



Child Protection Policy

Westbrook Hay Prep School's Safeguarding Suite of policies comprises:

Child Protection Policy
Staff (Visiting Staff) Code of Conduct
Whistleblowing Procedures
Recruitment Policy and Procedures
Anti Bullying Policy
Medical Policy
Health and Safety Policy
Induction of New Staff, Governors and Volunteers Policy
E-Safety Policy including mobile technology
Taking, Storing and using Images of Children
Risk Assessment Policy
Fire Drill and Emergency Evacuation Policy
Educational (and EYFS) Visits

Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed in full by the Governing Body annually.

The policy was last reviewed and agreed by the Governing Body on June 22, 2017

It is due for review on or before June 22, 2018 (up to 12 months from the above date).

Signature: *KD Young*

Date: 22.06.17

Head Teacher

Signature: *A Newland*

Date: 22.06.17

Chair of Governors



INTRODUCTION

Safeguarding is defined as protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of health and/or development, ensuring that children grow up in the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best life chances.

This Child Protection Policy forms part of a suite of documents and policies which relate to the safeguarding responsibilities of the school. This policy applies to the whole school including the Early Years Foundation Stage.

In particular, this policy should be read in conjunction with the Safer Recruitment Policy, Behaviour Policy, Policy on Restraint, Anti-Bullying Policy, Staff Code of Conduct, E-safety Policy (including mobile technology).

Purpose of a Child Protection Policy

To inform staff, parents, volunteers and governors about the school's responsibilities for safeguarding children.

To enable everyone to have a clear understanding of how these responsibilities should be carried out

Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Inter-agency Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures

The school follows the procedures established by the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board; a guide to procedure and practice for all agencies in Hertfordshire working with children and their families.

www.hertssafeguarding.org.uk

School Staff & Volunteers

All school and college staff have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn.

School staff and volunteers are particularly well placed to observe outward signs of abuse, changes in behaviour and failure to develop because they have daily contact with children.

All school staff will receive appropriate safeguarding children training , including PREVENT, (which is updated annually during staff inset by the Designated Senior Lead for Child Protection (DSL) and every three years by the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), so that they are knowledgeable and aware of their role in the early recognition of the indicators of abuse or neglect and of the appropriate procedures to follow. In addition all staff members will receive safeguarding and child protection updates (for example, via email, e-bulletins and staff meetings), as required.

Temporary staff and volunteers will be made aware of the safeguarding policies and procedures by the Designated Senior Lead -including Child Protection Policy and Staff Behaviour Policy (code of conduct).

See Appendix 2.



MISSION STATEMENT

Establish and maintain an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk, and are listened to when they have a worry or concern.

Establish and maintain an environment where school staff and volunteers feel safe, are encouraged to talk and are listened to when they have concerns about the safety and well-being of a child.

Ensure children know that there are adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried.

Ensure that children, who have additional/unmet needs are supported appropriately. This could include referral to early help services or specialist services if they are a child in need or have been / are at risk of being abused and neglected.

Consider how children may be taught about safeguarding, including online, through teaching and learning opportunities, as part of providing a broad and balanced curriculum.

Staff members working with children are advised to maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned. When concerned about the welfare of a child, staff members should always act in the interests of the child.

Implementation, Monitoring and Review of the Child Protection Policy

The policy will be reviewed annually by the governing body. It will be implemented through the school's induction and training programme, and as part of day to day practice. Compliance with the policy will be monitored by the Designated Senior Lead and through staff performance measures.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

In order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, the school will act in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:

- The Children Act 1989
- The Children Act 2004
- Education Act 2002 (Section 175/157)
Outlines that Local Authorities and School Governing Bodies have a responsibility to "ensure that their functions relating to the conduct of school are exercised with a view to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are its pupils".
- Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Inter-agency Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures (Electronic)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE, September 2016)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education: Part One- information for all school and college staff (DfE, September 2016) – APPENDIX 1
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2015)
- The Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005
- Sexual Offences Act (2003)
- Section 26, The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 (PREVENT duty)
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (Section 74, Serious Crime Act 2015)

Working Together to Safeguard Children (DfE 2015) requires each school to follow the procedures for protecting children from abuse which are established by the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board.



Schools are also expected to ensure that they have appropriate procedures in place for responding to situations in which:

- (a) a child may have been abused or neglected or is at risk of abuse or neglect
- (b) a member of staff has behaved in a way that has, or may have harmed a child or that indicates they would pose a risk of harm.

DESIGNATED SENIOR LEAD FOR SAFEGUARDING (DSL)

During term time the designated safeguarding lead and/or a deputy will always be available (both during school and out hours) for staff in the school to discuss any safeguarding concerns:

The Designated Senior Lead for Child Protection in this school is:

Elizabeth Ashfield elizabeth_ashfield@westbrookhay.co.uk 07825 030426
SENCO

The Deputy Designated Senior Lead for Child Protection in this school are:

Sarah Whitehead sarah_whitehead@westbrookhay.co.uk 07809 409344
Headmaster's Executive PA and HR / Member of The Senior Leadership Team

Victoria Gibbs victoria_gibbs@westbrookhay.co.uk 07739 403001
Head of Lower School

The broad areas of responsibility for the Designated Senior Lead are:

MANAGING REFERRALS AND CASES

- Refer all cases of suspected abuse or neglect to the Local Authority Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services), Police (cases where a crime may have been committed) and to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern.
- Liaise with the Head Teacher or Principal to inform him/her of issues- especially ongoing enquiries under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 and police investigations.
- Act as a source of support, advice and expertise to staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and when deciding whether to make a referral by liaising with relevant agencies.
- Support staff who make referrals.
- Share information with appropriate staff in relation to a child's looked after (CLA) legal status (whether they are looked after under voluntary arrangements with consent of parents or on an Interim Care Order or Care Order) and contact arrangements with birth parents or those with parental responsibility.
- Ensure they have details of the CLA's social worker and the name of the virtual school Head Teacher in the authority that looks after the child.



TRAINING

The DSL and DDSL undergo formal training every two years, including Prevent awareness training. In addition to this training, their knowledge and skills are refreshed (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments) at least annually to:

Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention, for example through locally agreed common and shared assessment processes such as early help assessments

1. Have a working knowledge of how local authorities conduct a child protection case conference and a child protection review conference and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so
2. Ensure each member of staff has access to and understands the school's or college's safeguarding and child protection policy and procedures, especially new and part time staff
3. Be alert to the specific needs of children in need, those with special educational needs and young carers
4. Understand and support the school or college with regards to the requirements of the Prevent duty and are able to provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation
5. Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals
6. Obtain access to resources and attend any relevant or refresher training courses
7. Encourage a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, among all staff, in any measures the school or college may put in place to protect them

RAISING AWARENESS

- The DSL ensures the school policies are known, understood and used appropriately.
- They ensure the school's child protection policy is reviewed annually and the procedures and implementation are updated and reviewed regularly, working with the governing body regarding this.
- They ensure the child protection policy is available publicly and parents are aware of the fact that referrals about suspected abuse or neglect may be made and the role of the in this.
- There is a link with the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding.
- Where children leave the school, they ensure the file for safeguarding and any child protection information is sent to any new school as soon as possible but transferred separately from any other pupil information.

THE GOVERNING BODY

The Governing body must ensure that they comply with their duties under legislation. They must also have regard to this guidance to ensure that the policies, procedures and training in the school is effective and complies with the law at all times.

The nominated governor for child protection is:

Andrew Newland, Chairman of Governors 07831 505991__

The responsibilities placed on the governing body includes:

- their contribution to inter-agency working, which includes providing a coordinated offer of early help when additional needs of children are identified



- ensuring that an effective child protection policy is in place, together with a staff behaviour policy
- ensuring staff are provided with Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2016) – Appendix 1 and are aware of specific safeguarding issues
- ensuring that staff induction is in place with regards to child protection and safeguarding appointing an appropriate senior member of staff to act as the Designated Senior Lead.
- ensuring that all of the Designated Senior Leads (including deputies) undergo formal child protection training every two years (in line with LCSB guidance) and receive regular (annual) safeguarding refreshers (for example via e-bulletins, meeting other DSLs, or taking time to read and digest safeguarding developments)
- prioritising the welfare of children and young people and creating a culture where staff are confident to challenge senior leaders over any safeguarding concerns
- **ensuring** that children are taught about safeguarding in an age appropriate way
- ensuring appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place to safeguard children from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. Additional information to support governing bodies and proprietors is provided in Annex C of **Keeping Children Safe in Education(DFE 2016)**- available at http://www.thegrid.org.uk/info/welfare/child_protection/policy/national.shtml
- having a senior board level lead to take leadership responsibility for the organisation's safeguarding arrangements

WHEN TO BE CONCERNED

A child centred and coordinated approach to safeguarding:

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's responsibility**. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is **child centred**. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child.

Schools and their staff form part of the wider safeguarding system for children. This system is based on the principle of providing help for families to stay together where it is safe for the children to do so, and looking at alternatives where it is not, whilst acting in the **best interests** of the child at all times.

Children who may require early help

Families First is Hertfordshire's programme of early help services for families.

A directory of early help services is available at www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/familiesfirst and will help practitioners and families find information and support to prevent escalation of needs and crisis.

All staff should be aware of the **early help process**, and understand their role in identifying emerging problems, sharing information with other professionals to support early identification and assessment of a child's needs. It is important for children to receive the right help at the right time to address risks and prevent issues escalating. This also includes staff monitoring the situation and feeding back to the Designated Senior Person any ongoing/escalating concerns so that consideration can be given to a referral to Children's Services (Safeguarding and Specialist Services) if the child's situation doesn't appear to be improving.

Staff and volunteers working within the School should be alert to the potential need for early help for children also who are more vulnerable. For example:

- Children with a disability and/or specific additional needs.
- Children with special educational needs.



- Children who are acting as a young carer.
- Children who are showing signs of engaging in anti-social or criminal behaviour.
- Children whose family circumstances present challenges, such as substance abuse, adult mental health or learning disability, domestic violence
- Children who are showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect.

Staff members should be aware of the main categories of maltreatment: **physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect**. They should also be aware of the indicators of maltreatment and **specific safeguarding issues** so that they are able to identify cases of children who may be in need of help or protection.

See Appendix 4 for information on indicators of abuse and Appendix 1 for specific safeguarding issues.

CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITIES:

Additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children. This can include:

- Assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's impairment without further exploration;
- Assumptions that children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs;
- Communication barriers and difficulties
- Reluctance to challenge carers , (professionals may over empathise with carers because of the perceived stress of caring for a disabled child)
- Disabled children often rely on a wide network of carers to meet their basic needs and therefore the potential risk of exposure to abusive behaviour can be increased.
- A disabled child's understanding of abuse.
- Lack of choice/participation
- Isolation

PEER ON PEER ABUSE

Education settings are an important part of the inter-agency framework not only in terms of evaluating and referring concerns to Children's Services and the Police, but also in the assessment and management of risk that the child or young person may pose to themselves and others in the education setting.

If one child or young person causes harm to another, this should not necessarily be dealt with as abuse.

When considering whether behaviour is abusive, it is important to consider:

- whether there is a large difference in power (for example age, size, ability, development) between the young people concerned; or
- whether the perpetrator has repeatedly tried to harm one or more other children; or
- whether there are concerns about the intention of the alleged perpetrator.

Peer on peer abuse can manifest itself in many ways and different gender issues can be prevalent. Severe harm may be caused to children by abusive and bullying behaviour of other children, which



may be physical, sexual or emotional and can include gender based violence/ sexual assaults, sexting, teenage relationship abuse, peer-on-peer exploitation, serious youth violence, sexual bullying or harmful sexual behaviour.

Hertfordshire County Council recommends that education settings use The Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool by the Brook Advisory Service to help professionals assess and respond appropriately to sexualised behaviour. The traffic light tool can be found at www.brook.org.uk/our-work/the-sexual-behaviours-traffic-light-tool.

Guidance on responding to and managing sexting incidents can be found at:

http://www.thegrid.org.uk/info/welfare/child_protection/reference/index.shtml#sex

Staff should recognise that children are capable of abusing their peers and should not be tolerated or passed off as "banter" or "part of growing up".

In order to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse the school:

- Provides a developmentally appropriate PSHE curriculum which develops students understanding of acceptable behaviour and keeping themselves safe.
- Has systems in place for any pupil to raise concerns with staff, knowing that they will be listened to, believed and valued whether this be the form or class teacher or another trusted member of staff.
- Has relevant policies in place (e.g. behaviour policy)
- Will develop risk assessments where appropriate.

DEALING WITH A DISCLOSURE

If a child discloses that he or she has been abused in some way, the member of staff / volunteer should:

- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief
- Accept what is being said
- Allow the child to talk freely
- Reassure the child, but not make promises which it might not be possible to keep
- Never promise a child that they will not tell anyone - as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.
- Reassure him or her that what has happened is not his or her fault
- Stress that it was the right thing to tell
- Listen, only asking questions when necessary to clarify
- Not criticise the alleged perpetrator
- Explain what has to be done next and who has to be told
- Make a written record (see Record Keeping)



- Pass the information to the Designated Senior Lead without delay

SUPPORT

Dealing with a disclosure from a child, and safeguarding issues can be stressful. The member of staff/volunteer should, therefore, consider seeking support for themselves and discuss this with the Designated Senior Lead.

If a staff member receives a disclosure about potential harm caused by another staff member, they should see page 12 of this policy—*Allegations involving school staff/volunteers*.

RECORD KEEPING

All concerns, discussions and decisions made and the reasons for those decisions should be recorded in writing. If in doubt about recording requirements staff should discuss with the designated safeguarding lead.

When a child has made a disclosure, the member of staff/volunteer should:

- Record as soon as possible after the conversation. Use the school record of concern sheet wherever possible
- Do not destroy the original notes in case they are needed by a court
- Record the date, time, place and any noticeable non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the child
- Draw a diagram to indicate the position of any injuries
- Record statements and observations rather than interpretations or assumptions

All records need to be given to the Designated Senior Lead promptly. No copies should be retained by the member of staff or volunteer.

The Designated Senior Lead will ensure that all safeguarding records are managed in accordance with the Education (Pupil Information) (England) Regulations 2005.

If a pupil who is/or has been the subject of a child protection plan changes school, the Designated Senior Lead will inform the social worker responsible for the case and transfer the appropriate records to the Designated Senior Lead at the receiving school, in a secure manner, and separate from the child's academic file.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Safeguarding children raises issues of confidentiality that must be clearly understood by all staff/volunteers in schools.

- All staff in schools, both teaching and non-teaching staff, have a responsibility to share relevant information about the protection of children with other professionals, particularly the



investigative agencies (Children’s Services: Safeguarding and Specialist Services and the Police).

- If a child confides in a member of staff/volunteer and requests that the information is kept secret, it is important that the member of staff/volunteer tell the child in a manner appropriate to the child’s age/stage of development that they cannot promise complete confidentiality – instead they must explain that they may need to pass information to other professionals to help keep the child or other children safe. This may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.
- Staff/volunteers who receive information about children and their families in the course of their work should share that information only within appropriate professional contexts.

SCHOOL PROCEDURES

Please see Appendix 3: What to do if you are worried a child is being abused : flowchart.

If any member of staff is concerned about a child they must inform the Designated Senior Lead. The Designated Senior Lead will decide whether the concerns should be referred to Children’s Services: Safeguarding and Specialist Services. If it is decided to make a referral to Children’s Services: Safeguarding and Specialist Services this will be discussed with the parents, unless to do so would place the child at further risk of harm.

While it is the DSLs role to make referrals, any staff member can make a referral to Children’s Services. If a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm (e.g. concern that a family might have plans to carry out FGM), a referral should be made to Children’s Services and/or the Police immediately. Where referrals are not made by the DSL, the DSL should be informed as soon as possible.

If a **teacher** (persons employed or engaged to carry out teaching work at schools and other institutions in England), in the course of their work in the profession, discovers that an act of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) appears to have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18 the **teacher** must report this to the police. **This is a mandatory reporting duty.** See Appendix 1 - Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2016): Annex A for further details.

Hertfordshire Children’s Services (including out of hours) 0300 123 4043.

If the allegations raised are against other children, the school should follow section 4.4 of the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Procedures Manual – Children Who Abuse Others . Please see the school’s anti-bullying policy for more details on procedures to minimise the risk of peer on peer abuse.

The member of staff must record information regarding the concerns on the same day. The recording must be a clear, precise, factual account of the observations using the school’s Child Protection Concern Form.

Particular attention will be paid to the attendance and development of any child about whom the school has concerns, or who has been identified as being the subject of a child protection plan and a written record will be kept.

If a pupil who is/or has been the subject of a child protection plan changes school, the Designated Senior Lead will inform the social worker responsible for the case and transfer the appropriate records to the Designated Senior Lead at the receiving school, in a secure manner, and separate from the child’s academic file.



The Designated Senior Lead is responsible for making the senior leadership team aware of trends in behaviour that may affect pupil welfare. If necessary, training will be arranged.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS

Westbrook Hay Prep School will ensure the Child Protection Policy is available publicly via the school website.

Parents should be informed prior to referral, unless it is considered to do so might place the child at increased risk of significant harm by:

- The behavioural response it prompts e.g. a child being subjected to abuse, maltreatment or threats / forced to remain silent if alleged abuser informed;
- Leading to an unreasonable delay;
- Leading to the risk of loss of evidential material;

The school may also consider not informing parent(s) where it would place a member of staff at risk.

The school will ensure that parents have an understanding of the responsibilities placed on the school and staff for safeguarding children.

ALLEGATIONS INVOLVING SCHOOL STAFF/VOLUNTEERS

An allegation is any information which indicates that a member of staff/volunteer may have:

- Behaved in a way that has, or may have harmed a child
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against/related to a child
- Behaved towards a child or children in a way which indicates s/he would pose a risk of harm if they work regularly or closely with children

This applies to any child the member of staff/volunteer has contact within their personal, professional or community life.

Staff should be aware that, from 1 October 2012, there are restrictions on the reporting or publishing of allegations against teachers, and so schools must make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity. These restrictions apply up to the point where the accused person is charged with an offence, or the DfE/National College for Teaching and Leadership (NCTL) publish information about an investigation or decision in a disciplinary case.

The school has a commitment to report promptly to the DBS any person (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or student) whose services are no longer used for regulated activity and the DBS referral criteria are met, that is, they have caused harm or posed a risk of harm to a child.

Ceasing to use a person's services includes: dismissal; non-renewal of a fixed-term contract; no longer engaging/refusing to engage a supply teacher provided by an employment agency; terminating the placement of a student teacher or other trainee; no longer using staff employed by contractors; no longer using volunteers; resignation; and voluntary withdrawal from supply teaching, contract working, a course of initial teacher training, or volunteering. It is important that reports include as much evidence about the circumstances of the case as possible. Failure to make a report when required constitutes an offence. 'Compromise agreements' cannot be used to prevent a referral being made to the DBS when it is legally required, nor can an individual's refusal to cooperate with an investigation. Proprietors of independent schools have a legal duty to respond to requests from the DBS for information they hold

already, but they do not have to find it from other sources. Schools will be asked, as part of routine inspection, to confirm that they have disclosed to inspectors all instances of action in relation to safeguarding concerns.

Independent schools are also under a duty to consider making a referral to the NCTL where a teacher has been dismissed (or would have been dismissed had he/she not resigned) and a prohibition order may be appropriate, and should make reference to this in their policies. The reasons such an order would be considered are: ‘unacceptable professional conduct’, ‘conduct that may bring the profession into disrepute’ or a ‘conviction, at any time, for a relevant offence’. Advice about whether an allegation against a teacher is sufficiently serious to refer to the NCTL can be found in Teacher misconduct: the prohibition of teachers (October 2015). Further guidance is published on the NCTL website.

What staff should do if they have concerns about safeguarding practices within the school

All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in the school or education setting's safeguarding arrangements.

The school's Whistleblowing procedure can be found in *adminshare/policy*, on the school website and in the Staff Handbook.

The person to whom an allegation is first reported should take the matter seriously and keep an open mind. They should not investigate or ask leading questions if seeking clarification; it is important not to make assumptions. Confidentiality should not be promised and the person should be advised that the concern will be shared on a 'need to know' basis only.

Action to be taken include making an immediate written record of the allegation using the informant's words – including time, date and place where the alleged incident took place, brief details of what happened, what was said and who was present. This record should be signed, dated and immediately passed on to the Headmaster/Chairman of Governors.

The recipient of an allegation must **not** unilaterally determine its validity, and failure to report it in accordance with procedures is a potential disciplinary matter.

All allegations against anyone working with children in the school which appear to meet the reporting criteria in *KCS/E* will be reported straight away, normally to the Headmaster and in his absence to the Chairman of Governors, who will keep the Headmaster informed. Should the Headmaster be the subject of the allegation or concern, the report should be made to the Chairman of Governors, without informing the Headmaster first.

The Chairman of Governors in this school is:

Andrew Newland 07831 505991

In the absence of the Chair of Governors, the Vice Chair should be contacted.

The Vice Chair in this school is:

Michael Woolf 07774 237575

The local authority designated offer (LADO) on 01992 555420 will be informed within one working day of all allegations that come to the school's attention or that are made directly to the police.



If an allegation is made against anyone working with children in a school, all unnecessary delays should be eradicated. The school must not undertake its own investigations of allegations without prior consultation with the LADO or in the most serious cases, the police, so as not to jeopardise statutory investigations. In borderline cases, discussions with the LADO can often be held informally and without naming the school or individual.

Children's Services – 03001234043

SOOHS(Out of Hours Service-Children's Services) – 03001234043

The immediate contact with the LADO is to discuss the allegation, consider the nature, content and context of the allegation and agree a course of action including any involvement of the police. Discussions should be recorded in writing, and any communication with both the individual and the parents of the child/children agreed. The school will consider carefully whether the circumstances of the case warrant suspension or whether alternative arrangements should be put in place. The school will give due weight to the views of the LADO, *KCSIE* and *WT* when making a decision about suspension.

If the allegation meets any of the three criteria set out at the start of this section, contact should always be made with the Local Authority Designated Officer without delay.

If it is decided that the allegation meets the threshold for safeguarding, this will take place in accordance with section 4.1 of the Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children Board Inter-agency Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures.

If it is decided that the allegation does not meet the threshold for safeguarding, it will be handed back to the school for consideration via the school's internal procedures.

The Headmaster should, as soon as possible, following briefing from the Local Authority Designated Officer inform the subject of the allegation.

For further information, see:

HSCB Inter-agency Child Protection and Safeguarding Children Procedures (Electronic)
Section 4.1 Managing Allegations Against Adults who work with Children and Young People

Where a staff member feels unable to raise an issue through the whistleblowing procedure or feels that their genuine concerns are not being addressed, other whistleblowing channels may be open to them:

- Children's Services 0300 123 4043
- NSPCC whistleblowing helpline is available for staff who do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 – line is available from 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM, Monday to Friday and Email: help@nspcc.org.uk
- Westbrook Hay Prep School's points of contact are as follows:



Additional external contact details:

Hertfordshire website for child protection:

<http://www.hertsdirect.org/services/healthsoc/childfam/childprotection/hertssafboard/>

Police Emergency – 999

Police Non-Emergency - 101

OFSTED Safeguarding Children

08456 404046 (Monday to Friday from 8am to 6pm)

whistleblowing@ofsted.gov.uk

Children's Services Early Help/Advice Team – 0808 808 1001 / help@nyas.net

The Office of the Children's Commissioner

Tel: 0800 528 0731. www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk

Extremism:

Prevent

Department for Education dedicated helpline for staff and governors: 020 7340 7264 and
counter-extremism@education.gsi.gov.uk

Disclosure and Barring Service

PO Box 181, Darlington, DL1 9FA

Tel: 01325 953795

National College for Teaching and Leadership

Tel: 0345 609 0009

SAFER WORKING PRACTICE

To reduce the risk of allegations, all staff should be aware of safer working practice and should be familiar with the guidance contained in the staff handbook/ school code of conduct / staff behaviour policy and Safer Recruitment Consortium document *Guidance for safer working practice for those working with children and young people in education settings (September 2015)* available at http://www.thegrid.org.uk/info/welfare/child_protection/allegations/safe.shtml

The document seeks to ensure that the responsibilities of school leaders towards children and staff are discharged by raising awareness of illegal, unsafe, unprofessional and unwise behaviour. This includes guidelines for staff on positive behaviour management in line with the ban on corporal punishment (School Standards and Framework Act 1998). Please see the school's behaviour management policy for more information.



APPENDIX 1 : KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE IN EDUCATION (DfE 2016)

Part One : Information for all school and college staff

Annex A: Further information

All staff members are required to read Part One of KCSIE.

All school leaders and staff who work directly with children are required to read Annex A.

Those who work directly with children include:

Teachers
Teaching Assistants
Catering Staff
First Aiders
Games and PE Staff
Volunteers
School minibus drivers



Department
for Education

Keeping children safe in education

**Statutory guidance for schools and
colleges**

May 2016: For information only

Guidance will commence: 5 September 2016

On publication of this Child Protection Policy (July 2016), the May 2016 version of the statutory guidance '**Keeping Children Safe In Education**' available online, has been denoted by DfE as 'for information only'. The guidance commences on 5th September 2016. The DfE have confirmed that this guidance will be updated annually thereafter.



The existing version of the statutory guidance mentions that there will be also be updates likely before September 2016 in respect to the definition of Child Sexual Exploitation and also regulations relating to Children Missing from Education.

The CPSLO Service have therefore decided to provide the hyperlink only to Keeping Children Safe in Education in this policy rather than the document in its entirety, due to likely frequent change in content.

It is **essential** that **all** staff have access to this online document and read Part 1 and Annex , which provides further information on:

- children missing from education
- child sexual exploitation
- 'honour based' violence
- FGM mandatory reporting duty
- forced marriage
- preventing radicalisation

This is to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in this guidance.

We highly recommend that staff are asked to sign to say they have read these sections (please see Appendix 2) and should subsequently be re-directed to these online documents again should any changes occur.

Link to Keeping Children Safe in Education:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>



APPENDIX 2: DECLARATION FOR STAFF

Child Protection Policy and Keeping Children Safe in Education (DfE 2016)

Westbrook Hay Prep School

Academic Year

Please sign and return to Keith Young (DSL) by

I, _____ have read and am familiar with the contents of the following documents and understand my role and responsibilities as set out in these document(s):

The School's Child Protection Policy

Part 1 and Annex A of 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' DfE Guidance , 2016

Staff Code of Conduct

Whistleblowing Policy

E-Safety Policy including mobile technology

I am aware that the DSLs are:

.....
.....
.....
.....

and I am able to discuss any concerns that I may have with them.

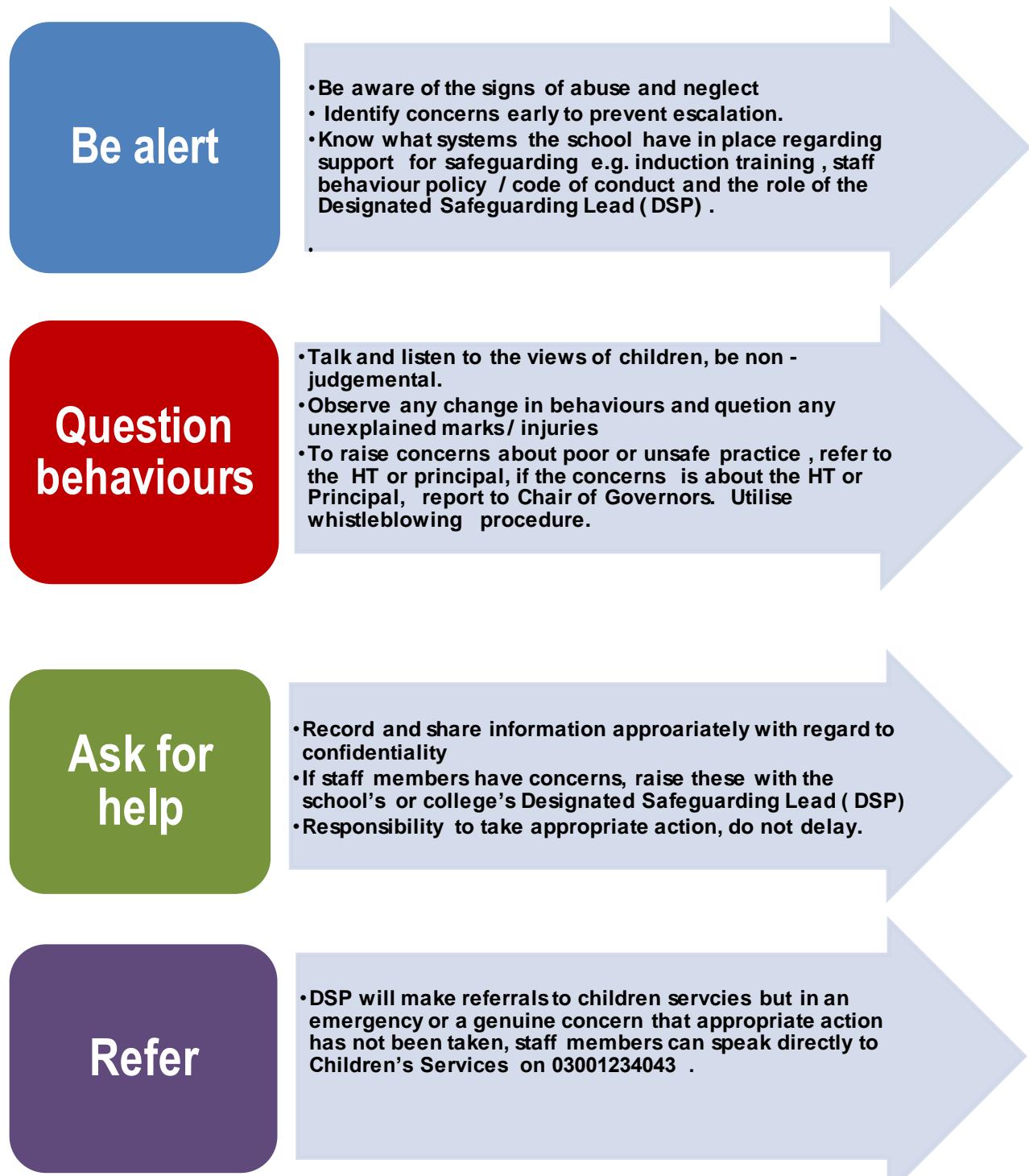
I know that further guidance, together with copies of the policies mentioned above, are available in *adminshare/policy* and on the school's website

Signed _____ Date _____



APPENDIX 3: WHAT TO DO IF YOU ARE WORRIED A CHILD IS BEING ABUSED: ADVICE FOR PRACTITIONERS (DfE 2015)

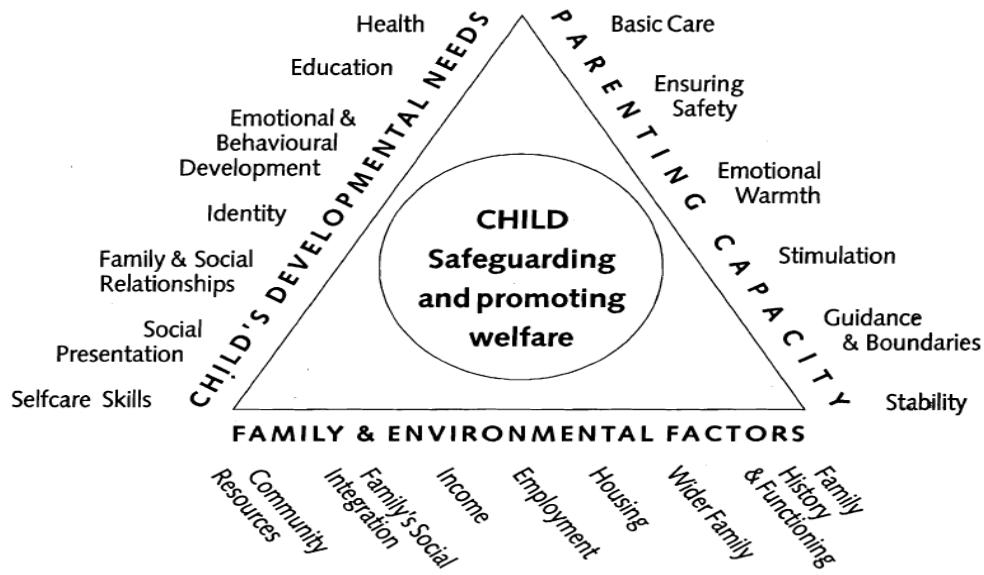
FLOWCHART





APPENDIX 4: INDICATORS OF ABUSE AND NEGLECT

The framework for understanding children's needs:



Working Together to Safeguard Children (DFE, 2015)

Physical abuse <i>Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.</i>	
Child	
Bruises – shape, grouping, site, repeat or multiple	Withdrawal from physical contact
Bite-marks – site and size Burns and Scalds – shape, definition, size, depth, scars	Aggression towards others, emotional and behaviour problems
Improbable, conflicting explanations for injuries or unexplained injuries	Frequently absent from school
Untreated injuries	Admission of punishment which appears excessive
Injuries on parts of body where accidental injury is unlikely	Fractures
Repeated or multiple injuries	Fabricated or induced illness -
Parent	
Parent with injuries	History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence.
Evasive or aggressive towards child or others	Past history in the family of childhood abuse, self-harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
Explanation inconsistent with injury	Marginalised or isolated by the community.
Fear of medical help / parents not seeking medical help	Physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement.
Over chastisement of child	



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, not giving the child opportunities to express their views, 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate - hearing the ill-treatment of another and serious bullying (including cyber bullying).

Child

Self-harm	Over-reaction to mistakes / Inappropriate emotional responses
Chronic running away	Abnormal or indiscriminate attachment
Drug/solvent abuse	Low self-esteem
Compulsive stealing	Extremes of passivity or aggression
Makes a disclosure	Social isolation – withdrawn, a 'loner' Frozen watchfulness particularly pre school
Developmental delay	Depression
Neurotic behaviour (e.g. rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking)	Desperate attention-seeking behaviour

Parent

Family/environment

Observed to be aggressive towards child or others	Marginalised or isolated by the community.
Intensely involved with their children, never allowing anyone else to undertake their child's care.	History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence.
Previous domestic violence	History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
History of abuse or mental health problems	Past history in the care of childhood abuse, self harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
Mental health, drug or alcohol difficulties	Wider parenting difficulties
Cold and unresponsive to the child's emotional needs	Physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement.
Overly critical of the child	Lack of support from family or social network.

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.

Child

Failure to thrive - underweight, small stature	Low self-esteem
Dirty and unkempt condition	Inadequate social skills and poor socialisation
Inadequately clothed	Frequent lateness or non-attendance at school
Dry sparse hair	Abnormal voracious appetite at school or nursery
Untreated medical problems	Self-harming behaviour
Red/purple mottled skin, particularly on the hands and feet, seen in the winter due to cold	Constant tiredness
Swollen limbs with sores that are slow to heal, usually associated with cold injury	Disturbed peer relationships



Neglect (cont.)

Parent	Family/environment
Failure to meet the child's basic essential needs including health needs	Marginalised or isolated by the community.
Leaving a child alone	History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence.
Failure to provide adequate caretakers	History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
Keeping an unhygienic dangerous or hazardous home environment	Past history in the family of childhood abuse, self harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
Unkempt presentation	Lack of opportunities for child to play and learn
Unable to meet child's emotional needs	Dangerous or hazardous home environment including failure to use home safety equipment; risk from animals
Mental health, alcohol or drug difficulties	

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 or non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at sexual images or being groomed online / child exploitation.

Child

Self-harm - eating disorders, self-mutilation and suicide attempts	Poor self-image, self-harm, self-hatred
Running away from home	Inappropriate sexualised conduct
Reluctant to undress for PE	Withdrawal, isolation or excessive worrying
Pregnancy	Sexual knowledge or behaviour inappropriate to age/stage of development, or that is unusually explicit
Inexplicable changes in behaviour, such as becoming aggressive or withdrawn	Poor attention / concentration (world of their own)
Pain, bleeding, bruising or itching in genital and /or anal area	Sudden changes in school work habits, become truant
Sexually exploited or indiscriminate choice of sexual partners	

Parent

Parent	Family/environment
History of sexual abuse	Marginalised or isolated by the community.
Excessively interested in the child.	History of mental health, alcohol or drug misuse or domestic violence.
Parent displays inappropriate behaviour towards the child or other children	History of unexplained death, illness or multiple surgery in parents and/or siblings of the family
Conviction for sexual offences	Past history in the care of childhood abuse, self harm, somatising disorder or false allegations of physical or sexual assault
Comments made by the parent/carer about the child.	Grooming behaviour
Lack of sexual boundaries	Physical or sexual assault or a culture of physical chastisement.