

The Child Protection Policy compliments and supports a range of other school policies. Please feel free to ask for a copy of any you want. These include: -

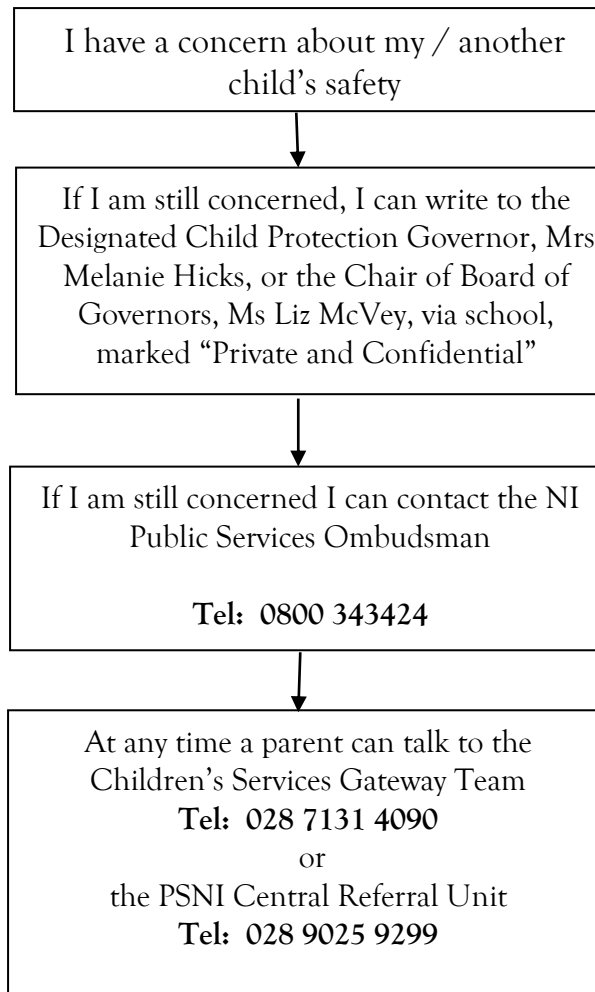
- Administration of Medicines
- Anti Bullying
- Code of Conduct and Confidentiality
- Complaints
- Data Protection (GDPR)
- Educational visits
- Health and Safety
- Intimate Care
- Positive Behaviour
- Privacy Notice
- Records Keeping
- Safe Handling, Reasonable Force
- Social Media
- Special Educational Needs
- Use of Mobile Phones
- Whistleblowing

We always appreciate parent's comments on any of our Policies.

To avoid confusion we would ask you to agree that you are responsible for your child until you have made a member of staff aware that your child is in the classroom. Responsibility will resume when you have collected your child from the classroom.

For further information visit the Safeguarding Board N.I. website www.safeguardingni.org

PROCEDURE FOR REPORTING A PARENT SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES FOR PARENTS/CARERS WHO WISH TO REFER A SAFEGUARDING CONCERN



Parents will be kept informed of who is notified within school and other agencies, unless doing so would place the child at further risk.

Enniskillen Nursery School

Pastoral Care, Child Protection & Safeguarding Children

Information for Parents

Designated Teacher: Mrs Lisa Phair

Deputy Designated Teachers:
Mrs Fiona McBride
Mrs Roisin Reilly

Mission Statement

We believe that childhood should be valued as a time to develop independence, curiosity and a sense of worth.

At Enniskillen Nursery School we recognise our responsibility to safeguard and promote the wellbeing of children in our care by providing a safe, supportive and caring environment.

Enniskillen Nursery School is committed to providing a high quality of care and education, meeting children's needs during this crucial stage in their early education career when they are growing and acquiring a wide range of knowledge and skills.

A close partnership between home and school will help ensure that your child learns and develops to their full potential in a caring, supportive and safe environment. Good communication between parent/carer and teacher is essential if we are to achieve this.

Staff see children on a day-to-day basis over long periods of time and are in a unique position to be able to notice physical and behavioural indicators which may be evidence of abuse. We aim to work closely with parents/guardians in supporting safeguarding any concerns raised in a professional manner.

Staff members have a legal duty of care. At all times we aim to keep the children safe and happy.

PRINCIPLES

Our Child Protection Policy is based on the following principles: -

- The child's welfare is paramount at all times.
- Children are listened to and their views and concerns taken seriously.
- Children's individual needs are assessed and understood.
- Children feel safe, valued and respected.
- The right to confidentiality for parents, carers, members of staff and students will be respected in so far as legal requirements permit.

All children are encouraged to: -

- Talk to staff if they are sad, worried or have any concerns.
- Experience success and achievement to increase self confidence through exploring and developing their talents.
- Become more aware of their own feelings and those of others.
- Take some responsibility for their own safety and the safety of others.

PROCEDURES

- All staff, volunteers and students receive clear guidance on the action to take where abuse or neglect of a child is suspected and attend regular Child Protection training.
- All staff, volunteers and students undergo a thorough vetting procedure in order to maintain the highest standard of professional care towards children in their care.
- Staff and volunteers work with children to help them resolve conflicts independently and become more aware of the consequences of their actions.

CATEGORIES OF ABUSE

- Physical Abuse
- Neglect
- Emotional Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Exploitation- Child Sexual Exploitation

Signs and Symptoms of Abuse

Detection of abuse is seldom straightforward. None of the indicators, either singly, or in any combination, prove conclusively that a child has been abused.

Physical Abuse - Unexplained marks/injuries; scratches, human bite marks or welts, bruises, burns, untreated injuries; chronic runaway; self-mutilation tendencies; aggressive or withdrawn, fear of returning home.

Neglect - Medical/physical/special needs of child not being met; looks very thin, poorly, sad; constant hunger; steals food; lack of energy; constant tiredness; poor hygiene; inappropriate dress; frequent absenteeism; low self-esteem; repeated accidents.

Emotional Abuse - Sudden speech disorders; wetting and soiling; signs of mutilation; frequent vomiting; poor peer relationships; attention seeking/needing behaviour; fear of change.

Sexual Abuse - Soreness or bleeding in the genital or anal areas; itching in genital areas; stained or bloody underwear; bruises on inner thighs or buttocks; pain on urination; difficulty walking or sitting; eating disorders; low self-esteem; association with older people, outside the usual range of contacts, inappropriate language, sexual knowledge for age group.

Child Sexual Exploitation is a form of sexual abuse, where young people are exploited for money, power or status. It can involve violent, humiliation and degrading sexual assaults. Child Sexual Exploitation doesn't always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.