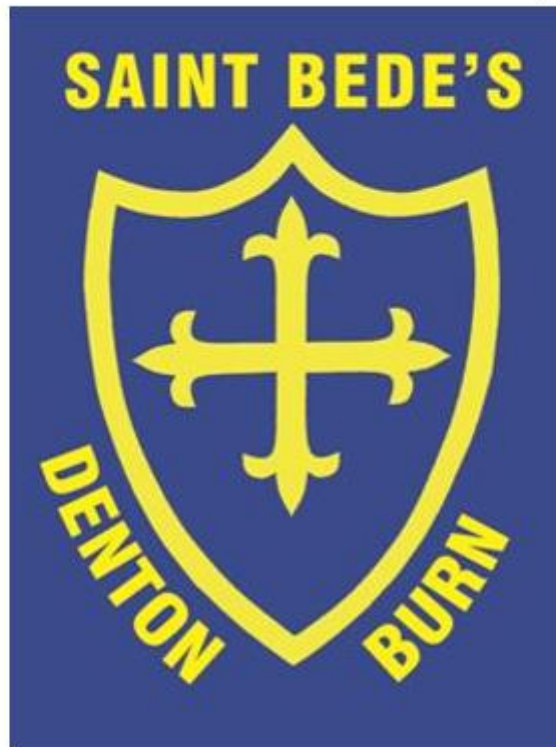


St Bede's Catholic Primary School



*As one
we learn together,
play together,
pray together,
as one*

Safeguarding for Parents Policy- Information Booklet to help Parents to safeguard their children

Date reviewed: October 2025
Date of next review: October 2026



Introductory page

St Bede's Catholic Primary School recognises our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of pupils. We will endeavour to provide a safe and welcoming environment where children are respected and valued. We will be alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and will follow our procedures to ensure that the children receive effective support, protection and justice.'

We have put together this booklet to give you some information about how we meet our safeguarding and child protection responsibilities. We have also included some tips to help you to keep your child safe.

Our headteacher is:

Mrs L. Young
Telephone: (0191) 2743430
Email: office@stbcps.co.uk

Our designated person for child protection is:

Mrs L Young

Our school Admin Staff are:

Miss A Cumming and Mrs L Walton
Telephone: (0191) 2743430
Email: office@stbcps.co.uk

Our deputy designate safeguarding staff are

Mrs L Watanabe, Mrs J Howell, Mrs H Morris

If you have any questions about this booklet, or if you would like to see our child protection policy please contact Mrs Young or Mrs Watanabe

**IF YOU ARE CONCERNED ABOUT THE SAFETY OR WELFARE OF YOUR CHILD, OR A CHILD YOU KNOW,
YOU SHOULD ACT WITHOUT DELAY**

YOU CAN ASK FOR ADVICE, OR REPORT YOUR CONCERN TO:

Children, Social Care
Tel: 0191 2772500

Police
Tel: 03456043043

Out-of-hours duty team
Tel: 0191 2328520

NSPCC child protection helpline
Tel: 0808 800 5000

Many people worry that their suspicions might be wrong, or that they will be interfering unnecessarily. If you wish, you can telephone for advice without identifying the child. If the conversation confirms that you are right to be concerned you can then give the child's details. You will be asked for your name and address too, but the agencies will take anonymous calls, so if you really do not want to say who you are, you do not have to. Remember, it is always better to be safe than sorry.

We help to keep pupils safe by:

- Having an up to date child protection policy
- Having other safeguarding policies, such as Anti-bullying and internet safety
- Checking the suitability of all our staff to work with children
- Encouraging pupils to tell us if something is wrong
- Adhering to health and safety regulations
- Training all our staff to recognise and respond to child welfare concerns
- Appointing designated staff who have additional training in child protection
- Working in partnership with parents/carers
- Sharing information with appropriate agencies if we have concerns
- Managing and supporting our staff team



Complaints procedure

There may be an occasion when you need to tell us that something has gone wrong.

If you have a serious concern about the safety or welfare of your child or another pupil it may be dealt with under our child protection procedures. All other complaints, including those that may point to poor practice by a member of staff, will be dealt with firstly through the complaint's procedure.

You should take any **serious concerns** about the behaviour of a staff member directly to the Headteacher. Examples of serious concerns include those involving violence, anything of a sexual nature or persistent bullying or humiliation.

Otherwise, the complaints procedure has three stages.

Stage one

You may firstly speak to the member of staff concerned in your complaint. For example, your child may have told you that she has been upset by Mrs X shouting at her. If you are able to telephone, or come into school (preferably at the end of the day) and speak to Mrs X, you may be able to resolve your worries. If speaking to the staff member does not resolve the issue, or if you do not want to speak to the staff member directly, you should then move to stage two.

Stage two

You should now discuss your complaint with the Headteacher. You can do this by telephone, letter, or arrange to meet at school. The Headteacher may need to make enquiries into your concern, including speaking with any people involved. She may also ask you to record your complaint on the school's Complaint form. You will want the Head Teacher to find out what has happened, and the time this takes will depend on a number of things. The Head Teacher will agree with you the date by which she or he will contact you again. At this second contact, the Head Teacher will either tell you that enquiries are continuing, or report that enquiries are complete and offer a suggested resolution. Possible resolutions include:

- There was no evidence to support the complaint
- The complaint is upheld and:
 - An explanation will be offered
 - An apology will be offered
 - The staff member will undertake some training to rectify any deficit
 - School procedures will be amended.

Stage three

If you feel that the resolution offered in stage two is inadequate, you may forward your complaint to the Chair of Governors. Provided the complaint is within the remit of the Local Governing Committee (LGC), a complaint's panel will meet and you will be invited to attend. The panel will listen to your complaint and your reasons for rejecting the previous resolutions. The panel can then either dismiss the complaint, or uphold the complaint, in full or in part, and offer some resolutions. You will be given a date by which a decision will be taken and you will be notified in writing. The letter should be in your preferred language.

This is the final stage of the school-based complaints procedure

If you are dissatisfied with the handing or the outcome of your complaint you have the right to contact the Local Authority or an external agency



Internet and mobile phone safety

Mobile phone, tablets and computers are a part of everyday life for many children and young people. Used correctly, they are an exciting source of communication, fun and education but used incorrectly, or in the wrong hands they can be threatening and dangerous.

The risks include:

- Cyber-bulling, where hurtful texts, emails or images are sent to children
- Children accidentally or deliberately accessing violent or sexually explicit websites.
- Paedophiles talking to children by mobile phone or online and enticing them to engage in sexual conversations, photographs, video or actual meetings.

Children and young people are excited and engaged by all types of technology and you should encourage your child to use them safely. They also need to learn how to manage risks as they will have to all through their lives. Younger children will be much easier to supervise and you will decide if and when they should begin to use these technologies.

Here are some tips to help you to manage the risks.

- Try to put the computer in a family room where it will be easier for you to supervise your child's online activity.
- Ensure that your child knows they should never give their personal details, e.g. full name, address and contact details to people they chat to on the internet.
- Gently explain that some people they talk to on the internet may not be who they say they are and might say or do unpleasant or hurtful things.
- Investigate whether the 'parental controls' available from some internet service providers would be helpful and consider installing software that can filter out inappropriate material.
- Talk to your child about their internet use. Ask them which sites they enjoy most, and why. Show you are interested, while understanding their need for some privacy.
- Impress on your child that they can talk to you if they are worried about something that has happened during their internet use, as you would for anything else.
- Make it very clear that your child must never arrange to meet someone they have chatted to online without your permission. Their new 'friend' might well be a local young person of similar age, but they might not.
- Remove devices at night
- Ensure that your child has non-screen time
- Monitor the use of age appropriate games / sites/ apps (age limits are designated to protect young people)

For further advice and information visit:

www.nspcc.org.uk

www.thinkuknow.co.uk

www.childline.org.uk

www.internetmatters.org

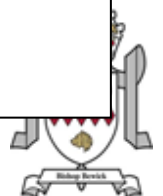
You may be alerted to question your child's online activity if they are:

- Spending more and more time on the internet
- Being secretive – reluctant to talk about their internet activity, closing the screen page when you are close by
- Spending less time with the family, or giving up previous hobbies and interests
- Losing interest in their schoolwork, regularly failing to complete homework
- Starting to talk about 'new friends' that you have not met and who do not visit your home
- Overly possessive of their mobile phone, tablet or computer – perhaps overreacting if someone picks it up or asks to borrow it
- Showing fear or discomfort when their phone rings, or quickly turning it off without answering
- Undergoing a change in personality that you cannot attribute to any obvious cause

Remember that none of these signs prove that your child is at risk in any way, but if you notice anything that confuses or worries you try talking things over with them. They may well tell you to stop fussing. They may be laid back.

In any case, think about their demeanour and attitude as well as what they say.

If you are still concerned contact one of the helping agencies listed in this booklet.



Ten tips keeping your temper

Children and young people can be infuriating sometimes. They need to be taught the right way to behave and sometimes they test parents to the limit. The trouble is, if we lose our temper too often they may become frightened – or they may realise they have found just how to wind us up.

When you feel you are losing your temper or are ready to shout or lash out, try these tips to calm down. They may defuse the situation and give you time to consider how best to handle it.

- Take some deep breaths
- Count to 10
- Close your eyes for a moment, to decide what to say
- Depending on the age of your child, tell them calmly but firmly to go to their room
- Also, depending on the age of your child, leave the room and get some fresh air
- Turn on some music – nothing too loud
- Sit down
- Hug a pillow
- If another adult is present, hand over to them (change of face)
- Phone a friend

Child abuse and what to look for

No parent wants to think about the possibility of their child becoming a victim of abuse, and most children are never abused. Even so, it is important for parents to be aware of the possibility and to know that help is available if the unthinkable does happen.

Although there is always a lot of media focus on 'stranger danger', the abduction of children is rare and the threat from strangers is quite small. You should still ensure that your child knows the rules about keeping safe when they are out alone.

Most children know their abusers. They may be family members or friends of family, someone who works with the child or someone who lives in the community.

There are four types of abuse: physical, emotional and sexual abuse and neglect.

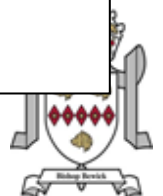
There are many signs, or indicators that a child might be suffering abuse. There may be injuries, but it is more likely that you will notice some change in your child's behaviour.

If you notice anything that concerns you, talk to your child to see if you can find out what is happening. Remember that, if your child is being harmed, she or he may be too frightened to tell you. If your child becomes distressed or you are not happy with the explanations, you could talk to an adult you trust or call a helpline or children's social care services. Our designated staff at school will also try to help.

Some signs to look for are:

- Bruises or other injuries
- A change in behaviour – from quiet to loud, or from happy-go-lucky to withdrawn
- Pain or discomfort
- Fear of a particular person, or a reluctance to be alone with them
- Secrecy around a relationship with a particular person
- Reluctance to discuss where they go, or who they are with
- Sexual talk or knowledge beyond their years
- Being watchful, or always on edge
- Losing interest in their appearance, hobbies or family life
- Alcohol or drug taking
- Having money and refusing to say where it has come from
- Wetting the bed
- Becoming clingy

You will find more useful information in the school's safeguarding policy.



If you think that your child is being bullied

We define bullying as behaviour that is deliberate, repeated more than once and is designed to be hurtful. Bullies tend to target children who they think are unable to defend themselves. Bullying is not only about hitting or fighting. It also includes name calling, threats, taking belongings, intimidating and making unkind or abusive remarks. Children may try to hide the fact they are being bullied because they are afraid or ashamed but you might notice some signs, for example your child might:

- Change their behaviour
- Come home with torn clothing
- 'Lose' their money, or ask for extra money
- Try to avoid going to school
- Complain regularly of headaches or stomach aches
- Have unexplained cuts and bruises
- Play truant

We have anti-bullying procedures that help us to identify and deal with any case of bullying in school, but bullying does not only take place in school, it can also happen in the home, in the community or online

Bullying can be serious and cause a lot of distress. If your child tells you that they are being bullied in school, ask for their permission for you to tell us. They may not have told us themselves because they are afraid that the bully will find out and the bullying will get worse. Try to help them to understand that the bullying will not stop while it is kept secret. As soon as we know it is happening we will follow our anti-bullying procedures to try to stop it.

It is also distressing to suspect that your child might be bullying other children. Our anti-bullying procedures include trying to support children who bully to change their behaviour, so please talk to us if you think your child needs some help.

What we will do if we have a concern about your child

If we are concerned that your child may be at risk of abuse or neglect we must follow the procedures in our safeguarding policy. You can look at the policy on the school website, or receive a copy to take home. Please just ask a member of the Admin team.

The procedures have been written to protect all pupils. They comply with our statutory responsibilities and are designed to support pupils, families and staff. The procedures are based on the principle that the welfare of the child is the most important consideration.

In almost all circumstances, we will talk to you about our concerns and we will also tell you if we feel we must refer our concerns to children's social care. We will ask your consent to make a referral, but, in some circumstances, we may need to make the referral against your wishes. We will only do this if we genuinely believe that this is the best way to protect your child, and the fact that you did not consent to the referral will be recorded.

If we think that talking to you first might in some way increase the risk to your child, we will report our concerns to children's social care and take advice from them. We will normally tell you that a referral is being made and we will record the reasons why we decided to follow this course of action.

All child protection records are kept separate from your child's general school file. Records are stored in a locked cabinet or drawer, and if stored on computer they are password-protected. The only staff who have access to the records are the designated safeguarding leads in order to protect and support your child.

You can ask to see what information is held on your child, and we will normally agree to this, but if we are unsure we will seek advice from the Local Authority Designated Officer or children's social care first.

Child protection is a very sensitive issue and it raises many questions and a range of strong emotions. We will do everything we can to support our pupils and you can be assured that any action we take will be in the best interests of your child.

