



**Safeguarding &
Child Protection**

Including Prevent

What you need to know

**PARENTS' BASIC
SAFEGUARDING TRAINING
September 2022**



AIMS OF THIS SESSION



- To increase your knowledge of the safeguarding risks to children
- To understand the different types of abuse
- To be able to recognise signs of abuse
- To know your responsibilities as a parent
- To know what to do if you are worried/concerned

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WHAT IS SAFEGUARDING?

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 AT HAMPTON VALE

At Hampton Vale Primary Academy safeguarding is of paramount importance and underpins all that we do. Ensuring our children feel safe and are safe is deeply rooted into our ethos and practice as a school. We expect all our staff, visitors, parents and wider community to share this commitment.

All our staff are highly trained to safeguard our children. Crucially they know how to look out for, and spot signs of, children who are at risk of being harmed or are being harmed.

We have specific policies and procedures that all staff follow to ensure our children are safe from harm. The following policies can be found on the school website:

- **Child Protection**
- **Prevent**

SAFEGUARDING AT HAMPTON VALE

We are committed to providing a safe and secure environment where children and adults feel confident about sharing any concerns which they may have about their own safety or the wellbeing of others. We ensure all our children have at least one member of staff in school who they can talk to if they are worried.

Whilst how to keep safe is woven throughout our whole curriculum, our children are specifically taught key knowledge and skills within their PSHE and Safeguarding lessons. The PSHE and Safeguarding curriculum has been designed to instil into our children how to manage risks, how to stay safe and what to do if they believe they are in danger.

SAFEGUARDING AT HAMPTON VALE

We will now look at a selection of the key safeguarding risks to children. All of the types of abuse and criminal activities outlined in this presentation do happen and we need to be educated in these risks so that we can protect our children from harm.

None of the information shared is intended to scaremonger but instead has the purpose of informing parents of potential dangers, signs to look out for and how they can support their child to stay safe.

If parents are concerned at any point about their own child or another child, they should always seek help.

At Hampton Vale we have several safeguarding leads who are able to help you if you need it. Please see the list of staff at the end of this presentation, or on the school website, and either email, phone or contact us in person.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF ABUSE?

There are **4 main** types of abuse:

Physical: Includes hitting, shaking, drowning, poisoning and any other physical harm towards a child. This also includes parental mental health issues.

Emotional: Includes persistent torment including telling children they are useless, unloved, inadequate etc, not allowing children to express their views and making fun of them or deliberately silencing them, over protection and limiting exploration, preventing them from joining in normal social activity and mental health.

Sexual: Includes forcing or enticing children to take part in sexual activity, assault by penetration (rape), non penetration such as masturbation, kissing, touching outside of clothing, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, grooming a child in preparation for abuse and mental health issues.

Neglect: Neglect is 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. This includes substance misuse in pregnancy, not providing adequate basic needs i.e. food, shelter etc, and preventing physical harm.

ONLINE ABUSE



The NSPCC have defined online abuse as ‘any type of abuse that happens on the internet.’ Any child who uses the internet can be at risk of online abuse.

It can happen on any device connected to the web such as computers, tablets, mobile phones and games consoles.

The abuse can be through text messages, emails, online chats, video calls, online gaming and live streaming accounts via social media.

Social media platforms to look out for are: TIK TOK, House party, Instagram, Snapchat and Whatsapp



ONLINE ABUSE: WHAT PARENTS NEED TO KNOW

Children can be at risk of online abuse by someone they know or a stranger.

Online abuse could be in addition to other offline abuse such as bullying or grooming.

Sexting and the law: Sending grossly offensive, indecent, obscene or menacing communications are an offence.

By possessing, and/or distributing indecent images of a person under the age of 18 years of age on to someone else is breaking the law under the Sexual offences Act 2003.



ONLINE ABUSE: WHAT PARENTS CAN DO....



- Ensure if your child is using any social media platform that their accounts are secure and private
- **Educate children to only accept 'friends' on social media platforms from people they are sure they know and recognise.**
- **Protect their identity online by ensuring they only post appropriate photos/content that will not leave them vulnerable.**
- Take an interest in what your child is accessing online to prevent a secretive culture.
- **Encourage your child to talk to you if they see anything inappropriate or receive any unwanted messages etc.**

- **Keep abreast of modern technology usage, i.e. snapchat, Instagram, TikTok**
- **Agree boundaries of usage of technology and at agreed times**





Freephone 24-Hour National Domestic Abuse Helpline: 0808 2000 247



RECOGNISING DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic abuse describes any violence or abuse that is used by someone to control or obtain power over their partner. It can include physical, sexual, psychological, verbal, emotional and financial abuse. If you alter your behaviour because you are frightened of how your partner will react, you are being abused.

Cambs police respond on average to 38 incidents of DV every day. 80% of those have children present.





Controlling & Coercive behaviour

Freephone 24-Hour National Domestic Abuse Helpline: 0808 2000 247

Controlling behaviour :

A range of acts designed to make a person dependant by isolating them from sources of support, depriving them of the means they need for independence and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour:

An act or a pattern of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish or frighten their victim.

This can include rape, 'honour based' violence, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage.

AM I A VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE?



- Is your partner excessively jealous?
- Is your partner stopping you from seeing your family and friends?
- Is your partner telling you what to wear, how to behave and what to say?
- Does your partner control your money?
- Does your partner monitor your movements?
- Does your partner use anger to intimidate you to comply with their commands?

If you have said 'yes' to any of these questions, you are in a domestic abuse relationship.

There are many forms of help to support you and your children. School is one of them.

The Domestic Abuse Lead in school is Mrs Amy Wright. Please contact her if you have any questions or concerns.

THE IMPACT OF DOMESTIC ABUSE ON CHILDREN

“Its ok, my daughter was upstairs listening to her ipad, she didn’t hear anything”

“The kids don’t know what’s going on. I manage to hide it really well from them. They are fine!”



Children will always be affected; the longer the abuse continues, the greater the effect.

The definition of Emotional Abuse includes ‘seeing and hearing the ill-treatment of another’ and whilst some children may witness extreme violence, others may live in an atmosphere of detached control. This is just as damaging.

Children can often be more aware of what is going on around them than parents notice or believe.

WHAT IS CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)?

It is a form of child sexual abuse and occurs where an individual or group take advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator.

Latest statistics show that children more at risk are:

- **younger children (as young as 10 years old)**
- **Clean skins (young people with no previous record or who are not known to the police)**
Clean skins is a common term used by perpetrators/gangs

Many young people that are groomed are made to feel special by buying gifts and giving them lots of attention.

Any child or young person can be affected but there are some situations that make the victim more vulnerable to exploitation, for example if they are unable to communicate effectively or if they are isolated from peers/family members.

CSE: WHAT PARENTS SHOULD LOOK OUT FOR



Unexplained gifts or new possessions

Older boyfriends/girlfriends

Children displaying sexualised behaviour

Changes in emotional wellbeing/mood swings

Drugs and alcohol being consumed

Going missing from home or coming home late

****40 children go missing from Peterborough every month.**

The child or young person may think their abuser is their friend or even their boyfriend/girlfriend but the abuser will put them into dangerous situations forcing them to do things they don't want to do.

The perpetrator will control and manipulate the victim and try to isolate them from friends and family. Even making threats against family and their victims.

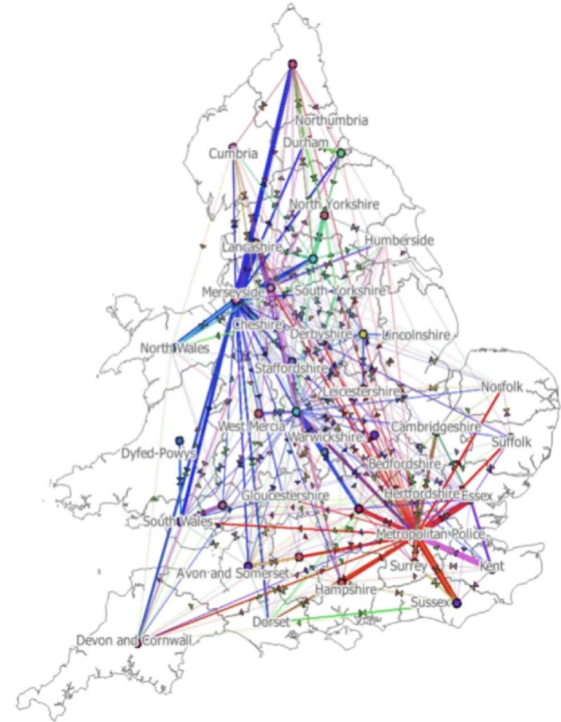


County Lines

County lines is where illegal drugs are transported from one area to another, often across police and local boundaries (although not exclusively), usually by children or vulnerable people who are coerced into it by gangs. The 'county line' is the mobile phone line used to take order of drugs. Importing areas (areas where the drugs are taken to) are reporting increased levels of violence and weapon related crimes as a result of this trend.

***** Females are as prominent as males being recruited by gangs.**

During the pandemic TIK TOK was used for celebrating violent acts and the recruitment of young people and children into gangs to work in within the county lines culture.



County Lines: Spotting the Signs

SPOT THE SIGNS OF COUNTY LINES

Children and vulnerable adults are at risk of exploitation from gangs. This could include...



Persistently going missing from school or home, or being found out-of-area



Unexplained acquisition of money, clothes or mobile phones



Excessive receipt of texts or phone calls



Relationships with controlling, older individuals or gang association



Leaving home or care without explanation



Suspicion of self-harm, physical assault or unexplained injuries



Parental concerns



Significant decline in school performance



Significant change in emotional wellbeing

Unexplained gifts, **decline in school grades**, **multiple mobile phones**, change in mood, **possession of unexplained money**, **unexplained injuries**, truancy from school, **going missing from home for periods of time**, **carrying weapons**, mentioning gang names, **taking calls and then leaving suddenly**.

THE PREVENT STRATEGY



The Prevent Strategy is about safeguarding and supporting those vulnerable to radicalisation.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

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

THE PREVENT DUTY IN SCHOOL

What is the Prevent strategy?

Prevent is a government strategy designed to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorist or extremist causes.

The prevent strategy covers all types of terrorism and extremism, including violent groups and other causes.

How does the Prevent strategy apply to schools?

From July 2015 all schools (as well as other organisations) have a duty to safeguard children from radicalisation and extremism.

This means we have a responsibility to protect children from extremist and violent views the same way we protect them from drugs or gang violence.

Importantly, we can provide a safe place for pupils to discuss these issues so they better understand how to protect themselves.

KEY TERMS

Extremism – vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values such as democracy, the rule of law and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs

What does this mean in practice?

Many of the things we already do in school to help children become positive, happy members of society also contribute to the Prevent strategy.

These include:

- Exploring other cultures and religions and promoting diversity
- Challenging prejudices and racist comments
- Developing critical thinking skills and a strong, positive self-identity
- Promoting the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of pupils, as well as British values such as democracy

We will also protect children from the risk of radicalisation, for example by using filters on the internet to make sure they can't access extremist and terrorist material, or by vetting visitors who come into school to work with pupils.

Different schools will carry out the Prevent duty in different ways, depending on the age of the children and the needs of the community.

If you have any questions regarding the prevent strategy, or you would like to report a concern, please contact the prevent lead or any of the designated safeguarding personnel.



PREVENTING RADICALISATION: THE SIGNS TO LOOK OUT FOR

SIGNS THAT MAY INDICATE A CHILD IS BEING RADICALISED ARE:-

- Isolation from friends/family
- Talking as if from a scripted speech
- Unwillingness or ability to discuss their views
- A sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- Low self esteem
- Increased level of anger
- Increased secretiveness, especially around internet use



PREVENT: WHAT TO DO IF YOU THINK YOUR CHILD IS BEING RADICALISED?

Contact the NSPCC:

It might be nothing.

It might be something.

There is no harm in talking it through anonymously:
0808 800 5000.

Alternatively, you can contact the NSPCC : help@nspcc.org.uk or complete an online form from their website.

The NSPCC logo is displayed in a green, bold, sans-serif font, centered within a white rectangular box with a thin grey border.

You can also :

- contact our school Prevent Lead or safeguarding Leads
- Call Police anti-terrorism hotline on 0800 789 321



THE IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC

There has been lots of uncertainty in the world due to the pandemic and children (and some adults) have and are struggling in different ways.

There are ways to help your child if they are showing signs of anxiety or depression:

- **Talk about feelings and worries and how 'normal' this is**
- **Keep in touch with family and friends and balance screen time**
- **Ensure outside exercise (walks/bike rides/scooting) is incorporated into daily routines. This is important for mental health**
- **Try to create routines and structure every day**
- **Help give children a sense of control by allowing them to make decisions and ask questions**
- **Speak to school. We can help sign post the correct support**

IF I SUSPECT A CHILD IS BEING ABUSED, WHAT SHOULD I DO?

If you have suspicions or concerns for a child's welfare you should **always** report this to the appropriate service such as the Police or Children's social care.

If you feel uncomfortable in doing so, please remember that children have a right to be safe.

Usually gut feelings are correct and if they are unfounded, it doesn't matter.

Reporting concerns can cause people anxiety but please remember we are doing the right thing to protect our children and get support if they need it.

If you think a child is in immediate risk of harm please call 999 police.

If you are worried about a child you can call **children's social care at Peterborough City Council** : 01733 234724. There is also a public online concern form that can be completed on the website.

https://peterborough-self.achieveservice.com/service/Childrens_Services_online_referral_form

Alternatively you can call the **NSPCC: 0800 800 500**

SUPPORT AT HAMPTON VALE ACADEMY

Our school safeguarding leads are here to support you and your child should you need it. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have a safeguarding concern about your child or another child.

School Safeguarding Leads :

- **Miss Thomas (incl. Prevent Lead)**
- **Mrs Wright**
- **Miss Clark**
- **Mrs Herring**
- **Mrs Bull- Nursery Manager**

The Inclusion Team at school are here to help and support all of our children and families in many different ways.

What does support look like?

- **Early Help Assessments**
- **Counselling**
- **Domestic Abuse help**
- **Referrals to external agencies for counselling/family support/safeguarding.**
- **Children's attendance support**
- **Mental health support**
- **Special Educational Needs expertise**
- **Family Support**
- **Play therapy**
- **Classroom support**

Finally...



Children and young people have said what they need from adults who they trust:-

- **Vigilance-** adults need to notice when things are troubling them
- **Understanding and action-** to be heard, understood and acted upon
- **Support-** to be supported in their own right
- **Advocacy-** to assist them in putting forward their views/fears
- **Protection-** against all forms of abuse, discrimination and the right to special protection and refuge
- **Respect & explanation-** treated correctly and to be informed in decisions and outcomes of what is happening
- **Stability-** develop an ongoing, stable relationship of trust

Working together to safeguard children guidance 2018

THANK YOU FOR READING



Any questions or queries?

Please email the school office in the first instance either via the email address or phone number opposite.

office@hvp.org.uk

Please ask for a member of the Inclusion Team in the first instance.

01733 247000