The Federation of the Church Schools of Shalfleet and Yarmouth

Safeguarding Bulletin:

This contains essential information you need to know!

Safeguarding Definition:

Safeguarding is the action that is taken to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm.

Safeguarding means:

* protecting children from abuse and maltreatment
* preventing harm to children’s health or development
* ensuring children grow up with the provision of safe and effective care
* taking action to enable all children and young people to have the best outcomes.

Child protection is part of the safeguarding process. It focuses on protecting individual children identified as suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. This includes child protection procedures which detail how to respond to concerns about a child.

Safeguarding children and child protection [guidance and legislation](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-protection-system/) applies to all children up to the age of 18.

**There are four main types of abuse:**

**Physical Abuse**
This may involve hurting or injuring a child by hitting, shaking, poisoning, burning, scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

Physical abuse is deliberately hurting a child causing injuries such as bruises, broken bones, burns or cuts.

It isn’t accidental - children who are physically abused suffer violence such as being hit, kicked, poisoned, burned, slapped or having objects thrown at them. Shaking or hitting babies can cause non-accidental head injuries (NAHI). Sometimes parents or carers will make up or cause the symptoms of illness in their child, perhaps giving them medicine they don’t need and making the child unwell – this is known as fabricated or induced illness (FII).

There’s no excuse for physically [abusing a child](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/). It causes serious, and often long-lasting, harm – and in severe cases, death.

**Emotional Abuse**
Persistent emotional ill treatment of a child. It may involve telling children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.

Emotional abuse is the ongoing emotional maltreatment of a child. It’s sometimes called psychological abuse and can seriously damage a child’s emotional health and development.

Emotional abuse can involve deliberately trying to scare or humiliate a child or isolating or ignoring them.

Children who are emotionally abused are often suffering another type of [abuse or neglect](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/) at the same time – but this isn’t always the case.

**Sexual Abuse**Forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. It may also include non-contact activities such as involving children in inappropriate sexual activities.

A child is sexually abused when they are forced or persuaded to take part in sexual activities.

This doesn't have to be physical contact and it can happen online. Sometimes the child won't understand that what's happening to them is abuse.

They may not even understand that it's wrong. Or they may be afraid to speak out.

That's why we're working to break the silence around child sexual abuse, and give children a voice when they desperately need support.

**Neglect**Persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, which is likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development.

Witnessing domestic abuse is also harmful to children. If you are involved in [domestic abuse](http://www.bedsdv.org.uk/)  (new window) talk to someone.

Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs and is [the most common form of child abuse](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/neglect/child-neglect-facts-statistics/).

A child may be left hungry or dirty, without adequate clothing, shelter, supervision, medical or health care.

A child may be put in danger or not protected from physical or emotional harm.

They may not get the love, care and attention they need from their parents.

A child who's neglected will often suffer from other [abuse](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/) as well. Neglect is dangerous and can cause serious, long-term damage - even death.

**Remember:**

**Abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events and in most cases multiple issues overlap with one another.**

What is DASH?

The Domestic Abuse, [**Stalking**](https://www.dashriskchecklist.co.uk/stalking/) and [**Honour Based Violence**](https://www.dashriskchecklist.co.uk/honour-based-abuse/) (DASH 2009) Risk Identification, Assessment and Management Model was implemented across all police services in the UK from March 2009, having been accredited by ACPO Council, now known as National Police Chief Council (NPCC).

This was pioneering and a significant step forward in keeping victims safe, turning a reactive ‘it’s just a domestic’ into a proactive ‘you must ask’ questions approach. This also meant for the first time all police services and a large number of partner agencies across the UK started to use a common checklist for identifying, assessing and managing risk.

 ‘The First Time, Right Time’ approach underpins the DASH, as these are some of the most dangerous cases where women and children are more likely to be killed. The DASH Risk Checklist is a tried and tested way to understand risk. DASH is a lifeline to victims. It is based on research about the indicators of high-risk domestic abuse.

A copy of the DASH form is in the Safeguarding Information folder is Lizzie’s office/Staff room.

SERAF

Child Sexual Exploitation

What is Child Sexual Exploitation?

Child Sexual Exploitation is a form of sexual abuse involving children and young people receiving “something” such as accommodation, gifts, drugs, cigarettes, alcohol or affection as a result of them performing sexual activities or having others perform sexual activities on them. It can occur without physical contact, when children are groomed to post sexual images of themselves on the internet or send these images via mobile phones.

Threats, bribes, violence and humiliation can also form part of Child Sexual Exploitation as ways of coercing a child into performing sexual activities

A definition and guide for practitioners can be found here.

Police Actions when CSE is identified

The IOWSCB MET (Missing, Exploited and Trafficked) Sub Group have produced a flowchart showing the actions the Police take when a young person has been identified as either unaccompanied from abroad, missing or there is evidence of exploitation.

Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework (SERAF)

A SERAF should be completed as soon as concerns regarding CSE (on any level) are identified. It will guide you as to the level of CSE Risk, and the level and type of intervention which should follow.

The IOWSCB has adopted the Barnardo's SERAF and in recognition of the need for some local guidance in use of the form, the IOWSCB has agreed a flow chart and guidance notes for practitioners to assist them in completion of the SERAF.

An operational group, chaired by Hampshire Constabulary, meets monthly to look at completed SERAFs and agree what action can be taken to protect the welfare of these highly vulnerable children. To find out more about this group contact us.

Prevent and Channel

**Prevent is about safeguarding people and communities from the threat of terrorism.** Prevent is 1 of the 4 elements of [CONTEST](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest), the Government’s counter-terrorism strategy. It aims to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

**WHO DELIVERS PREVENT?**

The **Home Office** works with **local authorities**, a wide range of **government departments**, and **community organisations** to deliver the Prevent strategy. **The police** also play a significant role in Prevent, in much the same way as they do when taking a preventative approach to other crimes.

The main aim of Prevent is to **stop people from becoming terrorists**or supporting terrorism.

#### PROTECT



At the heart of Prevent is **safeguarding children and adults**and providing early intervention to protect and divert people away from being drawn into terrorist activity.

#### PREVENT



**Prevent addresses all forms of terrorism**, but continues to ensure resources and effort are allocated on the basis of threats to our national security.

If you are concerned about someone under the Prevent Agenda, please let the DSL or Deputy DSL know. They will contact Children’s Services and refer to the Channel programme.

Channel is a programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The programme uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by:

* identifying individuals at risk
* assessing the nature and extent of that risk
* developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned

Sections 36 to 41 of the [Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/counter-terrorism-and-security-bill) set out the duty on local authorities and partners of local panels to provide support for people vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism.

This guidance has been issued under sections 36(7) and 38(6) of the act to support panel members and partners of local panels.

The document:

* provides guidance for Channel panels
* provides guidance for panel partners on Channel delivery (that is, those authorities listed in Schedule 7 to the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015 who are required to co-operate with Channel panels and the police in carrying out their functions in Chapter 2 of Part 5 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015)
* explains why people may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism and describes signs to look for
* provides guidance on the support that can be provided to safeguard those at risk of being drawn into terrorism

Channel may be appropriate for anyone who is vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism. Channel is about ensuring that vulnerable children and adults of any faith, ethnicity or background receive support before their vulnerabilities are exploited by those that would want them to embrace terrorism, and before they become involved in criminal terrorist activity.

**SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION**

**KEY CONTACTS**

**School Designated Leaders for Safeguarding & Child Protection(DSLs):**

**Elizabeth Grainger Headteacher** **headteacher@yarmouthceprimary.co.uk**

**Sue Shynn Deputy Headteacher Based at Shalfleet** **s.shynn@shalfleetceprimary.co.uk**

**Georgina Westhorpe Headteacher Based at Yarmouth** **gwesthorpe@yarmouthceprimary.co.uk**

**Jane Collins Federation Inclusion Manager** **j.collins@shalfleetceprimary.co.uk**

**Claire Nerval Federation Safeguarding Awareness Officer** **c.nerval@shalfleetceprimary.co.uk**

**Staff can be contacted on:**

**Shalfleet – (01983) 760269 Yarmouth – (01983) 760345**

**Named Governors for Safeguarding & Child Protection:**

**Mark Webber (Co Chair of Governors) -** **mwebber@yarmouthceprimary.co.uk**

**LADO**

The **LADO** should be alerted to all cases in which it is alleged that a person who works with children has: behaved in a way that has harmed, or may have harmed, a child. possibly committed a criminal offence against children, or related to a child.

**Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) - Paul Barnard**
**Floor 3, County Hall High Street, Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 1UD**
**Telephone: 01983 823723**
**Email:****lado@iow.gov.uk**

**paul.barnard@iow.gov.uk**

**Isle of Wight Safeguarding Children Board website:**

**www.iowscb.org.uk**

**www.4lscb.org.uk**

**Contact numbers:**

**If you are worried about a child, or wish to escalate your concern, contact:**

**Hants Direct Professionals Line: 0300 300 0901 OR 0300 300 0117 (24 hours).**

**If you think a child may be in immediate danger of harm call 999.**

**NSPCC Helpline: 0808 800 5000 (24 hours) or text 88858.**