



Allegations against Adults

Any concerns regarding a member of staff or volunteer should be reported immediately to the Headteacher. Any concerns about the Headteacher should be made directly to the Chair of Governors: Mrs Linda Case.



Whistleblowing

Each individual has a responsibility for raising concerns about unacceptable practise or behaviour:

- To prevent the problem worsening or widening
- To protect or reduce risk to others
- To prevent yourself becoming implicated



Mobile Phones

To protect our children we respectfully ask that you do not have your phone out or use it during your time in the school building. If this is an issue, please contact a member of staff on arrival.

Photographs

Under no circumstances should you take photographs of our children whilst at our school.

Please read the GDPR Guidance provided

REMEMBER...if in doubt...ask

Please do not leave our school without telling someone or doing something.



Safeguarding @Melbury

A guide for visitors

At Melbury Primary school, child protection is the highest priority for all staff. We are committed to protecting our children and safeguarding them in our school. The photographs below show the safeguarding team here at Melbury.



Mr Brown



Mrs Kemplay



Miss Wilson

Guidance for reporting your concerns

If you feel that a child may be at risk of harm, this may include;

- Something a child says (including extreme or radicalised political views)
- Marks or bruising on a child
- Changes in a child's behaviour or demeanour
- Changes in their presentation

then **inform one of the Safeguarding team immediately.**

They will offer advice and take appropriate action.

Types of Abuse

Child abuse can happen to any child regardless of elements such as gender, culture, religion, social background, ability or disability. A copy of the schools Safeguarding Policy is located in the main reception.

We all have a responsibility to keep children (under the age of 18) safe, both at home and in school.

Harm is identified in four ways:

Physical - when a child is deliberately hurt or injured.

Sexual - when a child is influenced or forced to take part in a sexual activity. This can be a physical activity or non-physical, e.g. being made to look at an inappropriate image.

Emotional - when a child is made to feel frightened, worthless or unloved. It can be by shouting, using threats or making fun of someone. It can also be when children see their parents, or visitors to the home, fighting or using violence.

Neglect - when a child is not being taken care of by their parents/ guardians. This can be poor hygiene, poor diet, not keeping appointments for additional support, not coming to school or being left home alone.

Vulnerable adults (over the age of 18) are at risk of being abused, harmed or threatened. Any concerns about a young person or an adult should be reported to the safeguarding Lead.

Responding to a disclosure of abuse by a pupil

ALWAYS	NEVER
Tell the child what you are going to do and why	Agree to keep secrets or confidences
Believe	Make promises about outcomes
Stay calm	Question or interrogate
Listen carefully to what they are saying and confirm	Doubt or do nothing
Reassure	Panic
REFER using the appropriate forms (unless using CPOMS)	Attach blame

It is not your responsibility to investigate, only report it to a Designated Safeguarding Lead.