



Studio @Deyes

Child Protection & Safeguarding POLICY

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1. Policy Statement and Principles

Our core safeguarding principles are:

- The school’s responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children is of paramount importance
- Safer children make more successful learners
- Representatives of the whole-school community of students, parents, staff and governors will be involved in policy development and review
- Policies will be reviewed at least annually.

Child protection statement

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all students. 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 local safeguarding children board (LSCB).

Policy principles

- Welfare of the child is paramount. 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
- Students and staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support

Policy aims

To provide all staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their child protection responsibilities To ensure consistent good practice To demonstrate the school’s commitment with regard to child protection to students, parents and other partners To contribute to the school’s safeguarding portfolio

Terminology

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from abuse or neglect, preventing the impairment of health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and undertaking that

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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 protect children who have been identified as suffering, or being at risk of suffering significant 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 stepparents, foster carers and adoptive parents.

2. The Education Act 2002

Section 175 of the Education Act 2002 requires local education authorities and the governors of maintained schools and further education (FE) colleges to make arrangements to ensure that their functions are carried out with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

3. Roles and responsibilities

Key personnel

The designated senior person for child protection is Katy Power

The deputy designated Officer is John Parry. The Safeguarding Officers are: Paul Blackburn and Nikki Kiernan.

The nominated child protection governor is Marie Tomey The head of School is: Mr J Parry Contact details: email: j.parry@studio-deyes.co.uk

Due to their day-to-day contact with students, school staff are uniquely placed to observe changes in children’s behaviour and the outward signs of abuse. Children may also turn to a trusted adult in

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school when they are in distress or at risk. It is vital that school staff are alert to the signs of abuse and understand the procedures for reporting their concerns.

All schools must nominate a senior member of staff to coordinate child protection arrangements.

The Designated Person (DP):

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, ensuring that such records are stored securely and flagged on, but kept separate from, the student’s general file Refers cases of suspected abuse to children’s social care or police as appropriate 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 student with a child protection plan leaves the school, their information is passed to their new school and the student’s social worker is informed Attends and/or contributes to child protection conferences 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 the child protection policy Ensures that the child protection policy is updated annually Liaises with the nominated governor and head of school as appropriate Keeps a record of staff attendance at child protection training Will make the child protection policy available to parents.

The deputy-Designated Person(s) are appropriately trained and, in the absence of the DP, carries out those functions necessary to ensure the ongoing safety and protection of students. 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 DP for child protection who is a member of the senior leadership team and who has undertaken training in inter-agency working, in addition to basic child protection training A 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 of school Safer recruitment procedures that include the requirement for appropriate checks A training strategy that ensures all staff, including the head of school, receive child protection training, with refresher training at three-yearly intervals; and the DP receives refresher training at two-yearly intervals Arrangements to ensure that all temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of the school’s child protection provision

The governing body nominates a member (currently Marie Tormey) to be responsible for liaising with the local authority and other agencies in the event of an allegation being made against the Head of school

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The Head of School

Ensures that the child protection policy and procedures are implemented and followed by all staff
 Allocates sufficient time and resources to enable the DP and deputy to carry out their roles effectively, including the assessment of students 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 whistle blowing procedures
 Ensures that students’ safety and welfare is addressed through the curriculum.

4. Good practice guidelines

To meet and maintain our responsibilities towards students we need to agree standards of good practice. Good practice applies to all staff and includes:

- Treating all students with respect.
- Setting a good example by conducting ourselves appropriately .
- Involving students in decisions that affect them.
- Encouraging positive and safe behaviour among students.
- Being a good listener.
- Being alert to changes in students’ behaviour.
- Recognising that challenging behaviour may be an indicator of abuse.
- Reading and understanding the school’s child protection policy and guidance documents on wider safeguarding issues, for example bullying, physical contact and information-sharing.
- Asking the student’s permission before doing anything for them of a physical nature, such as assisting with dressing, physical support during PE or administering first aid.
- Maintaining appropriate standards of conversation and interaction with and between students and avoiding the use of sexualised or derogatory language.
- Being aware that the personal and family circumstances and lifestyles of some students lead to an increased risk of abuse.

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5. Abuse of trust

All school staff are aware that inappropriate behaviour towards students is unacceptable and that their conduct towards students 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 student under 18 may be a criminal offence, even if that student is over the age of consent.

6. Children who may be particularly vulnerable

Some children may have an increased risk of abuse. It is important to understand that this increase in risk is due more to societal attitudes and assumptions, and child protection procedures that fail to acknowledge children’s diverse circumstances, rather than the individual child’s personality, impairment or circumstances. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and a reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse can occur.

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

- Disabled or have special educational needs
- Living in a domestic abuse situation
- Affected by parental substance misuse
- Asylum seekers
- Living away from home
- Vulnerable to being bullied, or engaging in bullying
- Living in temporary accommodation Live transient lifestyles
- Living in chaotic 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

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Do not have English as a first language.

7. Support for those involved in a child protection issue

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

Taking all suspicions and disclosures seriously

Nominating a link person (Katy Power) who will keep all parties informed and be the central point of contact

Nominating separate link people for the child and member of staff, where a member of staff is the subject of an allegation made by a student, to avoid any conflict of interest

Responding sympathetically to any request from students or 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 helplines, counselling or other avenues of external support Following the procedures laid down in our whistleblowing, complaints and disciplinary procedures Cooperating fully with relevant statutory agencies.

8. Complaints procedure

Our complaints procedure will be followed where a student or parent raises a concern about poor practice towards a student that initially does not reach the threshold for child protection action. Senior staff, the Head of School and Governors manage complaints.

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

9. If you have concerns about a colleague

Staff who are concerned about the conduct of a colleague towards a student are undoubtedly placed in a very difficult situation. They may worry that they have misunderstood the situation and they will

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wonder whether a report could jeopardise their colleague’s career. All staff must remember that the welfare of the child is paramount.

All concerns of poor practice or possible child abuse by colleagues should be reported to the head of school. Complaints about the head of school should be reported to the chair of governors.

10. 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 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 professionals do pose a serious risk to students and we must act on every allegation. 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.

Allegations against staff should be reported to the Head of School. Allegations against the Head of school should be reported to the Chair of Governors.

11. 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 of school and governors will receive training that is updated at least every three years and the DP will receive training updated at least every two years, including training in interagency procedures.

12. Safer recruitment

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Our school endeavours to ensure that we do our utmost to employ 'safe' staff by following the guidance in Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education (pp20-54) 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, qualifications and photographic identity. Be checked through the Criminal Records Bureau as appropriate to their role Be interviewed. At least one of the panel will hold the qualification for safer recruitment.

All new members of staff will undergo an induction that includes familiarisation with the school's child protection policy and identification of their child protection training needs. All staff sign to confirm they have received a copy of the child protection policy.

13. Extended school and off-site arrangements

Where extended school activities are provided by and managed by the school, our own 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 students attend off-site activities, we will check that effective child protection arrangements are in place.

14. 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 students 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

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Ensure students are appropriately dressed

Encourage students to tell us if they are worried about any photographs that are taken of them.

15. E-Safety

Mobile phones and computers are a source of fun, entertainment, communication and education. However, we know that some adults 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 online, webcam filming, photography or face-to-face meetings. The school's e-safety policy explains how we try to keep students and staff safe in school. Cyber-bullying by students, via texts and emails, will be treated as seriously as any other type of bullying and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. Chatrooms and social networking sites are the more obvious sources of inappropriate and harmful behaviour and students are not allowed to access these sites in school. Staff must follow the acceptable user policy held in school.

16. Recognising abuse

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

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child by inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or more rarely, by a stranger for example, via the Internet. An adult or adults or another child or children may abuse them.

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.

Emotional abuse

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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. Not letting them express their views, deliberately silencing them or ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate. 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 (including Cyber-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, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetrative or 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 or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet) Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by men, women can also commit sexual abuse as can other children.

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, 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 (HM Government, 2010).

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. All incidences of bullying should be reported

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and will be managed through our anti-bullying procedures. The subject of bullying is addressed at regular intervals in the SMSC curriculum.

If the bullying is particularly serious, or the anti-bullying procedures are deemed to be ineffective, the Headteacher and the DP will consider implementing child protection procedures. To allow or condone bullying may lead to action taken under child protection procedures.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

All staff must be aware of, and have a copy of, the warning signs and vulnerabilities checklist.

The following are typical vulnerabilities in children prior to abuse: living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household (including parental substance use, domestic violence, parental mental health issues, parental criminality), history of abuse (including familial child sexual abuse, risk of forced marriage, risk of 'honour'-based violence, physical and emotional abuse and neglect), recent bereavement or loss, gang association either through relatives, peers or intimate relationships (in cases of gang associated CSE only), learning disabilities, unsure about their sexual orientation or unable to disclose their sexual orientation to their families, friends with young people who are sexually exploited, homeless, lacking friends from the same age group, living in a gang neighbourhood, living in residential care, living in hostel, bed and breakfast accommodation or a foyer, low self-esteem or self-confidence, young carer.

Signs and behaviours of children who are already being sexually exploited are: missing from home or care, physical injuries, drug or alcohol misuse, involvement in offending, repeat sexually-transmitted infections, pregnancy and terminations, absent from school, change in physical appearance, evidence of sexual bullying and/or vulnerability through the internet and/or social networking sites, estranged from their family, receipt of gifts from unknown sources, recruiting others into exploitative situations, poor mental health, self-harm, and thoughts of or attempts at suicide.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a collective term for all procedures involving the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. In the UK it is considered child abuse and is illegal. It is also illegal to take a child abroad to undergo FGM. Designated Persons for child

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protection in school should be aware of the guidance that is available in respect of FGM and should be vigilant to the risk of it being practised. The procedure is typically performed on girls aged 4 – 13 years of age but the majority of cases are thought to take place between the ages of 5 – 8. The summer holidays, or other extended holiday absence during the school year, are particular periods when schools are encouraged to be alert to the signs of potential or actual abuse.

Risk factors: staff should be particularly alert for signs when a girl comes from a community where FGM is practised, where the family is less integrated within UK society, where the mother or other women in the extended family have also been subject to FGM, where a girl has been withdrawn from sex education lessons and there is a reluctance for her to be informed about her body and her rights.

Indicators that it might be about to take place include: being a girl between the ages of 5-8 within a community where FGM is practised, when a female family elder visits, particularly if she arrives from another country, a girl talking about a ‘special procedure’ or saying that she is attending a special ceremony to become a woman, a girl being taken out of the country for a prolonged period.

Indicators that it has taken place: a girl having difficulty walking, sitting or standing, she spends longer than normal going to the toilet, she spends long periods of time away from the classroom during the day because of bladder or menstrual problems, prolonged or repeated absences from school, withdrawal or depression when a girl returns to school after a prolonged period of absence, reluctance to undergo normal medical examinations. Staff should not engage at this stage with the student’s family or others within the community and do not reveal that any enquiries which might be related to FGM, as this could increase the risk to the girl. Students should feel able to discuss issues that they may be facing, materials explaining FGM are available for staff and students, advice and signposts are available for accessing additional help and staff receive training.

Indicators of abuse – 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 senior person.

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It is the responsibility of staff to report their concerns. It is not their responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child has been abused.

A child who is being abused 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 DP to decide how to proceed.

It is very important that staff report their concerns – they do not need 'absolute proof' that the child is at risk.

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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.

The school will do everything in its power to reduce the impact of abuse as far as is possible during the time that the child is in our care. The action points for this will vary from child to child depending on the type of abuse, their age, circumstances and personal development.

17 .Taking action

Key points for staff 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 DP by the end of the day 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 Seek support for yourself if you are distressed.

If you suspect a student is at risk of harm

There will be occasions when staff may suspect that a student may be at risk, but have no ‘real’ evidence. The student’s behaviour may have changed, their artwork could be bizarre, they may write stories or poetry that reveal confusion or distress, or physical but inconclusive signs may have been noticed. In these circumstances, staff will try to give the student the opportunity to talk. The signs they have noticed may be due to a variety of factors, for example, a parent has moved out, a pet has died, a grandparent is very ill. It is fine for staff to ask the student if they are OK or if they can help in any way.

Staff should use the Studio@Deyes record of concern form to record these early concerns. If the student does begin to reveal that they are being harmed, staff should follow the advice below. Following an initial conversation with the student, if the member of staff remains concerned, they should discuss their concerns with the DP.

If a student discloses to you

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It takes a lot of courage for a child to disclose that they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual; their abuser may have threatened what will happen if they tell; they may have lost all trust in adults; or they may believe, or have been told, that the abuse is their own fault.

If a student talks to a member of staff about any risks to their safety or wellbeing, the staff member will need to let the student know that they must pass the information on – staff are not allowed to keep secrets. The point at which they tell the student this is a matter for professional judgement. If they jump in immediately the student may think that they do not want to listen, if left until the very end of the conversation, the student may feel that they have been misled into revealing more than they would have otherwise.

During their conversations with the students and staff will:

- Allow them to speak freely
- Remain calm and collected – the student may stop talking if they feel they are upsetting their listener
- Give reassuring nods or words of comfort – ‘I’m so sorry this has happened’, ‘I want to help’, ‘This isn’t your fault’, ‘You are doing the right thing in talking to me’
- Not be afraid of silences – staff must remember how hard this must be for the student
- Under no circumstances ask investigative questions – such as how many times this has happened, whether it happens to siblings too, or what does the student’s mother think about all this
- Tell the student that in order to help them, the member of staff must pass the information on
- Not automatically offer any physical touch as comfort. It may be anything but comforting to a child who has been abused
- Avoid admonishing the child for not disclosing earlier. Saying things such as ‘I do wish you had told me about this when it started’ or ‘I can’t believe what I’m hearing’ may be interpreted by the child to mean that they have done something wrong
- Tell the student what will happen next. The student may agree to go to see the designated senior person. Otherwise it is the duty of the member of staff to inform the DP of what has been discussed. If the student does agree to go and see the Designated Person, the staff member should inform the DP that the child will be coming to see them at some point
- Report verbally to the DP even if the child has promised to do it by themselves
- Write up their conversation, using the child’s own words, as soon as possible on the record of concern form and hand it to the Designated Person

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Seek support if they feel distressed

Notifying parents

The school will normally seek to discuss any concerns about a student with their parents. This must be handled sensitively and the DP 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, advice will first be sought from children’s social care. Parents should not be notified in cases of forced marriage or female genital mutilation, this should be discussed with social care first.

Referral to children’s social care

The DP will make a referral to children’s social care if it is believed that a student is suffering or is at risk of suffering significant harm. The student (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

Other children or young people may harm children. 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 student’s behaviour warrants a response under child protection rather than anti-bullying procedures.

The care 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.

Reporting directly to child protection agencies

Staff will follow the reporting procedures outlined in this policy. However, they may also share information directly with children’s social care, or police if: The situation is an emergency and the designated senior person, their deputy, the head of school and the chair of governors are all unavailable They are convinced that a direct report is the only way to ensure the student’s safety.

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18 Confidentiality and sharing information

All staff will understand that child protection issues warrant a high level of confidentiality, not only out of respect for the student and staff involved but also to ensure that being released into the public domain does not compromise evidence. Staff should only discuss concerns with the designated senior person, head of school or chair of governors (depending on who is the subject of the concern). That person will then decide who else needs to have the information and they will disseminate it on a 'need-to-know' basis. Child protection information will be stored and handled in line with Data Protection Act 1998 principles. Information is: Processed for limited purposes Adequate, relevant and not excessive Accurate Kept no longer than necessary Processed in accordance with the data subject's rights Secure.

Record of concern forms and other written information will be stored in a locked facility and any electronic information will be password protected and only made available to relevant individuals.

Every effort will be made to prevent unauthorised access, and sensitive information should not be stored on laptop computers, which, by the nature of their portability, could be lost or stolen. If it is necessary to store child protection information on portable media, such as a CD or flash drive, these items will also be kept in locked storage. Child protection information will be stored separately from the student's school file and the school file will be 'tagged' to indicate that separate information is held.

Child protection records are normally exempt from the disclosure provisions of the Data Protection Act, which means that children and parents do not have an automatic right to see them. If any member of staff receives a request from a student or parent to see child protection records, they will refer the request to the head of school or DP.

The Data Protection Act does not prevent school staff from sharing information with relevant agencies, where that information may help to protect a child.

Contact Numbers:

Julie Palin/Tracy McKeating – Managers, Attendance & Welfare Service. Tel: 0151 934 3359 Social Care. Tel: 0151 934 3737 Fax: 0151 934 3739 Pauline Trubshaw – Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO – Allegations against Staff) Tel: 0151 934 3783 Forced Marriage Unit. Tel: 020 7008 0151/020 7008 1500

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Police. Tel: 999/101 BullyBusters. Tel: 0800 169 6928 Childline. Tel: 0800 1111 Guidance: Working Together to Safeguard Children. A Guide to Inter-Agency Working to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children. 2010 Safeguarding Children & Safer Recruitment in Education 2006 Multi-agency Practice Guidelines: Female Genital Mutilation (HM Government 2011) Briefings & Information for Use During Inspections of Maintained Schools & Academies (Ofsted updated Dec 2012 g.

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