

# SHORINJIRYU RENSHINKAN KARATE DO – SAFEGUARDING POLICY.

## 1.0 Policy Statement

The Policy has been developed in accordance with the principles established by the Children Act 1989 and 2004, the Education Act 2002, and has regard to:

*Keeping Children Safe in Education* (September 2016) (KCSIE)

KCSIE incorporates the additional statutory guidance, *Disqualification under the Childcare Act 2006* (June 2016)

KCSIE also refers to the non-statutory advice for practitioners: *What to do if you're worried a child is being abused* (March 2015)

*Working Together to Safeguard Children* (March 2015, as amended in February 2017, 2018).

WT refers to the non-statutory advice: *Information sharing* (March 2015)

*Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales* (July 2015) (*Prevent*). *Prevent* is supplemented by non-statutory advice and a briefing note:

*The Prevent duty: Departmental advice for schools and childminders* (June 2015)

*The use of social media for on-line radicalisation* (July 2015)

Sussex Child Protection & Safeguarding Procedures,  
<https://sussexchildprotection.procedures.org.uk>

The Policy will follow the procedures set out by the West Sussex Safeguarding Children Board ([www.westsussexscb.org.uk](http://www.westsussexscb.org.uk)) and take account of guidance issued by the Department for Education. Any deficiencies or weaknesses in child protection arrangements, identified by whatever means, will be remedied without delay.

The Policy identifies arrangements made by SRSK to safeguard and promote the welfare of its students; and such arrangements have regard to any guidance issued by the Secretary of State.

Shorinjiryu Renshinkan Karate Do England (henceforth known as 'the organisation') takes seriously its responsibility under section 157 of the Education Act 2011 to safeguard and promote the welfare of the students and to work together with other agencies to ensure adequate arrangements within our organization to identify, assess and support those children who are suffering or are at risk of suffering serious harm and those who are in need of additional support from one or more agencies.

The Safeguarding Officer will be appointed from the Senior Sensei Team, and a H & S Officer will also be appointed from the SST.

The nominated Safeguarding Officer will facilitate an annual review of the Safeguarding Policy and procedures in discussion with the Senior Team and the Head of SRK.

There will be an independent Safeguarding officer appointed every three years.

## POLICY

**1.1** The Organisation recognises that safeguarding is a collective responsibility for the whole body and will receive reports from the Safeguarding Officer, and the Health and Safety Officer.

1.1(a) All Sensei believe that:

- all students, regardless of age, special needs or disability, racial/cultural heritage, religious belief or sexual orientation have the right to be protected from all types of harm and abuse.
- Shorinjiryu Renshinkan Karate Do England should provide a caring, positive, safe and stimulating environment that promotes the social, physical and moral development of the individual student.

1.1(b) We recognise that:

- all Sensei and adults, have a full and active part to play in protecting our students from harm and that the student's welfare is our paramount concern
- safeguarding covers much more than child protection and so this policy will operate in conjunction with other related policies and procedures. As well as protecting children from harm, 'safeguarding' widens the responsibility to preventing harm and promoting the well-being of children: protecting children from maltreatment; preventing the impairment of children's health or development; ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.

- all matters relating to child protection cases are

confidential.

- 1.1(c) We also recognise the importance of:
  - children receiving the right help at the right time to address risks and prevent issues escalating
  - acting on and referring the early signs of abuse and neglect
  - keeping clear records
  - listening to the views of the child
  - reassessing concerns when situations do not improve
  - sharing information quickly
  - challenging inaction

## **2.0** Guidance for parents, sensei and students:

If you have any cause for concern in relation to a student's well-being or encountered signs of possible abuse:

- the Head of SRKD Julia Turley Shihan, in her role as Safeguarding Lead (DSL), **should be informed as soon as possible**. If the Head of SRKD is not available if the complain

relates to her, the Leader of Danehill Dojo, Cameron Ireland, should be informed as soon as possible.

### In case of serious harm, the police should be informed from the outset.

When deciding whether to make a referral, following an allegation or suspicion of abuse, the Head SRKD, and/or Leader of Danehill Dojo will not make their own decision over what appears to be borderline cases, but rather the doubts and concerns will be discussed with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), also known as the Designated Officer, as well as the Independent Safeguarding Officer (SRKD). We will aim to restrict the reporting or publishing of allegations against sensei and thus make every effort to maintain confidentiality and guard against unwanted publicity. These restrictions apply up to the point where the accused person is charged with an offence.

#### 2.1 SRKD aims to:

- support each student's development in ways that will foster security, confidence and independence
- provide an environment in which children and young people and adults:
  - feel safe, secure, valued and respected
  - feel able to, and know how to, approach adults if they are in difficulties; believing they will be effectively listened to
- raise the awareness of all teaching and non-teaching personnel of the need to safeguard children and adults and of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse
- provide a systematic means of monitoring children known or thought to be at risk of harm.
- emphasise the need for good levels of communication between all members the teaching teams
- develop a structured procedure within the organisation which will be followed by all members of the organisation in cases of suspected abuse
- review and support Sensei in relation to safeguarding matters to encourage improved professional practice over time

#### 2.2 SRKD will support all students by:

- promoting a culture of safeguarding
- encouraging self-esteem and self-assertiveness, through the syllabus as well as our relationships, whilst condemning aggression or bullying
- promoting a caring, safe and positive environment within the organisation ensuring that appropriate child protection checks and procedures apply to all Sensei.
- liaising and working together with all other support services and those agencies involved in the safeguarding of children
- ensure arrangements are in place for the dealing with allegations of peer to peer abuse, and appropriate actions are taken.
- establishing procedures to enable students to report abuse by the Head, other Sensei or volunteers.

#### 2.3 SRKD will:

- not do anything that may jeopardise a police investigation, such as asking a child leading questions, or attempting to investigate the allegations of abuse
- keep procedures for safeguarding children under review and ensure they are in line with the Local Safeguarding Children Board procedures (MASH)
- communicate with West Sussex County Council safeguarding agency (MASH) whenever an allegation or disclosure of abuse has been made and confirm in writing within 24 hours or as required
- make immediate contact with Childrens' Social Care when safeguarding children who have suffered or are likely to suffer significant harm.

#### **2.4 Within SRKD we will:**

- ensure all parents/guardians/carers are made aware of the responsibilities of the dan grade body with regard to child protection procedures, in accordance with locally agreed inter-policy procedures.
- ensure selection and recruitment of Sensei and volunteers adheres to safer recruitment procedures and meets the requirements set down in the Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2016) guidance
- ensure the organisation's recruitment process includes DBS checks and conforms to the requirements of the Federation of English Karate Organisations.
- ensure that external providers of services have satisfied all relevant checks and regulations for working with children.
- ensure that all Sensei and Senpei know the name of the Designated persons and their roles.
- Ensure that all Sensei read, understand (and sign to indicate this) and comply with the requirements of the Sensei Behavior Policy/Code of Conduct
- ensure that all sensei & students are aware that any member of the sensei body may make a referral to external agencies
- keep written records of concerns about children, noting the date, event and action taken and ensure that sensei know and understand that, in dealing with allegations or incidents of bullying, it may be necessary to invoke safeguarding procedures and inform the DSL
- ensure staff, and pupils are protected if they report allegations of abuse by another member of the school community.
- follow the process outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education (appendix 1) 'Action when a child has suffered or is likely to suffer harm'.
- appropriate checks will be made to ensure that the organisation has a commitment to ensure the safety of students when offsite, by following the rigorous safeguarding procedures, including the scrutinized risk-assessment produced internally, and accessing external documentation. No unsupervised activities take place on internal or external trips

#### **3.0 Child sexual exploitation (CSE):**

This 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 and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact 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.

NB – although some young people who are being exploited do not exhibit any external signs Indicators include:

- Going missing for periods of time/coming home late
- Regularly missing training
- Appearing with unexplained gifts/new possessions
- Associating with other young people involved in sexual exploitation.
- Having older boy/girl friends
- Suffering from Sexually transmitted infections.
- Mood swings/changes in emotional wellbeing Drug and alcohol misuse
- Displaying inappropriate sexualised behaviour

#### **4.0 Female Genital Mutilation**

There are four types of Female Genital Mutilation categories by the World Health Organisation and many names given to it. The procedure may be carried out when the girl is new-born, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during the first pregnancy.

Indications that FGM might take place soon include:

A girl may confide that she is about to have a “special procedure” or to attend a special occasion to “become a woman”

A girl may request help from a teacher or another adult if she is aware or suspects that she

is at immediate risk Parents state that they or a relative will take the child out of the country for a prolonged period.

A girl may talk about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent Indications that may have already taken place include:

A girl may have difficulty walking, sitting or standing and may even look uncomfortable

A girl may spend long periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems, spending longer than normal in bathroom due to difficulties urinating

There may be prolonged or repeated absences from training and behavior changes upon her return.

Where a Sensei suspects that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl who is under 18, there is a statutory duty to report it to the police; those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions from October 2015.

NB Sensei should **not** be examining pupils.

All Sensei should discuss such cases with the DSL immediately.

## 5.0 Radicalisation and Extremism

Radicalisation is the process by which a person claims to support terrorism and forms of extremism. Extremism is defined as vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values including democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect and tolerance of different Faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our Armed Forces, whether in this Country or overseas.

Staff should be alert to changes in students behaviour which could indicate that they could be in need of help or protection. Students at risk of radicalisation may display different signs or seek to hide their views. School staff should use their professional judgement in identifying children who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately. The Prevent Duty does not require sensei to carry out unnecessary intrusion into family life but, as with any other safeguarding students to develop positive character traits (such as resilience, determination, self-esteem and confidence). This will enable them to manage risk, make safer choices and recognise when pressure from others threatens their personal safety and wellbeing. Reference should be made to:

*Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales* (July 2015) (Prevent). Prevent is supplemented by non-statutory advice and a briefing note:

*The Prevent duty: Departmental advice for schools and childminders* (June 2015)

*The use of social media for on-line radicalisation* (July 2015)

Any sensei with concerns must contact the Head or SRKD, DSL, local police.

Following a conversation with Police or the Local Authority, a referral to the Channel Programme may be made. Channel is a voluntary Government-funded programme which aims to safeguard children and adults from being drawn into terrorist activity. Channel can provide a support plan and specific interventions to protect people at risk including mentoring support for ideological or theological intervention.

If you are concerned that a child's life is in immediate danger or that she may be imminently planning to travel to Syria or Iraq, you should dial 999 or call the confidential anti-terrorism hotline on 0800 789 321.

## 6.0 Definition of child abuse

Child abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

An abused child is any boy or girl, under 18 years of age, who has suffered from, or is believed

likely to be at risk of significant physical injury, neglect, emotional abuse or sexual abuse.

- physical abuse, for example hitting, shaking, burning, suffocating or otherwise causing, or failing to prevent, physical injury or suffering
- emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on a child's emotional development. For example, it may involve telling a child that they are worthless, unloved or inadequate. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger
- sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. This may be physical acts of sexual assault or non-contact acts such as encouraging a child to view pornographic material.
- neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of health or development. For example, failure to provide appropriate care including shelter and food or medical attention

### 6.1 Signs of abuse

Possible signs of abuse include the following (but are not limited to and do not necessarily mean that abuse is occurring):

- the student says she has been abused or asks a question which gives rise to that inference
- there is no reasonable or consistent explanation for a pupil's injury; the injury is unusual in kind or location; there have been a number of injuries; there is a pattern to the injuries
- the student's behaviour stands out from the group as either being extreme model behaviour or extremely challenging behaviour; or there is a sudden change in the student's behaviour
- the student asks to change training sessions with a particular sensei/senpei and seems reluctant to discuss the reasons
- the student's development is delayed in terms of emotional progress
- the student loses or gains weight
- the student demonstrates undue anxiety, over-reacts to problems and demonstrates an excessive fear of making mistakes
- the student appears neglected, e.g. dirty, hungry, inadequately clothed; and is reluctant to go home, or has been openly rejected by parents or carers.

### 6.2 Training:

- members of the Organisation's Sensei Team will receive appropriate Child Protection Training to enable them to understand and fulfil their responsibilities
- the Designated Safeguarding Leads and other Designated Members of Staff have undertaken appropriate training and will attend refresher courses in child protection.
- the Head of SRKD and all staff who work with children will receive training in child protection including Prevent awareness, updated every 3 years.
- temporary and voluntary staff who work with students are to be made aware of these arrangements

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## 7.0 Contact Information:

**Independent Safeguarding Officer: Tom Saunders:** M: 07774 720380.

E: [tom.saunders@bsigroup.com](mailto:tom.saunders@bsigroup.com)

Tom is an experienced Chief Information Officer with leadership and governance skills gained in Financial Services, Central Government and other UK and International business sectors. Tom has been security cleared to work with the Home Office, the Army, the Air Force and the Ministry of Defence. He is the author of the best-selling management guide, *Managing Successful Programmes*. Tom is a Fellow of the British Computer Society, a former Round Table Chairman, Past-Chairman of DHO Racing (Britain's most significant alpine ski racing club) and former Chairman of East Grinstead Roller Hockey Club.

**Head of SRKD, 6<sup>th</sup> Dan, B.A. Hons– Julia Turley.** T: 01444 454827. M: 07972146264.

E: [jtrenshinkan@btinternet.com](mailto:jtrenshinkan@btinternet.com)

A: 47 Eastern Rd, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 3NG.

**Cameron Ireland Sensei–** M: 07834 309006. E: [cameronireland@btinternet.com](mailto:cameronireland@btinternet.com).

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- NSPCC Helpline 0808 800 5000

**Please note if there is an urgent safeguarding issue, agencies should make telephone contact initially with MASH on 01403 229900 to discuss concerns**

- The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) Single POC for safeguarding concerns in West Sussex:
    - E-mail [MASH@westsussex.gov.uk](mailto:MASH@westsussex.gov.uk)  
01403 229 900
    - 0330 222 6664 (out of hours)
  - East Sussex contact details are as follows:
    - Email [0-19.SPOA@eastsussex.gov.uk](mailto:0-19.SPOA@eastsussex.gov.uk)
    - 01323 464222
    - 01273 335905/6
  - Social Services: 01243 642 555
  - Police: 101
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