



Child Protection Policy

King's Lynn
Nursery School

Child Protection

School framework to meet the requirements for safeguarding.

King's Lynn Nursery School follows the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) Guide to Inter-Agency Working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

We also follow:

- ✓ Every child Matters
- ✓ The Children Act
- ✓ Norfolk Minimum Standards For Implementation Of the Framework For Multi Agency Assessment Of Children In Need And Their Families
- ✓ A Self Review Tool For Safeguarding and Child Protection In Schools
- ✓ Safeguarding Children In Education
- ✓ Safeguarding Children: Safer Recruitment And Selection in Education Settings
- ✓ Safeguarding Children in Education: Dealing With Allegations of Abuse Against Teachers and Other Staff
- ✓ What To Do If You're Worried A Child Is Being Abused

The Headteacher and the Chair of Governors have completed training for safer recruitment and selection in education settings. This will enable them to interview and recruit staff.

The Designated Teacher and the Governor with responsibility for Child Protection will give a written annual report to the governing body following the Norfolk Children's Service Guidance.

The Designated Teacher for King's Lynn Nursery School is the Headteacher and two teachers.

All staff have received Level a training.

Students and volunteers are briefed on safeguarding issues and given a summary leaflet as part of their induction process.

At King's Lynn Nursery School if staff feel a child is at risk or being abused they will:

- Report their suspicions to the designated teacher.
- Write a report in the Nagging Doubt file (which is kept in the office). *
- The designated teacher will either monitor the child via consultation with staff or report the incident using LSBC procedures to children's services (social care).

* When the child moves into mainstream school the designated teacher photocopies these nagging doubt sheets and sends the original copies to the designated teacher of the receiving school

Definition of Abuse and Neglect

Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them, or more rarely, by a stranger.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces illness in a child.

Emotional Abuse

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

Sexual Abuse

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

Neglect

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

SCHOOL RESPONSIBILITIES

The school has a responsibility to record any concerns, in the "Nagging Doubts" red file, regarding a child. Any records made must be brought to the attention of the designated teacher for child protection.

These should distinguish between

- Fact
- Opinion
- Observation
- Allegation

Records should contain

- The scenario - what happened, when, where, who
- What was said
- What will happen next
- Evidence with reasons
- Date and time
- Signature of note taker

Record what is told to you - do not ask questions.

Child protection notes are not to be kept or saved on computer files.

Education (School Records) Regulations 1989

- Parents are only allowed access to educational records
- Parents are not at liberty to see Child Protection Records

Duties of the Designated Teacher.

- The designated persons will attend training every 2 years.
- The named child protection governor's training is updated every 3 years. It is recommended all governors have child protection training.
- The child protection policy is reviewed annually.
- All staff will receive updated training every 3 years.
- A list of training is maintained for staff, governors and any other helpers in school.
- New staff members have child protection as part of their induction process.
- Students and volunteers are informed who the designated teacher is for child protection via a leaflet given to them before they begin work in school.
- Compile a list of CRB checks.
- The designated teacher and the child protection governor will provide a written report to the governing body at the last meeting of each academic year.
- Nagging doubt forms are forwarded to the receiving school's designated teacher.