Nottinghamshire County Council

Nottinghamshire SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN Board

Clarborough Primary School

WHOLE SCHOOL POLICY FOR CHILD PROTECTION TO SAFEGUARD AND PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF CHILDREN

September 2018/2019

INTRODUCTION

Clarborough Primary School recognises its responsibilities for safeguarding children and protecting them from harm.

This Child Protection Policy will be reviewed by the Pupil, Strategy & Resources Committee of the Governing Body.

Date of last review: 18th October 2018

Date of next review: 18th October 2019

Role	Name	Contact Details
Designated Governor for Child Protection/ Safeguarding	Mrs Doney	edoney@clarborough.notts.sch.uk
Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead	Mrs Cowell-Clark Acting Head Teacher	head@clarborough.notts.sch.uk 01777 708065
Deputy Safeguarding Lead	Miss Green	bgreen@clarborough.notts.sch.uk 01777 708065
LA Safeguarding Children in Education Officer	Cheryl Stollery	0115 8041047
LA Child Protection Contact/LADO	Eva Callaghan or covering LADO	0115 8041272
MASH (Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub)		0300 500 80 90
Emergency Duty Team (Children's Social care)	Outside of office hours	0300 456 4546

Our policy applies to all staff, governors and volunteers working in the school and takes into account statutory guidance provided by the Department for Education and local guidance issued by the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board.

We will ensure that all parents/carers are made aware of our responsibilities with regard to child protection procedures and how we will safeguard and promote the welfare of their children through the publication of this school child protection and safeguarding policy.

These duties and responsibilities, as set out within the Education Act 2002 sec175 and 157, DfE Statutory Guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 and HM Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 are incorporated into this policy.

SAFEGUARDING

Child Protection Statement

We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all pupils. 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, volunteers and governors and are consistent with those of Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB).

Safeguarding children is defined as:

- The actions we take to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm are everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as:

- Protecting children from maltreatment
- Preventing impairment of children's health or development
- Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes
  Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 (page 6)

  NB. Children includes everyone under the age of 18 years of age
  Safeguarding is not just about protecting children from deliberate harm. It also relates to the broader aspects of care and education including:

- Pupils' health and safety and well-being, including their mental health
- Meeting the needs of children with special educational needs and/or disabilities
- The use of reasonable force
- Meeting the needs of children with medical conditions
- Providing first aid
- Educational visits
- Intimate care and emotional wellbeing
- Online safety and associated issues
- Appropriate arrangements to ensure school security, taking into account the local context
- Keeping children safe from risks, harm and exploitation: KCSIE 2018 Annex A

Safeguarding can involve a range of potential issues such as:

- Neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse
- Contextualised abuse
- Bullying, including online bullying (by text message, on social networking sites, etc.) and prejudice based bullying
- Peer on Peer abuse
- Racist, disability and homophobic, biphobic or transphobic abuse
- Gender based violence/violence against women and girls
- Extremist behaviour and/or radicalisation
- Child sexual exploitation and human trafficking
- The impact of new technologies, including 'sexting' and accessing pornography
- Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment (KCSIE 3018 Part Five)
- Substance misuse
- Issues which may be specific to a local area or population, for example gang activity and youth violence
- Particular issues affecting children including domestic violence, female genital mutilation and honour based violence and forced marriage

Our ethos is that the effective safeguarding of children can only be achieved by putting children at the centre of a system where we listen and hear what they say. Every individual within Clarborough Primary School will play their part, including working with professionals from other agencies, to meet the needs of our most vulnerable children and keep them safe. We will take opportunities to teach children about important safeguarding issues in a way that is age appropriate.

Our school therefore, led by senior members of staff/governors aims to provide a safe environment and vigilant culture where children and young people can learn and be safeguarded. If there are safeguarding concerns we will respond with appropriate action in a timely manner for those children who may need help or be suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm.

Where staff members have concerns about a child (as opposed to a child being in immediate danger) they will decide what action to taken in conjunction with the Designated Safeguarding Lead. Although any staff can make a referral to children's social care where a child is identified as being in immediate danger there should be no delay in a member of staff reporting the concerns directly to children's social care or the policy as required.

The Head Teacher who is familiar with national and local guidance will share concerns, where appropriate, with the relevant agencies.

The Policy

There are five main elements to our policy:

- Providing a safe environment in which children can learn and develop
- Ensuring we practice safe recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children
- Developing and then implementing procedures for identifying and reporting cases, or suspected cases of abuse
- Supporting pupils who have been abused or harmed in accordance with his/her child protection plan
- Raising awareness of safeguarding children, child protection processes and equipping children with the skills needed to keep them safe

We recognise that because of the day to day contact with children, schoolstaff are well placed to observe the outward signs of abuse.

The school will therefore:

- Establish and maintain an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk and are listened to
- Ensure children know that there are trusted adults in the school whom they can approach if they are worried
- Ensure that every effort is made to establish effective working relationships with parents, carers and colleagues from other agencies
- Include opportunities in the PSHE and SRE curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to recognise and stay safe from abuse by:

    - Recognising and managing risks including online, sexual exploitation, sexting and running away as well as radicalisation
    - Developing healthy relationships and awareness of domestic violence, and abuse which is linked to 'honour' such as female genital mutilation and forced marriage, bullying and peer on peer abuse
    - Recognising how pressure from others can affect their behaviour

- Take all reasonable measures to ensure any risk of harm to children's welfare is minimised
- Take all appropriate actions to address concerns about the welfare of a child, working to local policies and procedures in full working partnership with agencies
- Ensure robust child protection arrangements are in place and embedded in the daily life and practice of the school
- Promote pupil health and safety
- Promote safe practice and challenge unsafe practice
- Ensure that procedures are in place to deal with allegations of abuse against teachers and other staff including volunteers (DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016 Part Four Pages 40 to 50), and the NSCB Local Inter-agency Procedures
- Provide first aid and meet the health needs of children with medical conditions
- Ensure school site security
- Address drugs and substance misuse issues
- Support and plan for young people in custody and their resettlement back into the community
- Work with all agencies with regard to missing children, anti-social behaviour/gang activity and violence in the community/knife crime and children at risk of sexual exploitation
- Everyone having a duty to safeguard children inside/outside the school environment including school trips, extended schools, activities and vocational placements

We will follow the procedures set out by the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB) and take account of guidance issued by the DfE in Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 to:

- Ensure we have a Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) (who is a member of the school/college leadership team) and a Deputy Safeguarding Lead for child protection/safeguarding who has received appropriate training and support for this role
- Ensure we have a nominated governor responsible for child protection/safeguarding
- Ensure that we have a Designated Teacher for Looked-After children
- Ensure every member of staff (including temporary and supply staff and volunteers) and the governing body knows the name of the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead and their deputy(s) responsible for child protection and their role
- Ensure all staff and volunteers understand their responsibilities in being alert to the signs of abuse and responsibility for referring any concerns to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or to children's social care/police if a child is in immediate danger
- Ensure all staff and volunteers are aware of the early help process and understand their role in it
- Ensure that there is a whistleblowing policy and culture where staff can raise concerns about unsafe practice and that these concerns will be taken seriously
- Ensure that there is a complaints' system in place for children and families

- Ensure that parents have an understanding of the responsibility placed on the school and staff for child protection and safeguarding by setting out its obligations in the school prospectus and on the school's website
- Notify Children's Social Care if there is an unexplained absence of more than two days of a pupil who is subject to a child protection plan
- Develop effective links with relevant agencies and cooperate as required with their enquiries regarding child protection matters, including attendance at child protection conferences
- Keep written records of concerns about children, even where there is no need to refer the matter immediately; documenting and collating information on individual children to support early identification, referral and actions to safeguard
- Ensure all records are kept securely; separate from the main pupil file, and in a locked cabinet in an office (not a classroom)
- Ensure that we follow robust processes to respond when children are missing from education or missing from home or care
- Develop and then follow procedures where an allegation is made against a member of staff or volunteer
- Ensure safe recruitment practices are always followed
- Apply confidentiality appropriately
- Apply the escalation policy if there is any concern about the actions or inaction of social care staff or staff from other agencies

Supporting children

We recognise that children who are abused or who witness violence may find it difficult to develop a positive sense of self-worth. They may feel helplessness, humiliation and some sense of blame. The school may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk. When at school their behaviour may be challenging and defiant or they may be withdrawn. We also recognise that there are children who are more vulnerable than others, which include children with special educational needs and or disabilities.
The school will endeavour to support the pupil through:

- The content of the curriculum
- A school ethos which promotes a positive, supportive and secure environment and gives pupils a sense of being valued
- The school behaviour policy and anti-bullying policy which is aimed at supporting vulnerable pupils in the school. The school will ensure that the pupil knows that some behaviour is unacceptable but they are valued and not to be blamed for any abuse which has occurred
- Liaison with other agencies that support the pupil such as Children's Social Care (in line with the Pathway to Provision Version 7, published in March 2018), Behaviour and Attendance Service and Education Psychology Service, use of Complex Case Resolution Meetings and the Early Help Assessment Form (EHAF), etc.

- Ensuring that, where a pupil leaves and is subject to a child protection plan, child in need plan or where there has been wider safeguarding concerns, their information is transferred to the new school immediately and that the child's social worker is informed
- Ensuring that the vulnerability of children with special educational needs and or disabilities is recognised

Safe Staff and Supporting Staff

- The leadership and governing body of the school will ensure that all safer working practices are followed according to the policies and procedures with the HR Guidance available on the Schools Portal (where this service has been bought) and according to DfE statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education in force from 3rd September 2018. Staff and governors will be informed of any changes to practice.
- School leaders, staff and members of the governing body will be appropriately trained in safer working practices.
- Statutory pre-employment checks and references from previous employers are an essential part of the recruitment process.
- Staff will have access to advice on the boundaries of appropriate behaviour and will be aware of the School Employee Code of Conduct, which includes contact between staff and pupils outside the work context.
- In the event of any complaint or allegation against a member of staff, the Head Teacher (or the Designated Safeguarding Lead) if the Head Teacher is not present, will be notified immediately. If it relates to the Head Teacher, the chair of governors will be informed without delay. We will respond to all allegations robustly and appropriately in collaboration with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) LADO/Allegation Officer and HR Business Partner.
- Staff may find some of the issues relating to child protection and the broader areas of safeguarding upsetting, and may need support which should be provided by the school and their Human Resources Team. Advice and support will be made available by the Safeguarding Children in Education Officer (SCIEO), LADO and NCC HR where appropriate to the leadership team
- All new employees will be appropriately inducted to their role and a link to the Induction Checklist for Safer Recruitment can be accessed from HR's guidance section of the School Portal.

Links to other Local Authority policies

This policy, together with the following, should be read alongside and in conjunction with other policies and statutory guidance regarding the safety and welfare of children. These together will make up the suite of policies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in this school:

- Accessibility
- Anti-Bullying
- Attendance
- Behaviour
- Central Record of Recruitment and Vetting Checks
- Concerns and complaints
- E Safety
- Equality
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Guidance
- Health and Safety
- Home-school Agreement Document
- Peer on Peer Abuse- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges*
- Physical intervention/positive handling
- Register of Pupil Attendance
- Relationships and Sex Education
- Special Educational Needs
- Staff Behaviour (Code of Conduct policy)
- Staff Discipline, Conduct and Grievance (procedures for addressing)
- School information published on a website
- Whistle Blowing Policy

*A NCC LA Peer on Peer Abuse policy template is in the process of being finalised.

All Agencies

- Pathway to Provision Version 7(NCC)
- Guidance where children are at risk of missing education
- Escalation policy (NCC)
- Interagency Safeguarding Children Procedures of the NSCB

Roles and Responsibilities

Everyone

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone in our school who comes into contact with children and their families have a role to play in safeguarding children. All staff in our school consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of children.

All staff within our school are particularly important as they are in a position to identify concerns early and provide help to children to prevent concerns from escalating. All staff contribute to providing a safe environment in which children can learn.

All our staff are aware of the early help process and understand their role in this. This includes being able to identify emerging problems to recognise children who may benefit from early help. Staff know in the first instance to discuss their concerns with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and understand they may be required to support other agencies and professionals in assessments for early help.

All our staff are aware of systems within Clarborough Primary Schooland these are explained to them as part of staff induction, which include our child protection policy; the employee code of conduct and the role of the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Keeping Children Safe in Education Part One. Our school utilises an induction checklist when staff are inducted which includes the above, but also other policy and procedural information.

All our staff receive safeguarding and child protection training which is updated every three years. In addition to this training all staff members receive child protection and safeguarding updates when required, but at least annually.

All our staff are aware of the process for making referrals to children's social care and for statutory assessments under the Children Act 1989 and understand the role they may have in these assessments.

All our staff know what to do if a child is raising concerns, disclosures of abuse and neglect. Staff will maintain a level of confidentiality whilst liaising with the Designated Safeguarding Lead and children's social care. Our staff will never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a disclosure or allegation, recognising this may not be in the best interest of the child.

Staff responsibilities

All staff have a key role to play in identifying concerns and provide early help for children.

To achieve this they will:

- Establish and maintain an environment where children feel secure, are encouraged to talk and are listened to.
- Ensure children know that there are adults in the school who they can approach if they are worried or have concerns.
- Plan opportunities within the curriculum for children to develop the skills they need to assess and manage risk appropriately and keep themselves safe.
- Attend training in order to be aware of and alert to the signs of abuse.
- Maintain an attitude of "it could happen here" with regards to safeguarding.
- Record their concerns if they are worried that a child is being abused and report these to the DSL as soon as practical that day. If the DSL is not contactable immediately a Deputy DSL should be informed
- Be prepared to refer directly to social care, and the police if appropriate, if there is a risk of significant harm and the DSL or their Deputy is not available.
- Follow the allegations' procedures if the disclosure is an allegation against a member of staff.
- Follow the procedures set out by the LSCB and take account of guidance issued by the DfE KCSIE 2018 Part One.
- Support pupils in line with their child protection plan.
- Treat information with confidentiality but never promising to "keep a secret".
- Notify the DSL or their Deputy of any child on a child protection plan or child in need plan who has unexplained absence.
- Have an understanding of early help, and be prepared to identify and support children who may benefit from early help.
- Liaise with other agencies that support pupils and provide early help.
- Ensure they know who the DSL and Deputy DSL are and know how to contact them.
- Have an awareness of the Child Protection Policy, the Behaviour Policy, the Staff Behaviour Policy (or Code of Conduct), procedures relating to the safeguarding response for children who go missing from education and the role of the DSL.

Senior Management Team responsibilities:

- Contribute to inter-agency working in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 guidance
- Provide a co-ordinated offer of early help when additional needs of children are identified
- Ensure staff are alert to the various factors that can increase the need for early help (para 18 KCSiE 2018)

- Working with Children's Social Care, support their assessment and planning processes including the school's attendance at conference and core group meetings.
- Carry out tasks delegated by the governing body such as training of staff, safer recruitment and maintaining a single central register.
- Provide support and advice on all matters pertaining to safeguarding and child protection to all staff regardless of their position within the school.
- Treat any information shared by staff or pupils with respect and follow agreed policies and procedures.
- Ensure that allegations or concerns against staff are dealt with in accordance with guidance from Department for Education (DfE KCSIE 2018 Part Four), Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB) and Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC)

Teachers (including NQTs) and Head Teachers – Professional duty

The Teacher's Standards 2012 remind us that teachers, newly qualified teachers and Head Teachers should safeguard children and maintain public trust in the teaching profession as part of our professional duties.

Designated Safeguarding Lead

We have a Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead who takes lead responsibility for safeguarding children and child protection who has received appropriate training and support for this role. The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead is a senior member of the school leadership team and their responsibilities are explicit in their job description.

We also have a Deputy Safeguarding Lead, who will provide cover for the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead when they are not available. Our Deputy Safeguarding Lead has received the same training as our Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead. They will provide additional support to ensure the responsibilities for child protection and safeguarding children are fully embedded within the school ethos and that specific duties are discharged. They will assist the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead in managing referrals, attending Child Protection Conferences, reviews and meetings and supporting the child/children.

We acknowledge the need for effective and appropriate communication between all members of staff in relation to safeguarding pupils. Our Designated Safeguarding Lead will ensure there is a structured procedure within the school, which will be followed by all of the members of the school community in cases of suspected abuse.

The Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead is expected to:

Manage Referrals

- Refer cases of suspected abuse or allegations to the relevant investigating agencies
- Support staff who make referrals to children's social care and other referral pathways
- Refer cases where a person is dismissed or left due to risk/harm to a child and the DBS as required

Work with others

- Liaise with the Head Teacher/Principal (where the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead role is not carried out by the Head Teacher) to inform him/her of any issues and ongoing investigations.
- As required, liaise with the 'case manager' (as per Part Four of KCSiE 2018) and the LADO where there are child protection concerns/allegations that relate to a member of staff.
- Liaise with the case manager and the LADO/ LADO Allegation Officer where there are concerns about a staff member
- Liaise with staff on matters of safety and safeguarding and deciding when to make a referral by liaising with other agencies. Act as a source of support, advice and expertise for other staff.
- Take part in strategy discussions or attend inter-agency meetings and/or support other staff to do so and to contribute to the assessment of children.
- Liaise with the local authority and other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and the local Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board procedures and practice guidance

Undertake training

- Formal Designated Safeguarding Lead training will be undertaken every two years. Informal training and updating of knowledge and skills will be at regular intervals, undertaken at least annually. The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for their own training and should obtain access to resources or any relevant refresher training.
- The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead is also responsible for ensuring all other staff with designated safeguarding responsibilities access up to date and timely safeguarding training and maintains a register to evidence the training.

The training undertaken should enable the Designated Safeguarding Lead to:

- Understand the assessment process for providing early help and intervention through the Pathway to Provision Version 7, EHAF and the Early Help Unit.
- Have a working knowledge of how the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board operates, the conduct of a child protection conference, and be able to attend and contribute to these effectively when required to do so.
- Ensure that each member of staff has access to the child protection policy and procedures.
- Be alert to the specific needs of children in need, including those with special educational needs and or disabilities and young carers.
- Be able to keep detailed, accurate, secure written records of concerns and referrals
- Understand the Prevent Duty and provide advice and support to staff on protecting children from the risk of radicalisation.
- Encourage a culture of protecting children; listening to children and their wishes and feelings.

Raise awareness

- Ensure that the child protection policies are known, understood and used appropriately.
- Ensure that the child protection policy is reviewed annually in consultation with staff members and procedures are updated and reviewed regularly and implemented, and that the governing body is kept up to date and actively involved.
- Work strategically to ensure policies and procedures are up to date and drive and support development work within the school.
- Ensure that the child protection policy is available to parents and carers and uploaded to the school website and make parents/carers aware that referrals may be made about suspected abuse or neglect.
- Liaise with the NSCB and ensure all staff receive induction training covering child protection and are able to recognise and report any concerns immediately as they arise.

Child Protection file

- The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead is responsible for ensuring that when a child leaves the school or college their ‘child protection’, ‘child in need’ file or ‘confidential’ file is transferred to the new school or college at the same time the child goes on roll of its new school or education provision.

Availability

- During term time the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead (or a Deputy) will always be available (during school or college hours) for staff in the school or college to discuss any safeguarding concerns. Appropriate arrangements will also need to be

in place for any out of school hours' activities in- line with the guidance contained in DfE KCSIE 2018 para 61 to 67 and Annex B.

Head Teacher

The Head Teacher of the school will ensure that:

- The policies and procedures adopted by the governing body are fully implemented, and followed by all staff.
- Sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable the Designated Safeguarding Lead and other staff to discharge their responsibilities, including taking part in strategy discussions and inter-agency meetings, and contributing to the assessment of children.
- All staff and volunteers feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice with regard to children, and such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with agreed whistle-blowing policies.
- The Head Teacher will ensure all staff have access to and read and understand the requirements placed on them through:- the Whole School Child Protection Policy; the staff behaviour/conduct policy; NCC HR Staff Behaviour Policy also known as the Code of Conduct; DfE Keeping Children Safe in Education guidance 2018, Part One, as a minimum.
- The Head Teacher will ensure there are mechanisms in place to assist staff to fully understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 and Part Two Leadership and Management.
- Where there is an allegation made against a member of staff (either paid or unpaid) that meets the criteria for a referral to the LADO, then the Head Teacher or Principal will discuss the allegation immediately with the LADO (within 24 hours) and ensure that cases are managed as per Part Four of KCSiE (2018). If the allegation is against the Head Teacher/Principal then the Governing Body/Chair of the Management Committee/Proprietor will manage the allegation – see below.

Governing Body and Trusts

The governing body will be collectively responsible for ensuring that safeguarding arrangements are fully embedded within the school's ethos and reflected in the school's day to day safeguarding practices by:

- Ensuring there is an individual member of the governing body to take leadership responsibility for safeguarding and champion child protection issues in the school.
- Ensuring that the school has effective policies and procedures in line with statutory guidance (Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018) as well as with local NSCB guidance and monitor the school's compliance with them.

- Ensuring that safeguarding policies and procedures are in place for appropriate action to be taken in a timely manner to promote a child's welfare.
- Recognising the importance of information sharing between agencies through the statutory guidance provided within KCSIE 2018, Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and the recently published HM Government guidance ' Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers, published July 2018.
- Ensuring cooperation with the local authority and other safeguarding partners
- Appointing a Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead from the leadership team to take lead responsibility for child protection/safeguarding and that a Designated Teacher for Looked- After Children is appropriately trained.
- Ensuring that all staff read and fully understand at least Part One of Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 and ensure that there are mechanisms in place to assist staff to understand and discharge their role and responsibilities as set out in Part One.
- Ensuring that the governing body is collectively responsible for the school's 'safeguarding arrangements'. All members of the governing body will undertake training about child protection to ensure they have the knowledge and information needed to perform their functions and understand their responsibilities.
- The Chair of Governors and Named child protection/safeguarding governors will access role specific training to enable them to discharge and comply with their child protection/ safeguarding responsibilities.
- Ensuring there is a training a strategy in place for all staff, including the Head Teacher, so that child protection training is undertaken with refresher training at three yearly intervals. The Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead and all other staff with designated safeguarding responsibilities should receive refresher training at two yearly intervals.
- Ensuring that staff undergo safeguarding child protection training at induction and that there are arrangements in place for staff to be regularly updated to ensure that safeguarding remains a priority.
- Ensuring that temporary staff and volunteers who work with children are made aware of the school's arrangements for child protection and their responsibilities
- Ensuring there are procedures in place to manage allegations against staff and exercise disciplinary functions in respect of dealing with a complaint.
- Ensuring that if there is an allegation made against the Head Teacher or Principal that meets the criteria for a referral to LADO then the Chair of Governors/Chair of the Management Committee/Proprietor will contact the LADO immediately (within 24 hours) – see Part Four of KCSiE (2018).
- Ensuring that arrangements/procedures are in place to manage 'low level' concerns (allegations and concerns about a staff member that after initial consideration by the 'case manager' do not meet the criteria for a referral to LADO).
- Ensuring a response if there is an allegation against the Head Teacher/Principal by liaising with the LADO or other appropriate officers within the local authority.
- Ensuring appropriate responses to children who go missing from education, particularly on repeat occasions, to help identify the risk of abuse, including child sexual exploitation and going missing in future.

- Ensuring appropriate filters and monitoring systems are in place to protect children online and children are taught about keeping safe online through the curriculum.
- Ensuring that peer on peer abuse is included in child protection and safeguarding policy, sexting and the school's response is included and different gender issues that are prevalent in peer on peer abuse.
- Giving staff the opportunities to contribute and shape safeguarding arrangements and child protection policy.
- Prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children by adhering to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children, making decisions about additional checks and ensuring volunteers are supervised as required.
- Ensure at least one person on an interview panel has completed safer recruitment training when interviewing.
- Recognising that certain children are more vulnerable than others, such as looked after children and children with special educational needs and disabilities.

Looked After Children – The Role of Designated Teacher and the Designated Safeguarding Lead

- A teacher is appointed who has responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children who are looked after. They have the appropriate training. The Designated Teacher will work with the Virtual School Co-ordinator to ensure that the progress of the child is supported.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead will also have details of the child's social worker and the name of the virtual head. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will work closely with the Designated Teacher, as we recognise that children may have been abused or neglected before becoming looked after. We will ensure their ongoing safety and wellbeing as well as supporting their education, through linking with their social worker, carers and parents where appropriate.
- We also recognise those children who were previously Looked –After potentially remain vulnerable and all staff will be informed of the importance of maintaining support for them through our school. As a school, we will continue to recognise the importance of working with agencies and take prompt actions where necessary to safeguard these children, who may remain vulnerable.

Care Leavers

We recognise those children and young people who cease to be Looked –After and become 'care leavers, should remain supported and our Designated Teacher and schools staff will work with the personal advisor appointed for them to help develop a pathway plan with them and the young person.

Identifying Concerns

All members of staff, volunteers and governors will know how to identify pupils who may be being harmed and then how to respond to a pupil who discloses abuse, or where others raise concerns about them. Our staff will be familiar with procedures to be followed.

Staff understand that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition, and that in most cases multiple issues will overlap with each other.
Staff who regularly come into contact with children are aware of the DfE guidance **What to do if you're worried a child is being abused**

Some of the following signs might be indicators of abuse or neglect:

- Children whose behaviour changes – they may become aggressive, challenging, disruptive, withdrawn or clingy, or they might have difficulty sleeping or start wetting the bed;
- Children with clothes which are ill-fitting and/or dirty;
- Children with consistently poor hygiene;
- Children who make strong efforts to avoid specific family members or friends, without an obvious reason;
- Children who don't want to change clothes in front of others or participate in physical activities;
- Children who are having problems at school, for example, a sudden lack of concentration and learning or they appear to be tired and hungry;
- Children who talk about being left home alone, with inappropriate carers or with strangers;
- Children who reach developmental milestones, such as learning to speak or walk, late, with no medical reason;
- Children who are regularly missing from school or education;
- Children who are reluctant to go home after school;
- Children with poor school attendance and punctuality, or who are consistently late being picked up;
- Parents who are dismissive and non-responsive to practitioners' concerns;
- Parents who collect their children from school when drunk, or under the influence of drugs;
- Children who drink alcohol regularly from an early age;
- Children who are concerned for younger siblings without explaining why;
- Children who talk about running away; and
- Children who shy away from being touched or flinch at sudden movements.

The four categories of child abuse are as follows:

1. **Physical Abuse**
2. **Emotional Abuse**
3. **Sexual Abuse, and**
4. **Neglect**

Physical Abuse: a form of abuse which 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.

Some of the Possible Indicators Could Include:
May be recognised by: Children with frequent injuries, injury such as bruising, bite marks, burns and scalds, fractures but also by aggressive behaviour. It may also be an indicator of concern where a parent gives an explanation inconsistent with the injury or gives several different explanations for the injury.

Emotional Abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to 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 a 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 cyberbullying), 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.

Some of the Possible Indicators Could Include:
May be recognised by: Developmental delay, attachment issues, aggressive behaviour, appeasing behaviour, watchfulness or stillness, low self-esteem, withdrawn or a loner, or having difficulty in forming relationships. Emotional abuse may be difficult to recognise as signs are usually behavioural rather than physical. Signs of emotional abuse may be associated or similar to other forms of abuse so presence of emotional abuse may indicate other abuse is prevalent as well.

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 penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of,

sexual images, watching sexual activities, 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 adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Some of the Possible Indicators Could Include:
May be recognised by: Inappropriate sexualised conduct, age inappropriate sexualised play or conversation, sexually harmful behaviour – contact or non-contact, self-harm, eating disorders, continual, inappropriate or excessive masturbation, anxiousness or unwillingness to remove clothes – sports/ PE etc., pain or itching in genital area, blood on underclothes, bruising in genital region and/or inner thighs etc.

Neglect: 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 abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Some of the Possible Indicators Could Include:
May be recognised by: Being constantly hungry; constantly tired; have a poor state of clothing; be emaciated; have untreated medical problems; be frequently late or have poor or non-attendance at school; have low self- esteem; display neurotic behaviour and/or have poor social relationships, have poor personal hygiene. A neglected child may also be apathetic, fail to thrive, or be left with or in the care of adult's under the influence of alcohol or drug misuse.

Our staff will be alert to the potential needs for early help for a child who:

- is disabled and has specific additional needs
- has special educational needs (whether or not they have a statutory education, health and care plan EHAF)
- is a young carer
- is showing signs of being drawn into anti-social behaviour, including gang involvement and association with organised crime groups
- is frequently missing/goes missing from care or from home
- is misusing drugs or alcohol themselves
- is at risk of modern day slavery, trafficking or exploitation.
- is in a family circumstance presenting challenges for the child, such as substance abuse, adult mental health problems or domestic abuse
- has returned home to their family from care
- is showing early signs of abuse and/or neglect
- is at risk of being radicalised or exploited
- has an age inappropriate understanding of sexualised behaviours
- is privately fostered

All our staff have an awareness of safeguarding issues that can put children at risk of harm including issues which can manifest themselves via peer on peer abuse, which may include:

- bullying (including cyberbullying)
- physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking ,biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm;
- sexual violence and sexual harassment
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery; and
- initiation, hazing type violence and rituals

All our staff will **always act in the 'best interest of the child'** and report or refer concerns in accordance with our school policies and procedures

Contextualised safeguarding

We recognise safeguarding incidents and / or behaviours can be associated with factors outside of school and/or can occur between children outside of school. All our staff but particularly our Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL's) will consider the context within which such incidents and or behaviours occur. We recognised this is known as 'contextual safeguarding' and will take into account by assessing whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that threaten their safety or welfare. In such cases we will work with safeguarding agencies and support the child and family as part of any referral process.

Children with Special Educational Needs

We recognise that children with special educational needs (SEN) and or disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. Children with SEN and or disabilities are especially vulnerable when identifying concerns due to their impaired capacity to resist or avoid abuse. They may have speech, language and communication needs which may make it difficult to tell others what is happening.
This policy reflects the fact that additional barriers can exist when recognising abuse and neglect in this group of children which include:

- assumptions that indicators of possible abuse such as behaviour, mood and injury relate to the child's disability without further exploration;
- children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionally impacted by things like bullying- without outwardly showing any signs; and
- communication barriers and difficulties in overcoming these barriers.
- Addressing individual behaviour concerns and incidents taking into account the child's SEN and disability.

Taking action where concerns are identified

Our staff recognise the difference between concerns about a child and a child in immediate danger.
If staff have concerns about a child they will need to decide what action to take.
A discussion should take place with the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead to agree a course of action.
If a child is in immediate danger or risk of harm a referral will be made immediately to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub and/or the police immediately by the member of staff if required, with the Designated Safeguarding Lead being informed of the referral.

If a child chooses to tell a member of staff about alleged abuse, there are a number of actions that staff will undertake to support the child:

- The key facts will be established in language that the child understands and the child's words will be used in clarifying/expanding what has been said.
- No promises will be made to the child, e.g. to keep secrets.
- Staff will stay calm and be available to listen.
- Staff will actively listen with the utmost care to what the child is saying.
- Where questions are asked, this should be done without pressurising and only using open questions;
    - Leading questions should be avoided as much as possible
    - Questioning should not be extensive or repetitive
- Staff will not put words in the child's mouth but subsequently note the main points carefully.
- A full written record will be kept by the staff duly signed and dated, including the time the conversation with the child took place, outline what was said, comment on the child's body language etc.
- It is not appropriate for staff to make children write statements about abuse that may have happened to them or get them to sign the staff record.
- Staff will reassure the child and let them know that they were right to inform them and inform the child that this information will now have to be passed on.
- The Designated Safeguarding Lead will be immediately informed, unless the disclosure has been made to them.
- Information should be shared with children's social care without delay, either to the child's own social worker or to the MASH. Children's Social Care will liaise with the police where required which will ensure an appropriate police officer response rather than a uniformed response.
- The Police would only therefore be contacted direct in an emergency.

Staff <u>should never</u> attempt to carry out an investigation of suspected child abuse by interviewing the child or any others involved. The only people who should investigate child abuse and harm are Social Care, Police or the NSPCC.
Confidentiality

We recognise that all matters relating to child protection are confidential; however, a member of staff must never guarantee confidentiality to children; children will not be given promises that any information about an allegation will not be shared.

Where there is a child protection concern it will be passed immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and/or to children's social care. When a child is in immediate danger children's social care/the police will be contacted.

The Head Teacher or Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead will disclose personal information about a pupil to other members of staff, including the level of involvement of other agencies, only on a 'need to know' basis.

All staff are aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children. They are aware that the Data Protection Act 1998 should not be a barrier to sharing of information where failure to do so would result in a child being placed at risk of harm.

DfE guidance See also the NSCB guidance **www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscb**

Information Sharing

Effective sharing of information between practitioners and local organisations and agencies is essential for early identification of need, assessment and service provision to keep children safe. Serious case reviews (SCR's) have highlighted that missed opportunities to record, understand the significance of sharing information in a timely manner can have severe consequences for the safety and welfare of children. (Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 para 23).

We will adopt the information sharing principles detailed in statutory safeguarding guidance contained within:

- DfE KCSIE 2018 para 71 to 75
- HM Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 Para 23 to27 and on pages 20 and 21.
- HM Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers (which has been updated to reflect the General Data Protection Regulation (GPDR) and Data Protection Act 2018.
- Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB) Policy and Practice Guidance.

Records and Monitoring

Any concerns about a child will be recorded in writing within 24 hours. All records will provide a factual and evidence based account and there will be accurate recording of any actions. Records will be signed, dated and, where appropriate, witnessed. Where an opinion or professional judgement is recorded this should be clearly stated as such. Records should be given to SDSL or DDSL.

At no time should an individual teacher/member of staff or school be asked to or consider taking photographic evidence of any injuries or marks to a child's person, this type of behaviour could lead to the staff member being taken into managing allegations procedures. The body map below should be used in accordance with recording guidance.

Any concerns should be reported and recorded without delay to the appropriate safeguarding services, e.g. MASH or the child's social worker if already an open case to social care.

A chronology will be kept in the main school confidential file prior to the commencement of a concern file and recorded on ScholarPack. Staff, particularly pastoral staff, will record any minor concerns on the chronology and will take responsibility for alerting the Designated Safeguarding Lead should the number of concerns rise or, in their professional judgement, become significant.
At the point at which a concern file (see below) is commenced then the chronology can be transferred to the concern file.

Safeguarding, child protection and welfare concerns will be recorded and kept in a separate secure file known as a 'concern' file (formerly referred to as a child protection file), which will be securely stored and away from the main pupil file. The main pupil file should have a **red C** in the top right hand corner to denote a separate file exists.

Files will be available for external scrutiny for example by a regulatory agency or because of a serious case review or audit.

Why recording is important

Our staff will be encouraged to understand why it is important that recording is comprehensive and accurate and what the messages are from serious case reviews are in terms of recording and sharing information. It is often when a chronology of information is pieced together that the level of concern escalates or the whole or wider picture becomes known.

Our school maintains paper concern's files, together with electronic recording of behaviour incidents etc. on our MIS – ScholarPack.

We acknowledge without information being recorded it can be lost. This could be crucial information, the importance of which is not always necessarily apparent at the time. On occasions, this information could be crucial evidence to safeguard a child or be evidence in future criminal prosecutions.

The Child Protection (CP), Child in Need (CiN) or Confidential file

The establishment of a 'CP, CiN or Confidential' file, which is separate from the child's main school file, is an important principle in terms of storing and collating information about children which relates to either a child protection or safeguarding concern or an accumulation of concerns about a child's welfare which are outside of the usual range of concerns which relate to ordinary life events. It should be borne in mind that what constitutes a 'concern' for one child may not be a 'concern' for another and the particular child's circumstances and needs will differ i.e. a child subject to a child protection plan, looked after child, CiN may be looked at differently to a child recently bereaved, parental health issues, etc. Professional judgement will therefore be an important factor when making this decision and will need clear links between pastoral staff and Designated Safeguarding Leads in school (named designated person).

A 'child protection' or 'confidential' file should be commenced in the event of:

- A referral to MASH/Children's Social Care
- A number of minor concerns on the child's main school file
- Any child open to social care

It is suggested that within a child's 'child protection' or 'confidential' file there is:

- A front sheet
- A chronology
- A record of concern in more detail and body map, where appropriate
- A record of concerns and issues shared by others

The school will keep written records of concerns about children even where there is no need to refer the matter to MASH/Children's Social Care (or similar) immediately but these records will be kept within the separate concerns file.

Records will be kept up to date and reviewed regularly by the Designated Safeguarding Lead to evidence and support actions taken by staff in discharging their safeguarding arrangements. Original notes will be retained (but clearly identified as such) as this is a contemporaneous account; they may be important in any criminal proceedings arising from current or historical allegations of abuse or neglect.

The 'confidential' file can be active or non-active in terms of monitoring i.e. a child is no longer LAC, subject to a child protection plan or EHAF and this level of activity can be recorded on the front sheet as a start and end date. If future concerns then arise it can be

re-activated and indicated as such on the front sheet and on the chronology as new information arises.

Where children leave the school or college we will ensure their confidential/child protection file is transferred to the new school or college as soon as possible (this should be within five days). This should be transferred separately from the main pupil file, ensuring secure transit and confirmation of receipt should be obtained. It would good practice, wherever possible, for the file to be hand-delivered to the receiving designated safeguarding lead with a discussion taking place. There should be a smooth and safe transition for the child. Those schools and colleges that use electronic case record management systems should continue to have good dialogue between the Snr Designated Safeguarding Leads to ensure children subject to child protection and safeguarding concerns are well supported. and any transition arrangements or change of school and or education provision should be seamless.

Recording Practice

Timely and accurate recording will take place when there are any issues regarding a child. A recording of each and every episode/incident/concern/activity regarding that child, including telephone calls to other professionals, needs to be recorded on the chronology kept within the confidential file for that child. This will include any contact from other agencies who may wish to discuss concerns relating to a child. Actions will be agreed and roles and responsibility of each agency will be clarified and outcomes recorded.
The chronology will be brief and log activity; the full recording will be on the record of concern.

More detailed recording on the record of concern will be signed and dated and include an analysis, taking account of the holistic needs of the child, and any historical information held on the child's file. Support and advice will be sought from social care, or early help whenever necessary. In this way a picture can emerge and this will assist in promoting an evidence based assessment and determining any action(s) that needs to be taken.
This may include no further action, whether an EHAF should be undertaken, or whether a referral should be made to MASH/Children's Social Care in line with the NCC Pathway to Provision Version 7 document published March 2018.

Such robust practice across child protection and in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children will assist the school in the early identification of any concerns which may prevent future harm.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will have a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm (through the concern file and through an ongoing dialogue with pastoral staff). They will ensure that we contribute to assessments of need and support multi-agency plans for those children.

Educating Young People

As a school we need to teach children in an age appropriate way about youth produced imagery to prevent harm by providing them with the skills, attributes and knowledge to help them navigate risks.

This approach to tackling sensitive issues promotes a whole school approach to safeguarding giving children the space to explore key issues and the confidence to seek the support of adults should they encounter problems.

This issue will be taught as part of a wider PSHE, SRE programme and though IT curriculum work to underpin a specific message such as 'sexting'.
The work that we do therefore will include issues such as:

- communication
- understanding healthy relationships, including trust
- understanding and respecting the concept of genuine consent
- understanding our rights (especially our collective right to be safe and to feel safe)
- recognising abusive and coercive language and behaviours

Helplines and reporting

- Children can talk to a ChildLine counsellor 24 hours a day about anything that is worrying them by ringing 0800 11 11 or in an online chat at http://www.childline.org.uk/Talk/Chat/Pages/OnlineChat.aspx.
- If parents or carers are concerned that their child is being contacted by adults as a result of having sharing sexual imagery they should report to NCA-CEOP at www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre
- ChildLine and the Internet Watch Foundation have partnered to help children get sexual or naked images removed from the internet. A young person can get their photo removed by talking to a ChildLine counsellor. More information is available at http://www.childline.org.uk/explore/onlinesafety/pages/sexting.aspx
- If parents and carers are concerned about their child, they can contact the NSPCC Helpline by ringing 0808 800 5000, by emailing help@nspcc.org.uk , or by texting 88858. They can also ring the Online Safety Helpline by ringing 0808 800 5002.

Advice and information for parents

- The NSPCC has information and advice about sexting available on its website: NSPCC Sexting
- The National Crime Agency/CEOP has produced a film resource for parents and carers to help them prevent their children coming to harm through sharing sexual imagery: THINKUKNOW Nude-selfies-a-parents-guide
- Childnet have information and advice about sexting available on its website: http://www.childnet.com/young-people/secondary/hot-topics/sexting

- Parent Info (http://parentinfo.org/) provides information and advice to parents from expert organisations on topics ranging from sex and relationships, mental health and online safety including sexting.

Resources parents could highlight to their children

- There is information on the ChildLine website for young people about sexting: Childline information for young people
- The Safer Internet Centre has produced resources called 'Childnet So you got naked online which helps young people to handle incidents of sexting.
- The NSPCC adults helpline: 0808 800 5002 The NSPCC has partnered with O2 to offer direct support to parents and other adults on issues relating to online safety.

The following appendices are a part of this policy:

Appendix 1	NCC LA Flow Chart 'What to do if you are worried a child is being abused
Appendix 2	Template: Case Record and Chronology form
Appendix 3	Template: Logging a concern about a child's safety and welfare
Appendix 4	Template: Body Maps Guidance and Body Maps

Appendix 1

Name of School/Academy Child Protection/ Safeguarding Flow Chart
'What to do if you are worried a child is being abused, at risk of harm or neglect'

Member of staff, volunteer has concerns about a child's welfare

- Be alert to signs of abuse and question unusual behaviour

Where a child or young person discloses abuse or neglect

- Listen to what they say, keep calm, reassure they are right to tell and you will take action to help keep them safe. **DO NOT DELAY take any immediate necessary action to protect the child**
- Inform them you need to share the information and what you are going to do next
- Do not promise confidentiality, you will need to share/ report the information onwards
- Do not question further, or inform the alleged abuser

Discuss concerns with the Snr Designated/ Named Safeguarding Lead

- The Safeguarding Lead will consider further actions including consultation with Children's Social Care/ MASH if a new concern)
- Concerns and discussion, decisions and reasons for decision should be recorded in writing and a 'confidential concerns' or 'child protection' file should be opened, stored in line with the school child protection policy

Still have concerns? Refer to MASH (Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub) Social Care
Have child/ families personal details to hand and be clear about concern/ allegations

Safeguarding concern resolved/no longer held
Support has been agreed, record decision, any follow up actions

Children's Social Care
During Office Hour, Monday to Friday Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)
Tel:- 0300 500 80 90 If the child is at immediate risk dial 101 and ask for assistance Record all decisions and actions, working to agreed outcomes and within timescales. Escalate any emerging threats/concerns by adopting Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board procedures – www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscb

Out of hours Contact:- Emergency Duty Team (5.00pm – 8.30m)
Tel: 0300 456 4546

Unmet needs identified
Decide what actions are needed to support the

Consult with child young person, family and relevant agencies:
Agree support, refer to NCC LA guidance 'Pathway to Provision' Version 7

Contacts: For any allegations/concerns regarding an adult who works with (in either paid/ voluntarily) employment with children contact the LA Designated Officer (LADO) Tel:- **0115 8041272.**
Cheryl Stollery – LA Safeguarding Children in Education Officer Tel:- **0115 8041047**
This flow chart is intended as a brief guide. Please refer to our Child Protection Policy

Appendix 2

Case Record/Chronology **CONFIDENTIAL**

Sheet Number:

Complete for all incidents of concern including where a 'logging the concern' sheet has not been completed. If one has been completed then add a note to this chronology to cross reference (significant information may also be added).

Name:		
DOB:		**Form:**
Date	**Information/Details of concerns or contact**	**Print Name and Signature**

Appendix 3

Logging a concern about a child's safety and welfare

Part 1 (for use by any staff)

Pupil's Name:	**Date of Birth:** **FORM:**
Date and Time of Incident:	**Date and Time (of writing):**
Name: …….. …… **Print** **Signature** **Job Title:**	
Note the reason(s) for recording the incident.	
Record the following factually: Who? What (if recording a verbal disclosure by a child use their words)? Where? When (date and time of incident)? Any witnesses?	
Professional opinion where relevant (how and why might this have happened?)	
Note actions, including names of anyone to whom your information was passed.	
Any other relevant information (distinguish between fact and opinion).	

Check to make sure your report is clear to someone else reading it.

Please give this form to your Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead

Part 2 (for use by the Snr Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Time and date information received by DSL, and from whom.		
Any advice sought by DSL (date, time, name, role, organisation and advice given).		
Action taken (referral to MASH/children's social care/monitoring advice given to appropriate staff/EHAF etc) with reasons. **Note time, date, names, who information shared with and when etc.**		
Parent's informed Y/N **and reasons.**		
Outcome **Record names of individuals/agencies who have given information regarding outcome of any referral (if made).**		
Where can additional information regarding child/incident be found (e.g. pupil file, serious incident book)?		
Should a concern/ confidential file be commenced if there is not already one? Why?		
Signed		
Printed Name		

Body Map Guidance for Schools

Medical assistance should be sought where appropriate.

Body Maps should be used to document and illustrate visible signs of harm and physical injuries.

Always use a black pen (never a pencil) and do not use correction fluid or any other eraser.

Do not remove clothing for the purpose of the examination unless the injury site is freely available because of treatment.

***At no time should an individual teacher/member of staff or school be asked to or consider taking photographic evidence of any injuries or marks to a child's person, this type of behaviour could lead to the staff member being taken into managing allegations procedures, the body map below should be used in accordance with recording guidance. Any concerns should be reported and recorded without delay to the appropriate safeguarding services, e.g. MASH or the child's social worker if already an open case to social care.**

When you notice an injury to a child, try to record the following information in respect of each mark identified e.g. red areas, swelling, bruising, cuts, lacerations and wounds, scalds and burns:

- Exact site of injury on the body, e.g. upper outer arm/left cheek.
- Size of injury - in appropriate centimetres or inches.
- Approximate shape of injury, e.g. round/square or straight line.
- Colour of injury - if more than one colour, say so.
- Is the skin broken?
- Is there any swelling at the site of the injury, or elsewhere?
- Is there a scab/any blistering/any bleeding?
- Is the injury clean or is there grit/fluff etc.?
- Is mobility restricted as a result of the injury?
- Does the site of the injury feel hot?
- Does the child feel hot?
- Does the child feel pain?
- Has the child's body shape changed/are they holding themselves differently?

Importantly the date and time of the recording must be stated as well as the name and designation of the person making the record. Add any further comments as required.

Ensure First Aid is provided where required and record

A copy of the body map should be kept on the child's concern/confidential file.

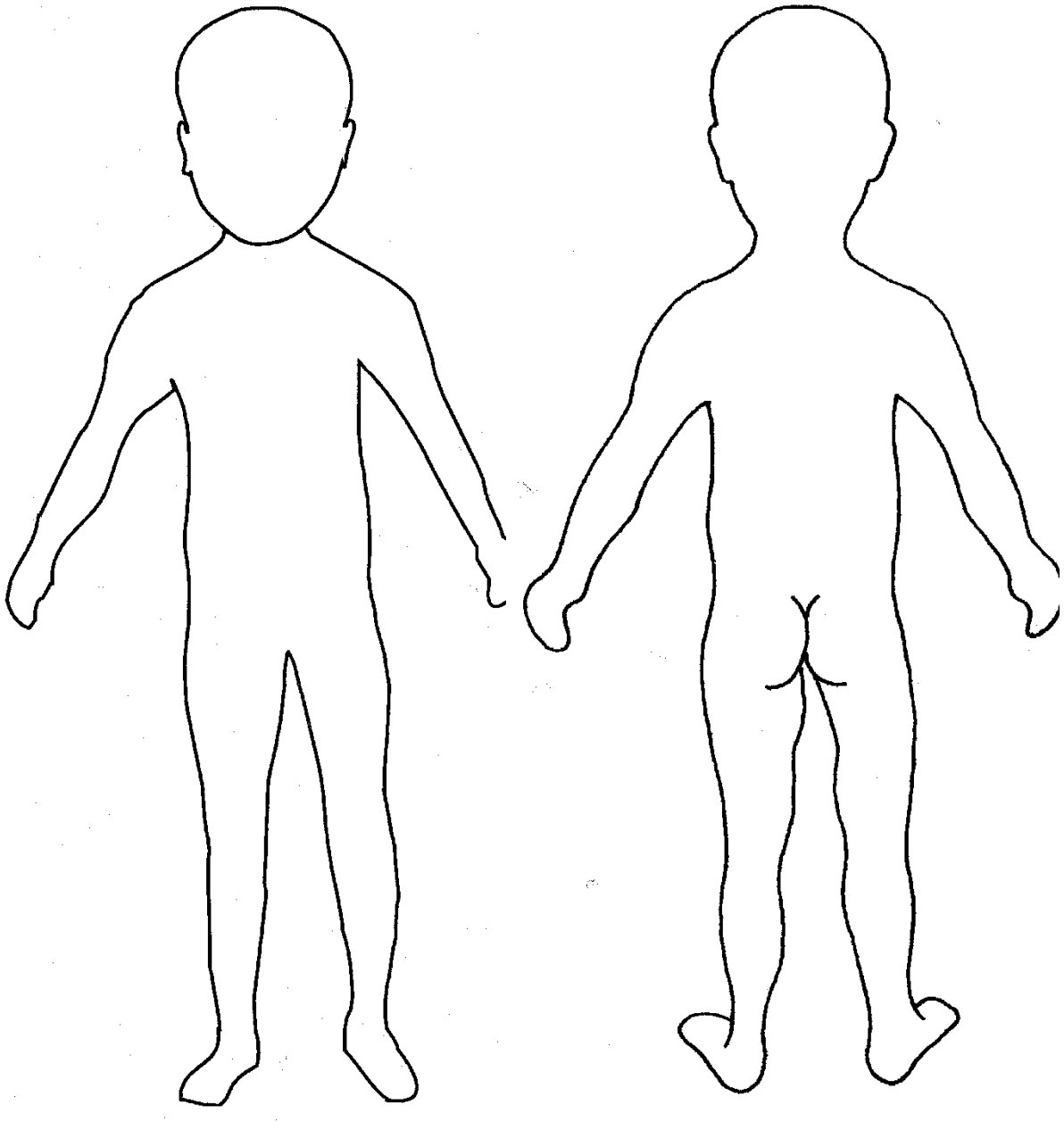
BODYMAP

(This must be completed at time of observation)

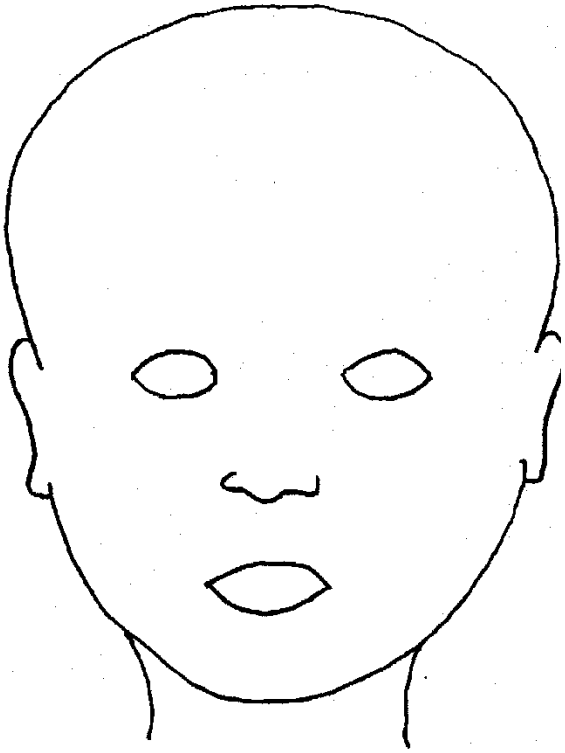
Names for Child: ..... Date of Birth: .....

Name of Worker: ..... Agency: .....

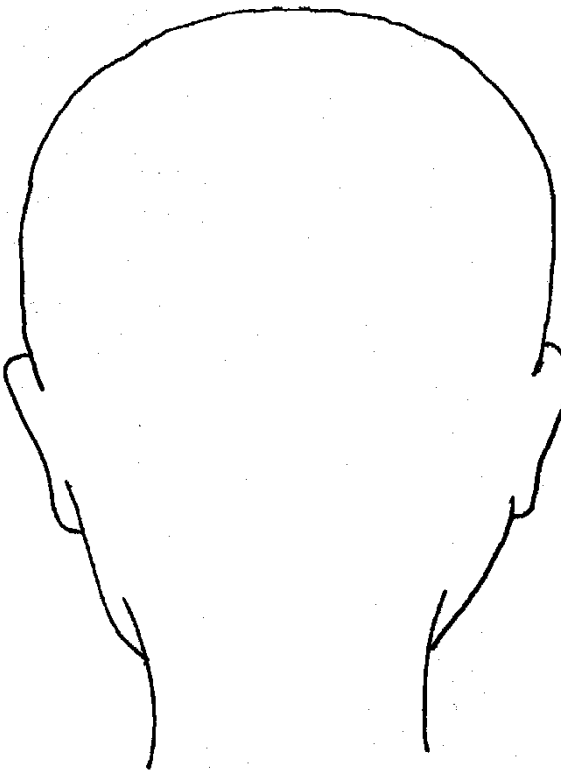
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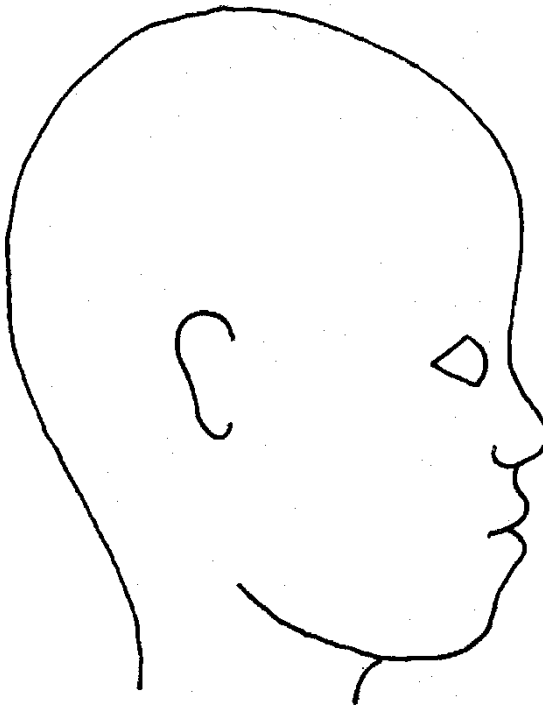
Name of Child: ..... Date of observation: .....



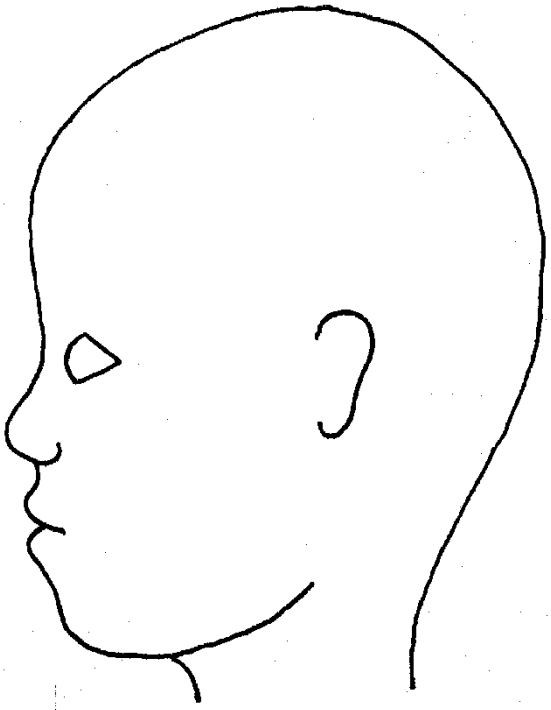
FRONT



BACK

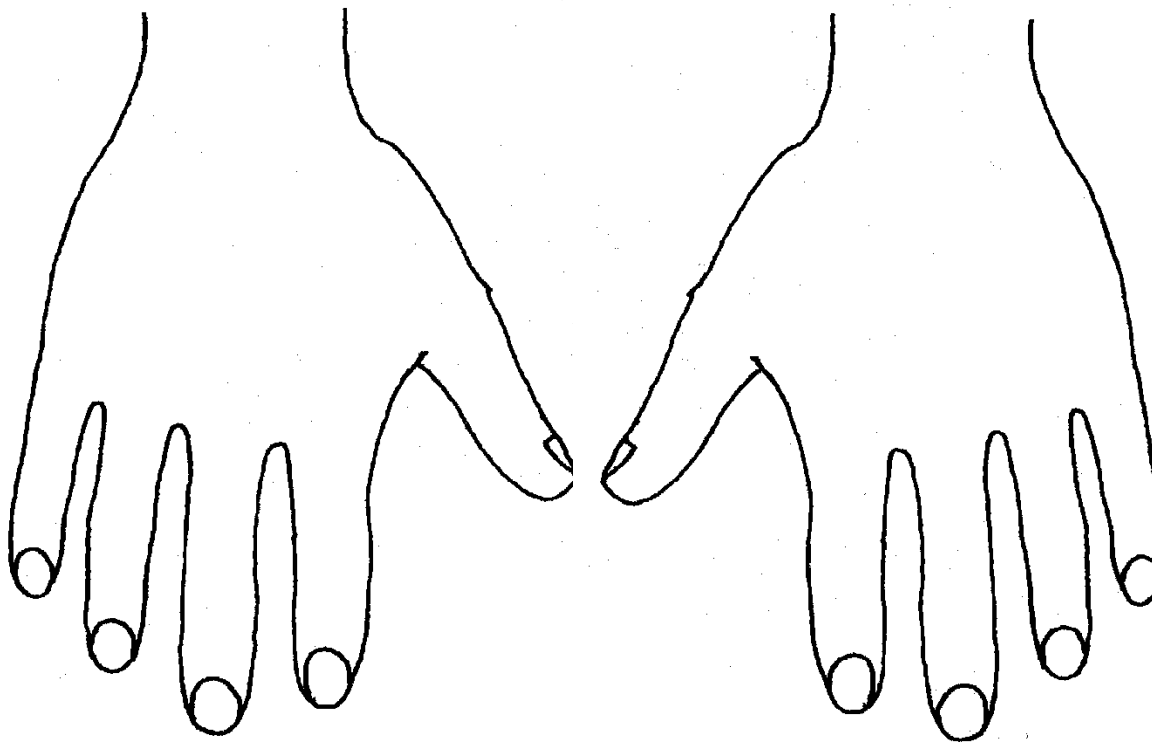


RIGHT



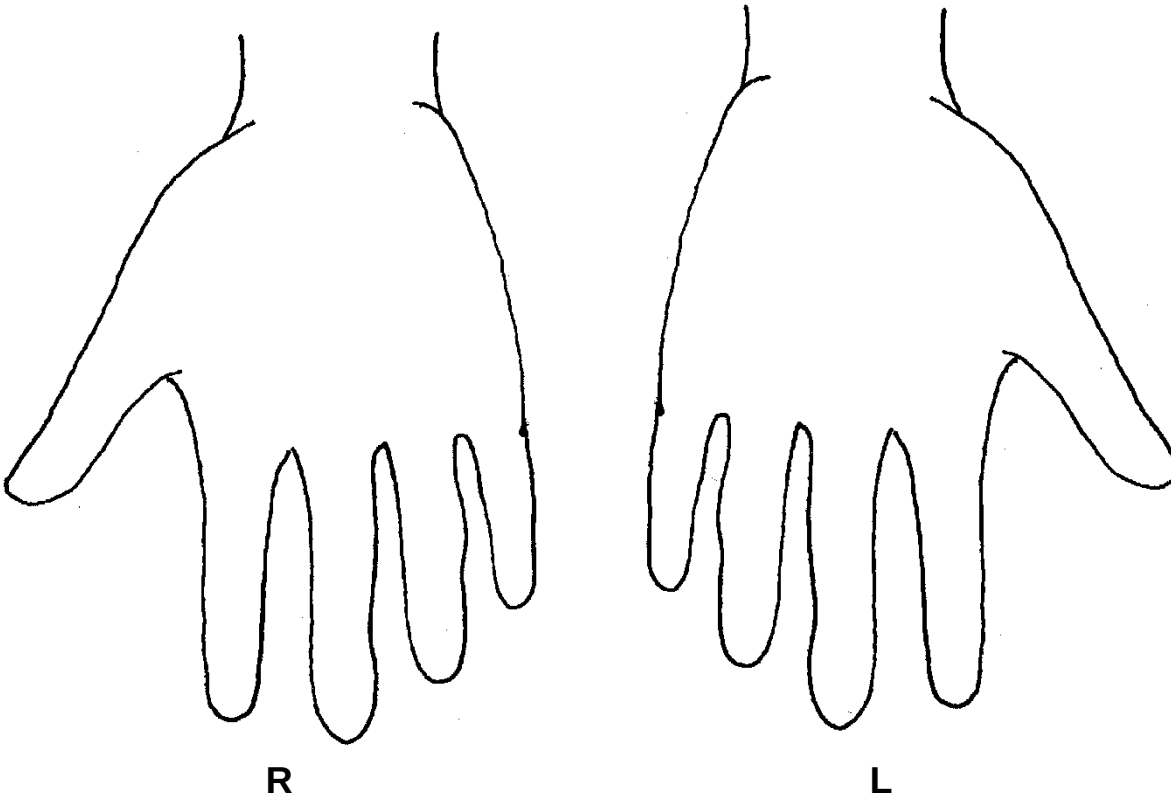
LEFT

Name of Child: ..... Date of observation: .....



R **L**

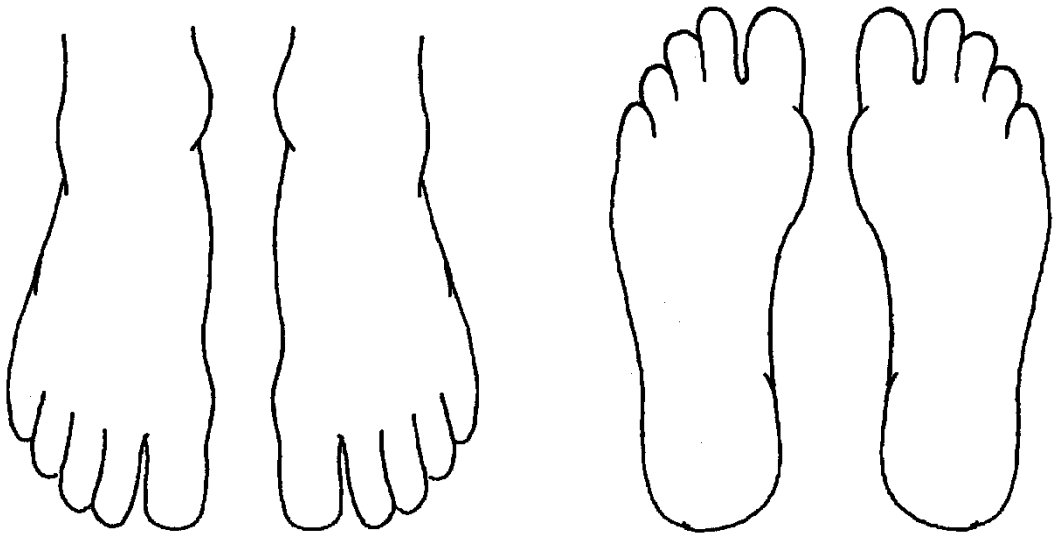
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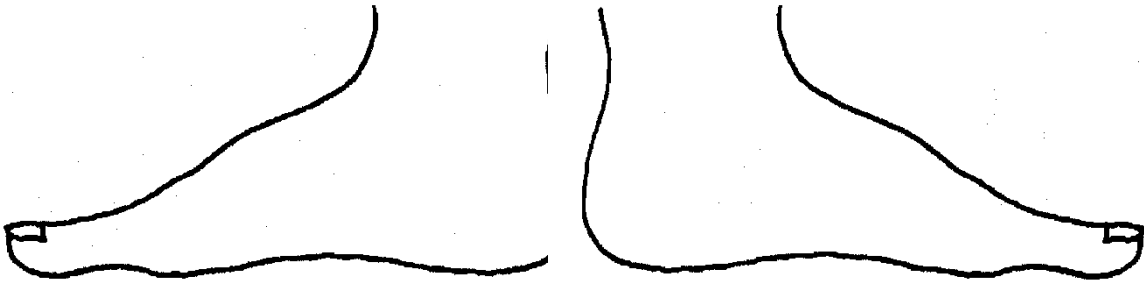
R **L**

PALM

Name of Child: ..... Date of observation: .....

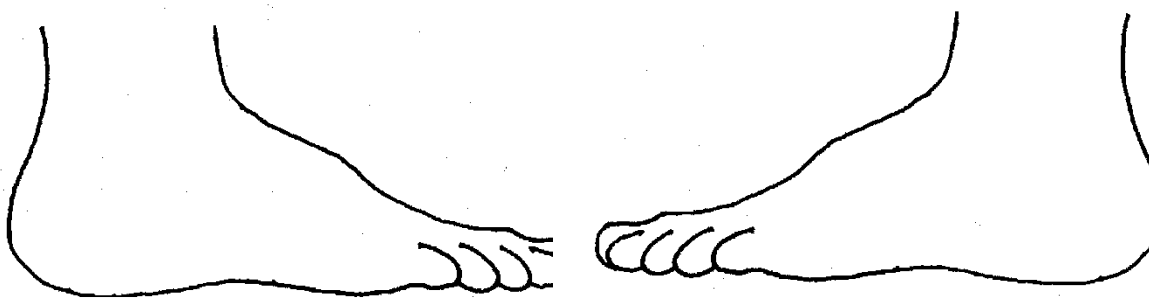


R TOP L R BOTTOM L



R L

INNER



R L

OUTER

Printed Name and Signature of worker: .....

Date: .....

Time: .....

Role of Worker .....

Other information: .....