

ANNEX 41

POLICY FOR PUPILS ON CONFIDENTIALITY ISSUES

References:

- A: ISI Regulatory Checklist (0910) www.isi.net
- B. "Child Protection: Guidance towards Developing a School Policy" A Boarding Briefing Paper by the BSA, April 2006 (www.boarding.org.uk)
- C. "Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education" DCSF guidance, dated 2007, "Working Together to Safeguard Children", DCSF guidance dated 2006, "What to do if you are worried a child is being abused" DfES guidance dated 2003 (www.teachernet.gov.uk)
- D. "Every Child Matters: Change for Children in Schools" DCSF guidance, 2005. (www.teachernet.gov.uk)
- E. "What is child abuse?" NSPCC Information document (www.nspcc.org.uk)
- F. "New Vetting and Barring Scheme: Confirmation of ISA decision-making from 20 January 2009 and address for referrals," "An employer's duty to refer information": ISA fact sheets (www.isa-gov.org.uk)
- G. "School Staff as Police Officers": An ISBA briefing document by Farrer & Co, Oct 2006
- H. Evidence from the NSPCC Policy Adviser – Safeguarding, Emily Arkell, to Sir Roger Singleton's Review, dated 2 February 2009. (www.nspcc.org.uk)

Introduction

Child abuse is when someone under 18 is being harmed, or is not being looked after properly. It is no respecter of class, wealth or ethnicity. People who abuse children may look, and otherwise behave, as quite ordinary respectable people. This can make it difficult for children to be believed, or to find help.

Every year in Britain, a large number of babies, young children and teenagers are abused, neglected or deliberately harmed. We have to make sure this isn't happening to our pupils. We are all of us responsible for protecting children and young people from harm.

Abuse is never right. The NSPCC says: "*Abuse is always wrong and it is never the young person's fault.*"

What Is Child Abuse?

The NSPCC defines child abuse as:

"Child abuse is ...when an adult harms a child or a young person under the age of 18.....Child abuse can take four forms, all of which can cause long term damage to a child: physical abuse, emotional abuse, neglect and child sexual abuse. Bullying and domestic violence are also forms of child abuse.

"A child may be experiencing abuse if he or she is:

- *Frequently dirty, hungry or inadequately dressed*
- *Left in unsafe situations, or without medical attention*
- *Constantly "put down," insulted, sworn at or humiliated*
- *Seems afraid of parents or carers*
- *Severely bruised or injured*
- *Displays sexual behaviour which doesn't seem appropriate for their age*
- *Growing up in a home where there is domestic violence*
- *Living with parents or carers involved in serious drug or alcohol abuse*

"Remember, this list does not cover every child abuse possibility."

What Can You Do If You Are Worried?

Although it may be difficult, it is important to talk to somebody:

- If it happens to you, tell someone whom you trust, at once. You need help.
- If it happens to a friend, advise them to tell someone at once. He or she needs help.

Who Can You Talk To?

The Deputy Head is the School's Child Protection Officer (CPO). You can see him at any time if you are being abused, or someone that you know is being abused. You should speak to him even if the abuse is taking place outside school.

Some people may prefer to speak to the Deputy CPO, the Chaplain, the School Counsellor, or to another member of staff. The most important thing is that you talk to someone whom you trust, who will listen to you.

Want To Talk To Someone Outside?

- The School Doctor, who has a surgery at school every Wednesday
- The School Counsellor (Dr Hargreaves), who may be contacted through the School Nurse.
- ChildLine is a free confidential helpline for children and young people. You can call any time on 0800 1111, or look at their website at www.childline.org.uk
- **In an emergency, call the Police on Telephone 999**
- The NSPCC have a contact line on 0808 800 5000 for children and young people. Their web site is www.nspcc.org.uk/kidszone.
- Kidscape has helpful advice on www.kidscape.org.uk
- Another helpful web site is www.worriedneed2talk.org.uk
- The Samaritans can be called at any time on 08457 909090.

What Happens Next?

Whoever you talk to in school will take you seriously, but won't ask too many questions. We have to be careful to get the right people, who are experienced in keeping children safe to come and help you. We have to ask experts to advise you. We will work to keep you safe; but you may also need professional support from a Specialist.

We promise to do all we can to ensure that the other parts of your life are not disrupted more than is necessary`

Please remember no teacher or member of staff is allowed to keep this type of information to themselves. They have to pass it on, so that help can be obtained. However, only those who need to know will be told. We will explain this at the time and tell you who has to be told and the reason. We will suggest that you talk to them yourself.

REMEMBER - nobody has the right to abuse children. It is very important that you tell someone.

Related Child Protection Policies:

1. Child Protection Policy
2. Checking Employees, Temporary Workers, Governors, Proprietors, Volunteers and Contractors
3. Induction of New Staff, Governors and Volunteers in Child Protection
4. Interaction with Pupils: Model Code of Conduct for Staff
5. Use of ICT, Mobile Phones and Other Electronic Devices
6. Procedures when a Member of Staff, Volunteer, Child Protection Officer or Head faces Allegations of Abuse
7. Taking, Storing and Using Images of Children

