



## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

# KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE IN EDUCATION

A child means anyone under the age of 18.



Children need the right help at the right time to address risks.

Remember 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned.



We are all responsible for the welfare of children and keeping the environment safe, whatever our job.



## What is safeguarding?

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined as: protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of children's health or development; ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.



**ALWAYS ACT** in the best interests of the child. Never promise confidentiality.

**KNOW HOW** to identify children who may benefit from early help.  
**KNOW THE TYPES** of abuse and neglect, so that you can identify children who may be in need of help or protection.



Know what to do if a child tells you they are being abused or neglected. Know who the Designated Safeguarding Lead is and talk to them as soon as you have a concern.

If you are concerned about the behaviour of any staff member, or have a low level concern, you should speak to the headteacher. Concerns about the headteacher should be referred to the Chair of Governors. If you're worried about poor or unsafe safeguarding practices, or potential failures in the school, talk to the DSL, the Head, or the Chair of Governors.



# DEFINITIONS OF THRESHOLDS

## UNIVERSAL

Most children will achieve their full potential through the provision of universal services alone. These services can be accessed in the local community and delivered by partners including schools, GPs, hospitals, community health services, health visitors, midwives and voluntary and community groups

## EARLY HELP

This offer of support is for children and families who require additional support which cannot be provided by universal services alone or who require coordinated intensive support.

The Local Authority's early help offer for families brings together local partners to provide early support for children and families coordinated via a Team Around the Family and can include targeted services e.g. substance misuse, domestic abuse services, and, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service.

## SAFEGUARDING

### Child in Need (CIN)

A child in need under the legislation is one: who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development; or whose health and development is likely to be significantly impaired without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled.

A referral should be made where there are complex needs which require a multi-agency coordinated response. Consent must be gained from parents/carers and recorded on the children's service referral form before it is submitted to First Contact.

### Child Protection

Where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a child (who lives or is found in their area) is suffering or is likely to be suffering significant harm, it has a duty to make such enquiries as it feels necessary to decide whether to take any action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare. Such enquiries, supported by other organisations and agencies, as appropriate, should be initiated where there are concerns about all forms of abuse, exploitation, physical, sexual, emotional, neglect.





# TYPES OF ABUSE

**Abuse: 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.
- Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others.
- Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.
- Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse.

## Physical Abuse

A form of abuse which 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 induces, illness in a child.

## Emotional Abuse

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve:

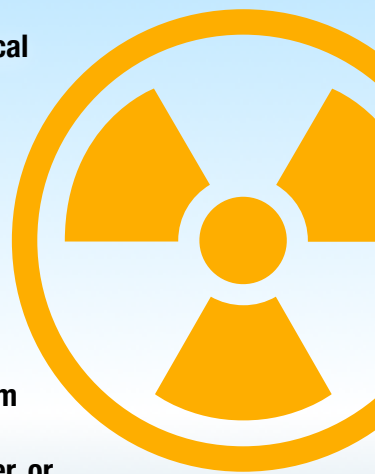
- conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.
- not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children.

## Neglect

The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision; or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

## Sexual Abuse

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.



**Safeguarding is EVERYONE'S responsibility.  
Always maintain an attitude of  
'IT COULD HAPPEN HERE'**



# SPECIFIC FORMS OF ABUSE

**Child Abduction** - the unauthorised removal or retention of a minor from a parent or anyone with legal responsibility for the child

**Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)** where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes

**County Lines** - urban gangs exploiting young people into moving drugs from a hub, normally a large city, into other markets - suburban areas - using dedicated mobile phone lines

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** - a type of sexual abuse. When a young person is exploited they're given things, like gifts, drugs, money, status and affection, in exchange for performing sexual activities

**Extremism** - the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. This also includes calling for the death of members of the armed forces.

**Radicalisation** - refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies

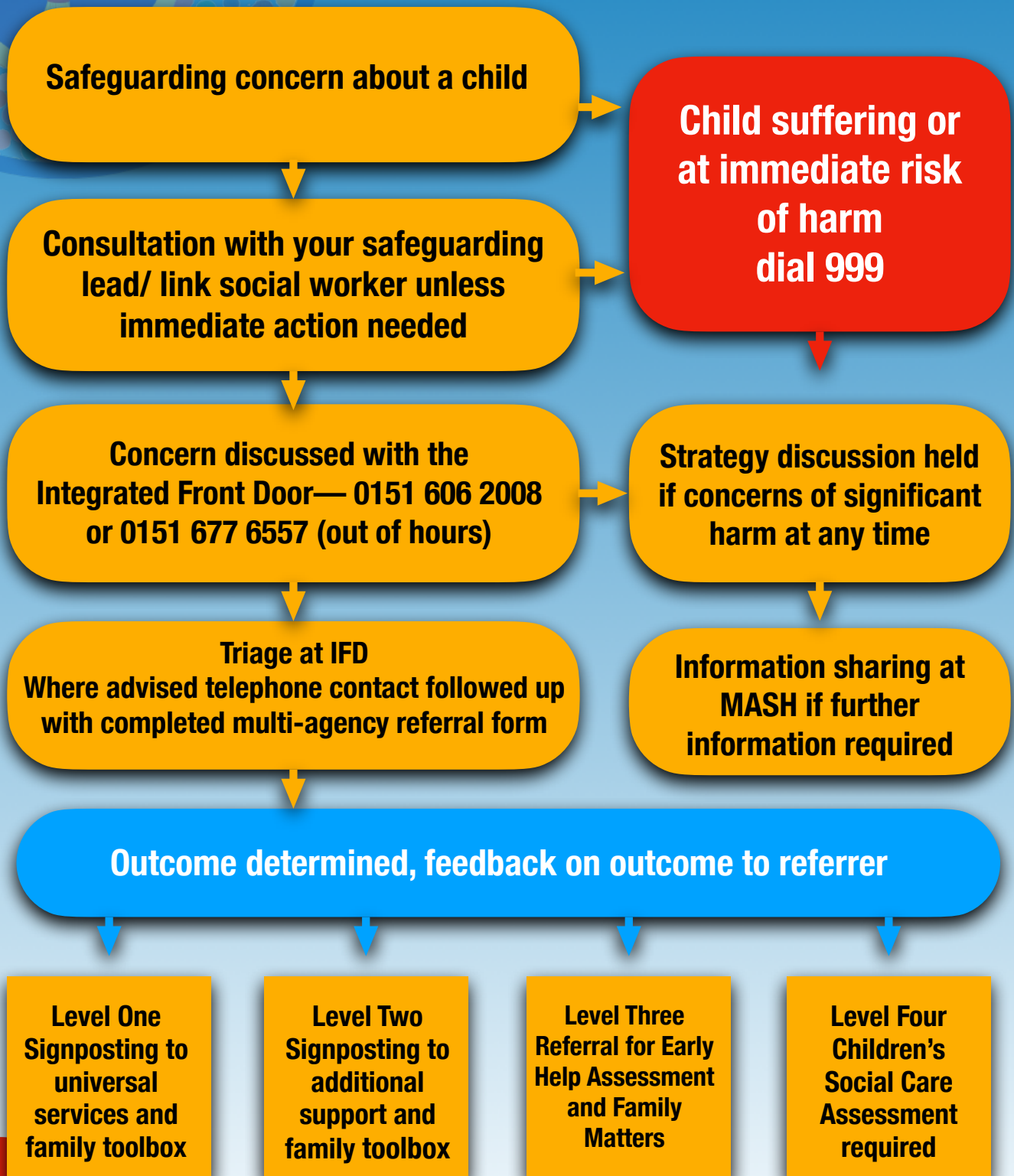
**Terrorism** - an action that endangers or causes serious violence to a person/people; causes serious damage to property; or seriously interferes or disrupts an electronic system. The use or threat must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological

**Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment** - can occur between two children of any age. It can also occur online.

It is essential that all victims are reassured that they are being taken seriously and that they will be supported and kept safe.



# Actions to take when there are safeguarding concerns about a child



**Always consult if in doubt**

# Our Safeguarding Team



**Mr Wallace**  
**Headteacher**  
**Designated**  
**Safeguarding Lead**



**Mrs Birmingham**  
**Deputy Headteacher**  
**Deputy Designated**  
**Safeguarding Lead**



**Dr Nelson**  
**Safeguarding Governor**



**Miss Evans**  
**Assistant Headteacher**  
**Deputy Designated**  
**Safeguarding Lead**