

North Ridge High School Safeguarding- Parent/Carer session

Gill Foord- Deputy Head

February 2022



Aims:

- Explain what we do as a school
- show you how to take action if you know or suspect that a child or young person needs help.
- raise your awareness of abuse and neglect

The statutory guidance that contains information on what schools and colleges must do to keep children safe is called 'Keeping Children Safe in Education'.



What is Safeguarding?

- ▶ **Safeguarding refers to the process of protecting children (and adults) to provide safe and effective care. This includes all procedures designed to prevent harm to a child.**
- ▶ **What is child protection?**
- ▶ **Child Protection is part of safeguarding process, protecting individual children identified as suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. This includes the child protection procedures which detail how to respond to concerns about a child.**

Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) at NRHS

- ▶ Mrs Kostick- head teacher (Designated Safeguarding Lead)

Additional DSLs:

- ▶ Mrs Foord- Deputy head
- ▶ Ms Redpath- Assistant Head KS5
- ▶ Ms Thornton- Deputy Head
- ▶ Ms Lord- TA4 for LAC pupils
- ▶ Mrs Flanagan- LAC pupils

Policy

- ▶ The school policy can be found on our website:

<https://northridge.manchester.sch.uk/student-page/school-policies/>

What is child abuse?

- ▶ Child abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child or young person.
- ▶ Somebody 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, education or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others unknown to them (eg via the internet).
- ▶ They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.
- ▶ Children who have been abused can experience serious and potentially devastating long-lasting effects that can continue into adulthood.
- ▶ Abuse can happen to a child or young person at any age, from birth to when they have left school. It can happen in well-off families or poor families, from any ethnic background. It can happen children and young people whether or not they have a disability.

Types of child abuse

There are four main types of child abuse.

- ▶ • Physical :When an adult deliberately hurts a child, such as hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, drowning or suffocating.
- ▶ • Sexual: An example of sexual abuse would be where a child is forced to take part in sexual activities; or in taking rude photos.
- ▶ • Emotional :This would happen, for example, when a child is being unfairly blamed for everything all the time; or told they are stupid and made to feel unhappy.
- ▶ • Neglect: This is when a child is not being looked after properly; for example, not getting enough to eat, or being left alone in dangerous situations.

Other forms of abuse

- ▶ FGM: female Genital Mutilation
- ▶ Forced Marriage
- ▶ CSE: child sexual exploitation
- ▶ Child criminal exploitation (includes County Lines)
- ▶ DA/V: Domestic Abuse/Violence
- ▶ Extremism and Radicalisation
- ▶ Online Safety
- Peer on Peer
- Sexual violence and harassment
- Child trafficking and slavery
- Fabricated or induced illness
- CME: child missing from education
- Serious violence
- Faltering Growth

Recognising signs of abuse:

The warning signs and symptoms of child abuse and neglect can vary from child to child. Disabled children may be especially vulnerable to abuse, because they may have an impaired capacity to resist or avoid abuse. They may have speech, language and communication needs which may make it difficult to tell others what is happening. By understanding the warning signs, you can respond to problems as early as possible. It is important to recognise that a warning sign doesn't automatically mean a child is being abused. There are several signs of child abuse or neglect which people can look out for:

- **Appearance** – such as frequent unexplained injuries, constant poor hygiene, matted hair, unexplained gifts, or a parent regularly collecting children from school when drunk.
- **Behaviour** – such as demanding or aggressive behaviour, frequent lateness or absence from school, avoiding their own family, misusing drugs or alcohol, or being constantly tired.
- **Communication** – such as sexual or aggressive language, self-harming, becoming secretive and reluctant to share information or being overly obedient.

Dealing with disclosure:

What we do:

- ▶ Listen to the child
- ▶ Inform child that we need to tell an appropriate adult (DSL) to keep them safe.
- ▶ Record
- ▶ Report

Depending on the nature of the suspected abuse we will ring parents to discuss.

DSL may take advice from Manchester Safeguarding Advice and Guidance Line.

Allegations against staff

- ▶ Report to Headteacher
- ▶ If it is about the Headteacher report to Chair of Governors
- ▶ All allegations against staff are supported and /or managed by the MCC Local Area Designated Officer (LADO)

E-safety

<https://northridge.manchester.sch.uk/parents-page/home-learning-activities/>

[Childnet-SMART](#)

[Internet Matters](#)

[NSPCC](#)

[Safetynet](#)

[CEOP](#)

[Net-aware](#)

[Vodafone Digital Parenting](#)

[Broadband Search](#)

<https://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents/>

How do we teach pupils to be safe? :

- Curriculum: PHSCE
- Safer internet day
- NSPCC PANTS Rule
- Individual or small group interventions.
- We are open and honest.
- We listen.

CONCERNED?

Help for someone being abused or neglected

If an adult or child is in immediate danger you should ring the emergency services or contact the police on 999

If the situation does not require emergency assistance you should report your concerns to:

Manchester Contact Centre

Telephone: **0161 234 5001** (open 24 hours a day, seven days a week)

Email: mcsreply@manchester.gov.uk

Conclusion:

Aims:

- Explain what we do as a school
- show you how to take action if you know or suspect that a child or young person needs help.
- raise your awareness of abuse and neglect

Any Questions?

Useful links:

<https://www.manchestersafeguardingpartnership.co.uk/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

<https://www.manchestersafeguardingpartnership.co.uk/children-young-people/cyp-family-friends/>

To find out more about government advice visit their website www.gov.uk/report-child-abuse

Contact the **NSPCC** if you want to discuss your concerns and get further advice:

•**NSPCC** (for adults)

Telephone: **0808 800 5000** or website www.nspcc.org.uk

•**ChildLine** (for children and young people)

Telephone: **0800 1111** (free) or website www.childline.org.uk

Safeguarding African Children in the UK

AFRUCA has produced the “Safeguarding Africans Children in the UK” series of publications to highlight different safeguarding issues and to assist members of the African community in the UK to know more about different forms of child abuse and how to identify the signs so children can be safe and be better protected found at www.afruca.org/

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/support-for-parents/pants-underwear-rule/>