- Reporting directly to child protection agencies

APPENDICES

- 1 Code of ethical practice for school staff
- 2 Whistle blowing code
- 3 Confirmation of receipt form
- 4 Images consent form
- 5 School welfare concern form
- 6 Child Protection Body Map
- 7 Record of concern

1. Introduction

This policy adheres to the All Wales Child Protection Procedures that have been endorsed by the Carmarthenshire Local Safeguarding Children's Board, as well as all child protection procedures outlined in the staff handbook.

Our core safeguarding principles are:

- It is the school's responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children
- Children who are and feel safe make more successful learners
- Representatives of the whole-school community of pupils, parents, staff and governors will be involved in policy development and review
- Policies will be reviewed annually, unless an incident or new legislation or guidance suggests the need for an earlier date of review.
- Policy statement

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children. We endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice.

The procedures contained in this policy apply to all staff and governors and are consistent with those of the Carmarthenshire Local Safeguarding Children's Board and Carmarthenshire Family Information Service.

Principles

- The school will ensure that the welfare of children is given paramount consideration when developing and delivering all school activity
- All children, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection
- All staff have an equal responsibility to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a child is at risk of harm in accordance with this guidance
- All pupils and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support from the senior management of the school who will follow this policy guidance in doing so

Aims

- To provide all staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their statutory responsibilities to promote and safeguard the wellbeing of children
- To ensure consistent good practice across the school
- To demonstrate the school's commitment with regard to safeguarding children

3. Terminology

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

Child protection refers to the processes undertaken to meet statutory obligations laid out in the [Children Act 1989](#) and associated guidance (see [Working Together to Safeguard Children, An Interagency Guide to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children](#)) in respect of those children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering harm.

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

Child refers to all young people who have not yet reached their 18th birthday. Parent refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting role, for example step-parents, foster carers and adoptive parents.

4. Context

This policy requires the school to contribute to the safeguarding of children and statutory child protection processes:

- All schools and FEIs have a statutory duty to exercise their functions with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of their pupils.
- All schools and FEIs should create and maintain a safe environment for children and young people, and should be able to manage situations where there are child welfare concerns. This includes child protection arrangements, pupil health and safety and bullying.
- All education staff have a crucial role to play in noticing indicators of possible abuse or neglect, and addressing these concerns, where appropriate, in partnership with other agencies, normally the social services department.
- When a child has special educational needs, or is disabled, schools will have important information about the child's level of understanding and the most effective means of communicating with the child.
- Schools are well placed to give a view on the impact of treatment or intervention on the child's care or behaviour.
- Schools also contribute through the curriculum by developing children's understanding, awareness and resilience. The statutory framework for Personal and Social Education (PSE) provides opportunities for children and young people to learn about keeping safe. This can include issues such as domestic abuse, forced marriages, substance misuse, where help can be signposted.

Throughout the education service:

- all schools and FEIs should have a designated child protection person, with appropriate training, who is appointed as the person with responsibility for co-ordinating action where child protection concerns arise and providing advice;
- all schools and FEIs should have in place policies and procedures in accordance with their local authority (LA) guidance in liaison with the local

-
- LSCB, covering not only the school day but also the wider remit of the school (boarding facilities, community activities on school premises, etc.);
- ensure that the policies and procedures are available in a format appropriate to the age and understanding of their pupils;
 - schools and FEIs should operate appropriate recruitment, management and training procedures for staff and volunteers to ensure that the welfare of children is always of paramount concern;
 - all staff should be alert to the signs of abuse and neglect, and know the agreed procedure for reporting concerns or suspicions to the designated child protection person or in their absence the nominated LA officer.

Research suggests that more than 10 per cent of children will suffer some form of abuse. Due to their day-to-day contact with children, school staff are uniquely placed to observe changes in children's behaviour and to recognise the outward signs of abuse. Children may also turn to a trusted adult in the school when they are in distress or at risk. It is vital that school staff are alert to the signs of neglect and abuse and understand the local procedures for reporting and acting upon their concerns (see section 6 for further guidance on this).

5. Key personnel:

The **designated senior person** for child protection in this school is:

Miss Helen Davies (Headteacher)

Contact details:

Tel: 07530 152382 Email: head@richmond.ysgolccc.org.uk

The **deputy designated person** in this school is:

Mr Daniel Cooper (Deputy Headteacher)

Contact details:

Tel: 07890 201712 Email: dhcooper@ysgolccc.org.uk

The **second deputy designated person** in this school is:

Miss Lowri Rees (ALNCo)

Contact details:

Tel: 07966 536556 Email: lowrirees@ysgolccc.org.uk

The **nominated child protection governor** for this school is:

Mr Emlyn Schiavone

Contact details:

Tel: 07779 420626 Email: emlyn1234@yahoo.com

These details are kept up to date in the staffroom and school office.

6. Roles and responsibilities

All schools must nominate a senior member of staff to coordinate child protection arrangements and this person is named in this policy guidance. The local authority maintains a list of all **designated senior persons (DSPs)** for safeguarding and child protection.

The school has ensured that the DSP:

- is appropriately trained
- acts as a source of support and expertise to the school community
- has an understanding of LSCB procedures
- keeps written records of all concerns when noted and reported by staff or when disclosed by a child, ensuring that such records are stored securely and reported onward in accordance with this policy guidance, but kept separately from the child's general file
- refers cases of suspected neglect and/or abuse to children's social care or police in accordance with this guidance and local procedure
- notifies children's social care if a child with a child protection plan is absent for more than two days without explanation
- ensures that when a child with a child protection plan leaves the school, their information is passed to their new school and the child's social worker is informed
- attends and/or contributes to child protection conferences in accordance with local procedure and guidance
- coordinates the school's contribution to child protection plans
- develops effective links with relevant statutory and voluntary agencies
- ensures that all staff sign to indicate that they have read and understood this policy
- ensures that the child protection policy is updated annually
- liaises with the nominated governor and head teacher (where the role is not carried out by the head teacher) as appropriate
- keeps a record of staff attendance at child protection training
- makes this policy available to parents.

The **deputy designated person(s)** is appropriately trained and, in the absence of the designated person, carries out those functions necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and protection of children. In the event of the long-term absence of the designated person, the deputy will assume all of the functions above. The governing body ensures that the school has:

- a DSP for safeguarding and child protection who is a member of the senior leadership team and who has undertaken the approved LSCB training in inter-agency working, in addition to basic child protection training
- child protection policy and procedures that are consistent with LSCB requirements, reviewed annually and made available to parents on request
- Procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against members of staff including allegations made against the head teacher
- Safer recruitment procedures that include the requirement for appropriate checks in line with national guidance (see our Recruitment

Policy and:

https://www.schoolsrecruitment.dcsf.gov.uk/themes/default/pdfs/content/Safeguarding_Children_and_Safer_Recruitment_in_Education_Booklet.pdf)

- A training strategy that ensures all staff, including the headteacher, receive child protection training each year, with refresher training at three-yearly intervals. The DSP should receive refresher training at two-yearly intervals
- Arrangements to ensure that all temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection.
- The governing body nominates a member (normally the chair) to be responsible for liaising with the local authority and other agencies in the event of an allegation being made against the head teacher. An annual report will be submitted to the local authority about how the governing body's duties have been carried out. Any weaknesses or areas of concern will be rectified without delay.

The head teacher:

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

7. Good practice guidelines

To meet and maintain our responsibilities towards children, the school community agrees to the following standards of good practice;

- treating all children with respect
- setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately
- involving children in decision-making which affects them
- encouraging positive and safe behaviour among children
- being a good listener
- being alert to changes in child's behaviour
- recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse
- reading and understanding all of the school's safeguarding and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, for example bullying, physical contact, e-safety plans and information-sharing
- asking the child's permission before doing anything for them which is of a physical nature, such as assisting with dressing, physical support during PE or administering first aid. Whenever possible, ensure another adult is present during these situations.
- maintaining appropriate standards of conversation and interaction with and between children and avoiding the use of sexualised or derogatory language
- being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some children lead to an increased risk of neglect and or abuse.
- All staff should comply to the guidelines in the school's Nappy & Toileting Policy, Substance Misuse Policy and Sun Protection Policy to ensure the protection and wellbeing of children at all times.

8. Abuse of trust

All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards children is unacceptable and that their conduct towards all children must be beyond reproach. In addition, staff should understand that, under the [Sexual Offences Act 2003](#), it is an offence for a person over the age of 18 to have a sexual relationship with a person under the age of 18, where that person is in a position of trust, even if the relationship is consensual. This means that any sexual activity between a member of the school staff and a child under 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that child is over the age of consent.

The school's Sex and Relationships Policy and the Code of Ethical Practice sets out our expectations of staff (see: appendix 1).

9. Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children may be at increased risk of neglect and or abuse. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse happens, or who have a high level of tolerance in respect of neglect.

To ensure that all of our children receive equal protection, we will give special consideration and attention to children who are:

-
- disabled or have special educational needs
 - living in a known domestic abuse situation
 - affected by known parental substance misuse
 - asylum seekers
 - living away from home
 - vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying
 - living in temporary accommodation
 - living transient lifestyles
 - living in chaotic, neglectful and unsupportive home situations
 - vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexuality
 - involved directly or indirectly in prostitution or child trafficking
 - do not have English as a first language.

Special consideration includes the provision of safeguarding information, resources and support services in community languages and accessible formats.

10. Support for those involved in a child protection issue

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

- taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously
- nominating a link person who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact. Where a member of staff is the subject of an allegation made by a child, a separate link person will be nominated to avoid any conflict of interest
- responding sympathetically to any request from a child or member of staff for time out to deal with distress or anxiety
- maintaining confidentiality and sharing information on a need-to-know basis only with relevant individuals and agencies
- storing records securely
- offering details of help lines, counselling or other avenues of external support
- following the procedures laid down in our whistle blowing, complaints and disciplinary procedures
- cooperating fully with relevant statutory agencies.

Child Protection Conferences:

A child protection conference brings together family members, the child where appropriate, and those professionals most involved with the child and family, following child protection section 47 enquiries. Its purpose is to:

- Objectively analyse, in an interagency setting, all the concerns and the information which has been obtained from the initial assessment, the child protection section 47 enquiries, the core assessment to date and from previous knowledge of the family;
- Make judgements about the likelihood of a child or any other connected or unborn children suffering significant harm in the future, that is, the level of continuing risk;

-
- Decide what future action is required to safeguard the child and to promote their welfare, agree how to take this forward and clarify the intended outcomes for the child, that is, the need for registration and a child protection plan.

Each agency invited to attend the conference should provide, in advance a written report, which summarises their involvement with the family, their knowledge of the child's health and development, and importantly, their view of the parents' capacity to safeguard the child and promote their welfare. Education and school personnel will be required to collate and check all relevant records, including school attendance and pastoral information.

Core Group Meetings:

The core group is responsible for developing in and implementing the child protection plan as detailed working tool within the outline plan agreed at the initial child protection conference. Membership is decided at the time of registration and will include the key worker, relevant family members, and professionals who have contact with the family. All professionals who have significant involvement should participate in the core group.

The first meeting of the core group should take place within a maximum of 10 working days of the initial child protection conference and be chaired in line with local arrangements. The core group should continue to meet at least monthly but no more than 6 weekly intervals.

Although the key worker has the lead role, all members of the core group are jointly responsible for preparing and implementing the child protection plan, and members of the core group can undertake specific work as part of the plan. The core group members should contribute to the social workers report.

11. Complaints procedure in respect of poor practice behaviour

Our complaints procedure will be followed where a child or parent raises a concern about poor practice towards a child that initially does not reach the threshold for child protection action. Poor practice examples include unfairly singling out a child, using sarcasm or humiliation as a form of control, bullying or belittling a child or discriminating against them in some way. Complaints are managed by senior staff, the head teacher and governors.

Complaints from staff are dealt with under the school's complaints and disciplinary and grievance procedures.

12. If you have concerns about a colleague

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a child are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague's career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount. The school's whistle blowing code (appendix 2) enables staff to raise concerns or allegations in confidence and for a sensitive enquiry to take place. All concerns of poor practice or concerns about a child's welfare brought about by the behaviour of colleagues should be reported to the head teacher. Complaints about the head teacher should be reported to the chair of governors, Mr Richard Gealy.

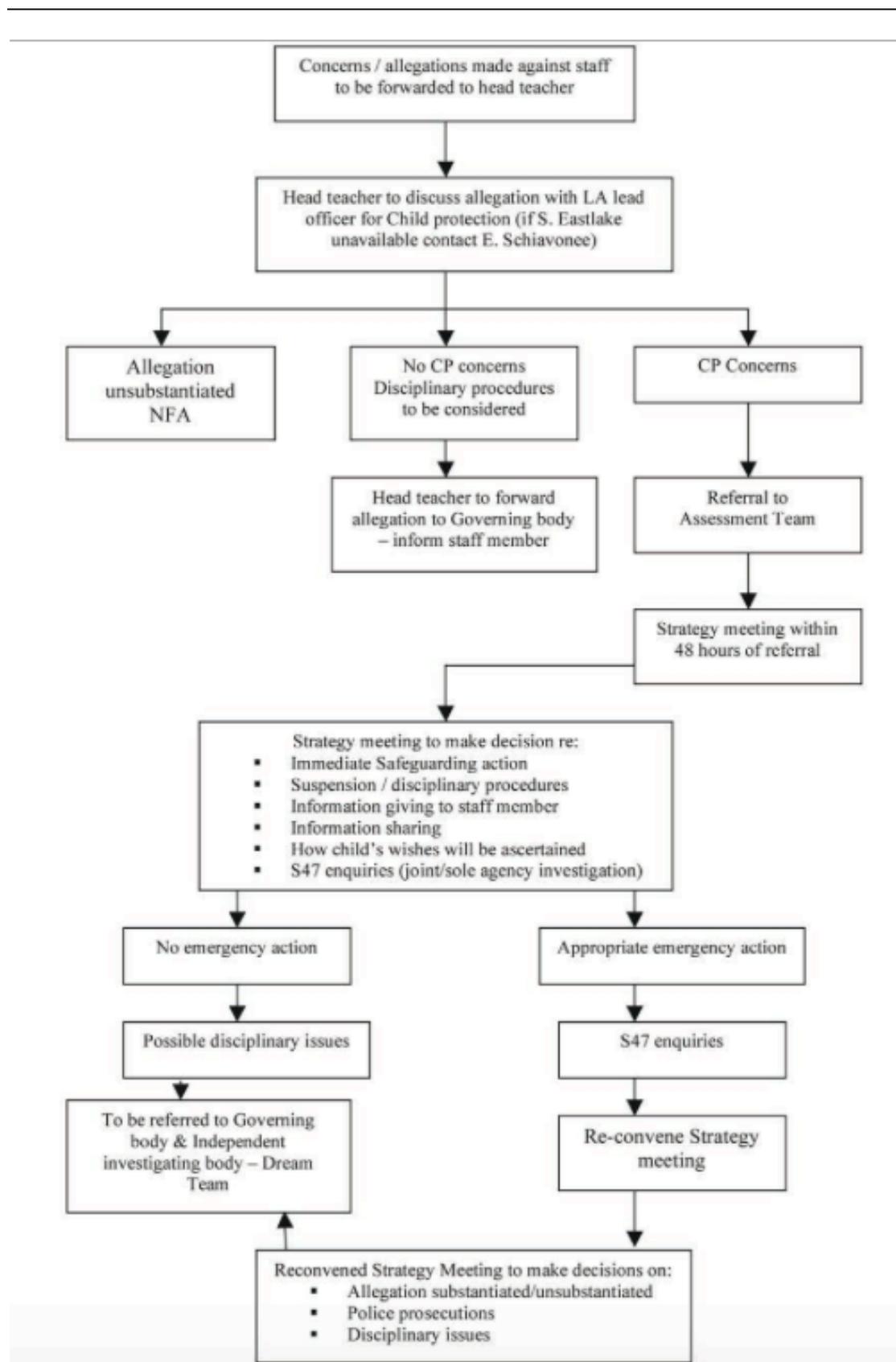
13. Staff who are the subject of an allegation

When an allegation is made against a member of staff, set procedures must be followed. It is rare for a child to make an entirely false or malicious allegation, although misunderstandings and misinterpretations of events can and do happen. A child may also make an allegation against an innocent party because they are too afraid to name the real perpetrator. Even so, we must accept that some adults do pose a serious risk to children's welfare and safety and we must act on every allegation made. Staff who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. Suspension is not mandatory, nor is it automatic but, in some cases, staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected.

Where the allegation is against a member of staff you should refer to Welsh Assembly Government guidance circular 45/2004 ([immediately inform Head Teacher](#))

Allegations against the head teacher should be reported to the governor responsible for child protection, Mr. Emlyn Schiavone

The chart on the following page outlines the process when an allegation has been made against teaching or non-teaching staff.



For further information on managing allegations against staff, contact your Local Authority Designated Officer on 01267 246154.

14. Staff training

It is important that all staff have training to enable them to recognise the possible signs of abuse and neglect and to know what to do if they have a concern. New staff and governors will receive training during their induction. All staff, including the head teacher (unless the head teacher is the DP) and governors will receive training that is updated at least every three years and the DSP will receive training updated at least every two years, including training in inter-agency procedures. All members of staff will receive a copy of the Child Protection Handbook during their induction/training, as well as attend an annual Safeguarding training session.

15. Safer recruitment

Our school endeavours to ensure that recruitment and selection procedures are made in accordance with Welsh Assembly Government guidance circular 34/2002 *“Child Protection: Preventing Unsuitable People from working with Children in the Education Sector”*; together with the local authority and the school’s individual procedures.

Safer recruitment means that all applicants will:

- complete an application form
- provide two referees, including at least one who can comment on the applicant’s suitability to work with children
- provide evidence of identity and qualifications
- be checked through the Disclosure and Barring Service as appropriate to their role
- be interviewed.

All new members of staff will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with the school’s safeguarding and child protection policy and identification of their own safeguarding and child protection training needs. All staff sign to confirm they have received a copy of the child protection policy (see: appendix 3). For full details about safer recruitment at Richmond Park School, please refer to our Safer Recruitment Policy.

16. Extended school and off-site arrangements

Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, our own safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures apply. If other organisations provide services or activities on our site we will check that they have appropriate procedures in place, including safer recruitment procedures. When our children attend off-site activities, we will check that effective child protection arrangements are in place.

17. Photography and images

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

- seek their consent for photographs to be taken or published (for example, on our website or in newspapers or publications)
- seek parental consent
- use only the child’s first name with an image
- ensure that children are appropriately dressed
- encourage children to tell us if they are worried about any photographs that are taken of them.

For an example image consent form, see: appendix 4.

18. E-Safety

Most of our children will use mobile phones and computers at some time. They are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education. However, we know that some men, women and young people will use these technologies to harm children. The harm might range from sending hurtful or abusive texts and emails, to enticing children to engage in sexually harmful conversations, webcam photography or face-to-face meetings. The school's e-safety policy explains how we try to keep children safe in school. Cyber-bullying by children, via texts and emails, will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures.

Chat rooms and social networking sites are the more obvious sources of inappropriate and harmful behaviour and children are not allowed to access these sites whilst in school.

19. Safeguarding and Child Protection Procedures

Recognising abuse

To ensure that our children are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, for example by hitting them, or by failing to act to prevent harm, for example by leaving a small child home alone, or leaving knives or matches within reach of an unattended toddler.

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

Physical abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces illness in a child (this used to be called Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy, but is now more usually referred to as fabricated or induced illness).

Emotional abuse

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

Sexual abuse

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

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance misuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food and clothing or shelter, including exclusion from home or abandonment; failing to protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; failure to ensure adequate supervision, including the use of inadequate care-takers; or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

[\(Definitions taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children\)](#)

Bullying

While bullying between children is not a separate category of abuse and neglect, it is a very serious issue that can cause considerable anxiety and distress. At its most serious level, bullying is thought to result in up to 12 child suicides each year. All incidences of bullying should be reported and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. All pupils and parents receive a copy of the anti-bullying procedures on joining the school and the subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in the personal, social and health education (PSHE) curriculum. If the bullying is particularly serious, or the anti-bullying procedures are deemed to be ineffective, the head teacher and the DSP will consider implementing child protection procedures.

Indicators of abuse and what you might see

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

Remember, it is your responsibility to report your concerns. It is not your responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused and/or neglected may:

- have bruises, bleeding, burns, fractures or other injuries
- show signs of pain or discomfort
- keep arms and legs covered, even in warm weather

-
- be concerned about changing for PE or swimming
 - look unkempt and uncared for
 - change their eating habits
 - have difficulty in making or sustaining friendships
 - appear fearful
 - be reckless with regard to their own or other's safety
 - self-harm
 - frequently miss school or arrive late
 - show signs of not wanting to go home
 - display a change in behaviour – from quiet to aggressive, or happy-go-lucky to withdrawn
 - challenge authority
 - become disinterested in their school work
 - be constantly tired or preoccupied
 - be wary of physical contact
 - be involved in, or particularly knowledgeable about drugs or alcohol
 - display sexual knowledge or behaviour beyond that normally expected for their age.

Individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They should be viewed as part of a jigsaw, and each small piece of information will help the DSP to decide how to proceed. It is very important that you report your concerns – you do not need 'absolute proof' that the child is at risk.

The impact of abuse

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

Taking action

Key points to remember for taking action are:

- in an emergency take the action necessary to help the child, for example, call 999
- report your concern to the DSP by the end of the day
- if the DSP is not around, ensure the information is shared with the deputy DSP or the most senior person in the school that day and ensure action is taken to report the concern to children's social care
- do not start your own investigation
- share information on a need-to-know basis only – do not discuss the issue with colleagues, friends or family
- complete a record of concern - copies of these are available in the school office and with each teacher in the class files
- seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

If you suspect a child is at risk of harm

There will be occasions when you suspect that a child may be at serious risk, but you have no 'real' evidence. The child's behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre or you may have noticed other physical but inconclusive signs. In these circumstances, you should try to give the child the opportunity to talk. The signs you have noticed may be due to a variety of factors and it is fine to ask the child if they are alright or if you can help in any way.

Use the welfare concern form (see: appendix 4) to record these early concerns. If the child does begin to reveal that they are being harmed you should follow the advice in the section 'If a child discloses to you'.

If, following your conversation, you remain concerned, you should discuss your concerns with the designated person.

If a child discloses information to you:

A child may confide in any member of staff and may not always go to a member of the teaching staff. Staff to whom an allegation is made should remember:-

- Yours is a listening role, do not interrupt the child if he or she is freely recalling significant events. Limit any questions to clarifying your understanding of what the child is saying. Any questions should be framed in an open manner so as not to lead the child;
- You must report orally to the school's **designated person for child protection** immediately;
- Make a note of the discussion, as soon as is reasonably practicable (but within 24 hours) to pass on to the school's designated person for child protection. The note which should be clear in its use of terminology should record the time, date, place and people who were present and should record the child's answers/responses in exactly the way they were said as far as possible. Remember, your note of the discussion may be used in any subsequent court proceedings;
- Do not give undertakings of absolute confidentiality;
- That a child may be waiting for a case to go to the criminal court, may have to give evidence or may be awaiting care proceedings; and
- Your responsibility in terms of referring concerns ends at this point, but you may have a future role in terms of supporting or monitoring the child, contributing to an assessment or implementing child protection plans.

Notifying parents

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

However, if the school believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child or exacerbate the problem, then advice will first be sought from children's social care.

Referral to children's social care

The DSP will make a referral to children's social care if it is believed that a child is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The child (subject to their age and

understanding) and the parents will be told that a referral is being made, unless to do so would increase the risk to the child.

Children with sexually harmful behaviour

Children may be harmed by other children or young people. Staff will be aware of the harm caused by bullying and will use the school's anti-bullying procedures where necessary. However, there will be occasions when a child's behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures. In particular, research suggests that up to 30 per cent of child sexual abuse is committed by someone under the age of 18.

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

Confidentiality and sharing information

Confidentiality issues need to be understood if a child divulges information they are being abused. A child may only feel confident to confide in a member of staff if they feel that the information will not be divulged to anyone else. However, education staff have a professional responsibility to share relevant information about the protection of children with the designated statutory agencies when a child is experiencing child welfare concerns.

It is important that each member of staff deals with this sensitively and explains to the child that they must inform the appropriate people who can help the child, but that they will only tell those who need to know in order to be able to help. They should reassure the child and tell them that their situation will not become common knowledge within the school. Be aware that it may well have taken significant courage on their part to disclose the information and that they may also be experiencing conflicting emotions, involving feelings of guilt, embarrassment, disloyalty (if the abuser is someone close) and hurt.

Please remember the pastoral responsibility of the education service. Ensure that only those with a professional involvement, e.g. the designated senior person and the head teacher, have access to the child protection records. At all other times they should be kept securely locked and separate for the child's main file.

Reporting directly to child protection agencies

Staff should follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy. However, they may also share information directly with children's social care, police or the NSPCC if:

- the situation is an emergency and the designated senior person, their deputy, the head teacher and the chair of governors are all unavailable
- they are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the child's safety.
- Related safeguarding portfolio policies
- Physical intervention and the use of reasonable force
- Personal and intimate care
- Complaints procedure
- Anti-bullying
- Appropriate physical contact
- Whistle blowing
- SEN
- Behaviour
- Missing children
- Safer recruitment
- Managing allegations
- Grievance and disciplinary

Key professional contacts:

Sharon Eastlake Senior Practitioner/Schools	Assessment Team, Ty Elwyn, Llanelli, Education and Children's Services Department	07795 811889 or Llanelli assessment team: 01554 742322 Or Carmarthenshire assessment team: 01558 825485
Carmarthenshire local Safeguarding Children's Board		01267 246544
Dyfed Powys Police		0845 3302000
NSPCC Helpline		0800 800500

Emergency out of hours contacts

In an emergency, outside of office hours for child protection concerns:

Telephone: 01558 824283

These details are kept up to date in the staffroom and the school office.

Appendix 1

Code of ethical practice for school staff

All school staff are valued members of the school community. Everyone is expected to set and maintain the highest standards for their own performance, to work as part of a team and to be an excellent role models for our children.

All school staff should:

- place the safety and welfare of children above all other considerations
- treat all members of the school community, including children, parents, colleagues and governors with consideration and respect
- adhere to the principles and procedures contained in the policies in our safeguarding portfolio and in teaching and learning policies
- treat each child as an individual and make adjustments to meet individual need
- demonstrate a clear understanding of and commitment to non-discriminatory practice
- recognise the power imbalances between children and staff, and different levels of seniority of staff and ensure that power and authority are never misused
- understand that school staff are in a position of trust and that sexual relationships with a child, even over the age of 16, may be an offence
- be alert to, and report appropriately, any behaviour that may indicate that a child is at risk of harm
- encourage all children to reach their full potential
- never condone inappropriate behaviour by children or staff
- take responsibility for their own continuing professional development
- refrain from any action that would bring the school into disrepute
- value themselves and seek appropriate support for any issue that may have an adverse effect on their professional practice.

Staff name _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Appendix 2

Whistle blowing code for issues relating to children and young people

Purpose of the code

The school adheres to the local authority whistleblowing policy and procedures that enable staff to raise concerns relating to:

- crime
- a miscarriage of justice
- illegality
- health and safety
- environmental or property damage
- unauthorised use of public funds
- concealing or attempting to cover up any of the above.

This code provides additional information to help staff to understand the role of whistle blowing in the context of poor practice and unacceptable conduct and attitudes towards children.

When to use the code

The whistle blowing procedures and this code may be used by anyone employed by the school in a paid or voluntary capacity who believes they have reason to suspect that the conduct of an employee towards a child is inappropriate.

Inappropriate conduct includes, but is not confined to:

- bullying or humiliation
- contravening health and safety guidelines
- serious breaches of the school's code of ethical practice
- professional practice that falls short of normally accepted standards
- compromising pupils' welfare but in a way that does not meet the threshold for child protection intervention.

Reasons for blowing the whistle

Staff will naturally be reticent to report a concern about the conduct of a colleague. However, each individual must take responsibility for ensuring that children are fairly treated. If poor practice is allowed to continue unchecked, it could escalate with serious consequences.

Your action not only protects children, but also deters any suggestion that you have colluded with poor practice that you knew was occurring but chose to ignore.

Whistle blowing can also support the member of staff who is the subject of the concern. Their conduct may result from inexperience or lack of training that can be addressed by the school, or they may be under stress and be relieved when their conduct is questioned.

Staff who deliberately fail children and show no remorse or desire to improve are unlikely to welcome being exposed, but their conduct has to be confronted for the sake of the child and the reputation of the whole school.

Barriers to whistle blowing

You may worry that you have insufficient evidence to raise a concern that you will set in train an unstoppable chain of events, that there will be adverse repercussions for your career, that you may suffer harassment or victimisation, or that your suspicion or concern might be totally misplaced.

These concerns are entirely understandable but you can be reassured that whistle blowing procedures addresses these issues.

The Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 protects employees from reprisals for public interest whistle blowing. Your union, a solicitor or the local authority legal services can provide you with information about your legal position.

Confidentiality and anonymity

All concerns are treated in confidence and, as far as possible, your identity will not be revealed if that is your wish. However, absolute confidentiality cannot be guaranteed if, as a result of an investigation, you are required to provide a witness statement or attend a court hearing.

You can, if you prefer, raise your concern anonymously. The school would need to decide whether the levity and credibility of the concern warrants investigation if the source of the concern, and the key evidence, is not readily available.

The school will fully support you and do all it can to protect you from any harassment or adverse repercussions that may arise from whistleblowing. Allegations that prove to be deliberately fabricated and malicious will be dealt with through staff disciplinary procedures. However, no action will be taken against any member of staff who raises a genuine concern that proves to be unfounded.

Reporting procedure

It may help if you write down, for your own benefit, what you have observed or heard that is causing alarm. One useful way to decide whether your concern should be reported is to consider whether you would want the conduct of this member of staff to continue unchecked if your own child or another young family member was involved.

- You may raise your concern verbally or in writing. You should report your concern directly to the head teacher.
- If the head teacher is the subject of your concern, speak to the chair of governors.
- A friend, colleague or union representative may accompany you to the meeting if you wish.
- Ensure the head or chair informs you of their proposed action and sets a date for a second meeting.
- Timescales will depend on the complexity of the initial inquiry but the case should not be allowed to stall and you should receive initial feedback within 10 working days. The timescale for subsequent feedback should then be agreed.
- Ask for clarification about confidentiality and ensure you have your wishes regarding the protection of your identity recorded.
- Process and outcome

The head teacher or chair will make enquiries to establish the facts of the matter and whether poor practice or inappropriate conduct has occurred. Members of the school community, including governors, may be asked to provide information or advice.

- External advice, for example, from legal or human resources or children's services may be sought.
- A written record of the conduct, established facts and outcome of the inquiry will be kept.
- The whistleblower will be kept informed of the progress of the inquiry.
- The outcome of the inquiry will be one of the following:
- No poor practice or wrongdoing is established and the case is closed
- The concern has some substance and the subject of the concern will receive advice and support from the head teacher to improve practice
- Poor practice or wrongdoing is established and disciplinary proceedings are initiated
- The concern is more serious and an investigation is initiated. This investigation may involve the local authority's legal team, children's social care or the police.

If, at any stage in the process, there is reason to believe that a child is at risk of significant harm, children's social care will be immediately involved.

Further action

The Carmarthenshire County Council Whistleblowing Policy can be read in full by following this link:

http://online.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/agendas/eng/STAC20080919/REP03_04.HTM

Appendix 3

Confirmation of receipt of safeguarding children and child protection policy

Name:

Date of joining school:

Post:

Date of induction:

Name and designation of staff member responsible for induction:

I confirm that I have received and read the school child protection policy.
I have been made aware of my duty to safeguard and promote children's welfare.
The procedure for reporting concerns about a child has been explained to me.

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Please sign and return this form to the designated senior person:

Appendix 4:

Photographic Consent Form (Under 18s)

At Richmond Park School, we take the issue of child safety very seriously, and this includes the use of images of pupils of borough schools and local residents under the age of 18 years old. Including images of minors in **council publications** and on **www.richmondpark.amdro.org.uk** can be motivating for the minors involved, and provide a good opportunity to promote the work of the Council. However, the Council has a duty of care towards minors, which means that minors must remain unidentifiable, reducing the risk of inappropriate contact, if images are used in this way.

We ask that parents/legal guardians consent to the Council taking and using photographs and images of their children. We will not ordinarily include the full name of the minor alongside an image but may seek individual permission from the parent/guardian to do so on occasion.

Please complete, sign and return this form to **Geraldine Phillips at the school.**

I consent to photographs and digital images of the child named below, appearing in printed publications, on **www.richmondpark.amdro.org.uk**, or **publications produced by or the website of Richmond Park School**. I understand that the images will be used only for Council purposes and that the identity of my child will be protected unless I have agreed to the publication of my child's full name. I also acknowledge that the images may also be used in and distributed by other media, such as CD or DVD, as part of the promotional activities of the Council.

Name of child: _____

Class: _____

Name of parent/carer: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Queries regarding this form should be addressed to:

Headteacher: Helen Davies,

Richmond Park School, Priory Street, Carmarthen, SA31 1NB

Appendix 5

School welfare concern form

This form can be used to record any concern about a child's welfare and given to the designated senior person for child protection. Staff can also use the Carmarthenshire Local Safeguarding Children's Board form (available in the school office and all classrooms) to record your concerns.

If you suspect the child may be suffering abuse or neglect, or you have received a disclosure of abuse from a child, or you have heard about an allegation of abuse, you must complete the child protection record of concern form instead, and hand it to the designated person today.

Child's full name

Date of this record

Why are you concerned about this child?

What have you observed and when?

What have you heard and when?

What have you been told and when?

Date and time you handed this form to the designated person

Class

Class teacher/form tutor

Your name and designation

Signature _____

Have you spoken to the child? Yes No

What did they say? Use the child's own words

Have you spoken to anyone else about your concern? Yes No

Who?

Is this the first time you have been concerned about this child? Yes No

Further details

Appendix 6:

Child Protection Body Map

Safeguarding children is everyone's responsibility, whether you are a parent, professional or someone else who has regular or infrequent contact with children. Physical abuse is perhaps one of the worst kinds of child abuse, making it essential that it is recognised and acted upon as soon as possible. Using a child protection body map will help you to record any injuries and make decisions on what action to take next.

What is a Child Protection Body Map used for?

A child protection body map is used to record information about physical injuries to a child, particularly if it is felt that the injury is non-accidental or thought to be following a pattern. The body map provides a visual record of physical abuse and helps professionals to work together when deciding whether there is a safeguarding concern.

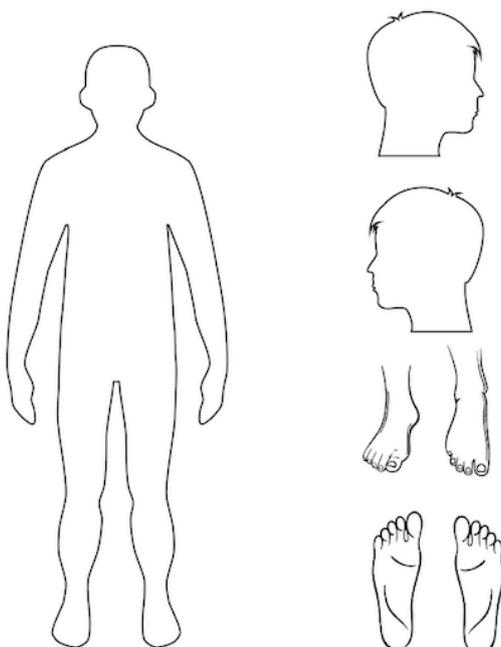
Note: When recording injuries you should never photograph the child.

You should also note that using a body map does not replace medical advice and so a proper diagnosis of the injury and correct treatment should be sought by a medical professional. The body map is simply a record of what can be seen and what has been said about the injury. Use the body map below to record your observations.

For further information about Child Protection Body Maps, please visit:
<http://www.highspeedtraining.co.uk/hub/child-protection-body-map/>



Child Protection Body Map



Name Of Child

Date Of Birth

Name Of Worker

Date Recorded

Observations

Appendix 7

Record of concern: Richmond Park School

Child's details

Full name

Address

Telephone

Date of birth

Gender: Male Female

Is the child looked-after by the local authority or are there any other legal family arrangements?
(for example, a residence order)

When was the child first admitted to this school?

Ethnicity and culture

Religion

Does the child have any disability or special educational need? Yes No
Please specify

Preferred language of child

Is any type of language support required to converse with the child? Yes No
Please specify

Does the child know this form has been completed? Yes No
If not, why not?

If yes, what did the child say?

Details of those with parental responsibility

Name(s)

Address

Telephone

Relationship to child

Ethnicity, culture and religion of those with parental responsibility if known

Preferred language of those with parental responsibility

Is any type of language support required?

Do those with parental responsibility have any disability or special need?

How does this disability or special need affect the child?

Details of any siblings

Does the child regularly spend time with other carers, for example, after-school or holiday carers, or at a short break service?

Has a Team Around the Family (TAF) been completed for this child?

Yes No

Please give date and reason for the TAF

Why are you concerned about this child?

Please provide a description of any incidents/conversations and the dates they occurred. You must make clear what is fact and what is opinion or hearsay. You must not ask the child leading questions or try to investigate the concern yourself

What have you observed and when?

(This relates to anything you have personally witnessed)

What have you been told and when?

(Write here anything you have been told by the child or any other person. Be clear about who has said what)

What have you heard and when?

(This may be third-party information that is relevant but as yet unsubstantiated)

If an allegation has been made, give any details you have about the alleged abuser

Date and time of this record

Your details

Full name

Position

Do those with parental responsibility know this form has been completed?

Yes No

If not, why not?

If yes, what did they say?

NOTE: Those with parental responsibility should not be contacted by anyone in the school if this could place the child at risk. Speak to the designated person first.

Does the child have any visible injury, or have they told you they have been injured?

Yes No

If yes, has medical advice been sought?

Has any action already been taken in relation to this concern? (for example, child taken out of class, first aid)

Name and position of the person this record was handed to:

Date and time the above person received this record

If this record has been handed to anyone other than the designated person please explain why

If you have used additional sheets to complete this record of concern please staple them to this form and write the number of additional sheets here ____

Hand this form to the designated person before you go home. If the designated person is unavailable, hand it to their deputy, the head teacher or your line manager.

NB: If you do not have certain information, such as the child or family's ethnicity, do not delay handing in the form.

Appendix 8 follows on next page – LA Chronological Record of Concerns form