

# THE KNIGHT’S

*ACADEMY OF DANCE*

*Safeguarding Children Policy for Chaperones*

**Last reviewed: Aug 2023**

This policy will be reviewed at least annually and/or following any updates to national and local guidance and procedures

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## Policy Statement

At The Knights Academy of Dance (***the dance school***) we recognise that the welfare of children is of paramount importance. We have a responsibility to protect and safeguard the welfare of all children and young people we work with and have an explicit duty to do so under the Children Act 1989 and 2004 and the Education Act 2002.

A ‘child’ is anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. The fact that a child has reached 16 years of age is living independently, in further education, or working does not change his/ her entitlement to services or protection as a child.

At the dance school we believe that all children without exception have the right to protection from abuse regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality or beliefs and that no child, or group of children should be treated any less favourably than others in being able to access the services and support to meet their needs.

All staff and volunteers have a strict duty never to subject a child to any form of harm or abuse. Failure to adhere to these procedures will be treated as gross misconduct. Children and their parents/carers who attend the dance school may view our policy where appropriate and a copy will always be provided upon request.

## Designated Safeguarding Lead:

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (***DSL***) within our dance school is Stacey Knight. As safeguarding lead Stacey has completed additional training to fulfil this role, proof of which can be made available on request.

The DSL will advise members of staff and visitors at the dance school on best practice and expectations. They will be responsible for the monitoring and recording of any safeguarding concerns and for ensuring that all concerns are shared with the appropriate statutory authorities.

All staff and volunteers at the dance school should be made aware of this policy and should be able to demonstrate their roles and responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people, including how to raise concerns with both children’s social care and the police. Staff and volunteers shall be made aware of this through their induction pack.

## Overview of Responsibilities for Chaperones

All Chaperones must report all concerns to the DSL at the nearest available opportunity.

It is the responsibility of all Chaperones at the dances school to take steps to protect children, to keep them safe from hazards and to take appropriate action in the event of an accident.

It is the responsibility of all Chaperones to take reasonable steps to protect children and young people from harm and abuse while in contact with the dance school and our staff and to report any incident of or suspicion of abuse to the DSL or in their absence to the appropriate statutory authority.

All Chaperones at the dance school who have contact with children and young people are required to hold a valid, clear DBS check.

*Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children* Protecting children from maltreatment, preventing impairment of a child’s health or development, ensuring that children are growing up with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to ensure that children have the best life chances.

At the dance school we will do this by:

* identifying and responding to concerns about a child or young person;
* providing a safe and happy dance environment;
* supporting development through dance in a way that fosters a sense of belonging

/ sense of self/ sense of community/ sense of independence;

* supporting young people to communicate freely with us, supporting their communication methods, providing time and space to talk; and
* fostering an environment of trust and building appropriate professional relationships.

## Child Protection

This is part of safeguarding children and promoting welfare. It refers to activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

This is about abuse and maltreatment of a child. Someone 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 by others (for example over the internet.) They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child/children. Abuse may be physical, emotional, sexual, neglectful or multiple types of abuse. Please see appendix A for definitions of types of abuse.

All Chaperones should be able to recognise and know how to act upon evidence that a child’s health or development is being impaired or that the child is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. All concern about harm must be recorded and shared with the DSL.

## Seeking Medical Attention

If a child has a physical injury, and there are concerns of abuse, medical attention should be sought immediately. Any safeguarding concerns should be shared with ambulance or hospital staff and then must be reported to children’s social care.

**Nothing should be allowed to delay urgent medical treatment.**

*Referring a Concern and your DSL*

Our DSL will act on behalf of the dance school in referring concerns or allegations of harm to Children’s social care or the police as appropriate. If the DSL is in any doubt information should be shared with children’s social care for a second opinion. It is not the role of the DSL to investigate only to collate information, clarify details of the concern and facilitate information sharing. In the absence of the DSL the individual who has the concern is responsible for contacting children’s social care and the information should be shared with the DSL retrospectively.

## Allegations Against Staff Members and Chaperones

If any member of staff has concerns about another member of staff or Chaperone at the dance school such as:

* believing they have behaved in a way that has harmed or may cause harm to a child;
* having possibly committed a criminal offence against or relating to a child; or
* behaved toward a child in a way that indicates he/she is unsuitable to work with children,

then the allegation or concern should be reported to Stacey Knight (***the Principal***) with responsibility for dealing with allegations immediately.

The Principal will report the matter to the Local Authority designated Officer (LADO).

If an allegation or concern arises about a member of staff, outside of their work with children, and this may present a risk or harm to a child/ren for which that member of staff is responsible, the general principles outlined in this policy will still apply.

This policy will be reviewed annually.

**Reviewed by Stacey Knight, Principal**

**Date: Aug 2023**

**Definitions of abuse**

*Appendix A*

Physical abuse

A form of abuse that 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 causes illness in a child.

Emotional abuse

The persistent emotional maltreatment off a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child’s emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless, unloved inadequate, or valued in so far as they meet the needs of another person only, deliberately silencing them or ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate. 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 the over protection and limitation of exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (or cyber bullying), causing children to frequently 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, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing rubbing, touching outside of clothing. They may also include noncontact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Neglect

The persistent failure to meet a child’s 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, clothing, and shelter (including exclusion from home and abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care givers); ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include an unresponsiveness to a child’s basic emotional needs.

This is not a complete list, just examples. It is essential to remember it is not the role of staff or volunteers to determine whether abuse has taken place. It is simply to identify concerns and share them first with the DSL and then the Local Authority.

*Appendix B*

Harm or the potential harm to a child may come to your attention in a number of ways:

* information given to you by the child, his/her friends a family member or close associate;
* the child’s behaviour may become different from the usual, be significantly different from the behaviour of their peers, be bizarre or unusual or may involve ‘acting out’ harmful situations through play;
* an injury may arouse suspicion if; it does not compare with the explanation given, different individuals give different explanations, the child appears anxious when discussing the injury, a child is pre mobile or has limited mobility and is bruised;
* suspicion is raised as a picture of events is built up over time;
* a child or young person is known to be having contact with an individual/s that have been identified as presenting a potential risk of harm to children; or
* a parents behaviour before the birth of a child may indicate the likelihood of significant harm to an unborn child for example substance misuse.

Managing a disclosure from a child:

* + Listen carefully

*Appendix C*

* + Do not ask leading or probing questions
	+ Never stop an individual who is talking freely
	+ Never promise to keep a secret
	+ Be reassuring they have done the right thing in disclosing
	+ Following the disclosure record the information and pass it on to your DPS.