Children's Wellbeing Network Event



12th October 2016

"Safeguarding"





Welcome

Jo Davidson

Director for Children's Wellbeing



Today's Market Place

- Addaction
- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)
- NSPCC
- Herefordshire Young Carers



Chris Baird

Assistant Director of Children's Wellbeing







Commissioning intensions 2016 - 18

CYP Plan priorities:

- Early Help
- 0 to 5 early years
- Mental health and emotional wellbeing
- Children and young people in need of safeguarding
- Addressing challenges for adolescents
- Children and young people with disabilities

Activities:

- Market development provider events, short breaks, "IAG"
- Early Help/Early years conversation Vs referral; troubled families 4/2017
- Early years healthy child programme; family based hubs? 4/2018
- Short breaks 4/2017: tender <u>www.herefordshire.gov.uk/shortbreaks</u>
- Community health services to 4/2018



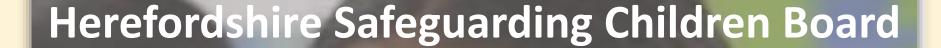


Interactive Workshops

"Safeguarding"







Herefordshire Safeguarding Children Board Council Offices Plough Lane Hereford HR4 OLE

Alternatively you can e-mail us on admin.hscb@herefordshire.gov.uk or call us on 01432 260100.



The purpose of the input

- What is the Safeguarding Children Board, and what does it do?
- What does 'safeguarding' actually mean?
- Where can I get more information?
- Where is my own organisation in relation to all this?

Why you are here...



The death of Victoria Climbie changed child protection dramatically.



Lord Laming's report following her death made 108 recommendations in order to better protect children



His Progress report following the death of 'Baby P' gave us a further 58 which included the improvement of the OFStED inspection to give greater prominence to how Early Years are fulfilling their responsibilities for child protection.

Where did SCB's come from?

- 1. Section 13 of the Children Act 2004 requires each local authority to establish a Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) The Act also sets out the objectives of LSCBs, which are:
- (a) to coordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area; and
- (b) to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes.

Other Requirements

- Publish an Annual Report
- Provide multi-agency safeguarding training
- Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)
- Serious Case Reviews (SCR)
- Policies and Procedures
- Alan Wood Report

The Structure

- Independent Chair
- Business Unit
- Sub-Groups
 - i. The Executive
 - ii.Policy and Procedure
 - iii.CDOP
 - iv.Quality Assurance and Performance
 - v.CSE and Missing
 - vi.Training (shared)
 - vii.Joint Case Review (shared)
 - viii.Communication (shared)
- Interdependencies



Board Priorities – 2016/18

- 1. Identification, prevention and response to Child Sexual Exploitation/Missing.
- 2. The child's journey through the child protection process ensures effective planning and intervention.
- 3. Identification and response to childhood neglect.
- 4. Early help services effectively identify needs and concerns to children and families, and services address those needs.

Section 11 Children Act 2004

 Places duties on a range of organisations and individuals to ensure their functions, and any services that they contract out to others are discharged having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Interactive Workshop

- Quiz part 1 (answer first 2 pages)
- Tools to help
- 'Hot Topics' in children's safeguarding
- Quiz part 2 Safe practice
- Feedback

What does 'safeguarding' children mean to you?

Definition of Safeguarding

- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance 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.

Working Together 2015



Whose responsibility is 'safeguarding'?

A child-centred and co-ordinated approach to safeguarding

- Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility
- A child-centred approach: clear understanding of the needs and views of children.

'Everyone who works with children – including teachers, GPs, nurses, midwives, health visitors, early years professionals, youth workers, police, Accident and Emergency staff, paediatricians, voluntary and community workers and social workers – has a responsibility for keeping them safe.'

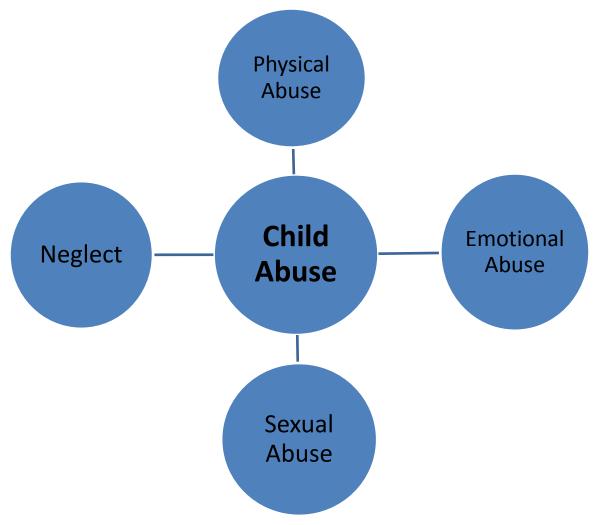
What is child abuse?

What is child abuse?

A child is considered to be abused or at risk of abuse by parents or carers when the child's basic needs are not being met, either intentionally or unintentionally.

A child's basic needs include:

- Physical care and protection from harm
 - Love and security
 - Praise and recognition
- Intellectual stimulation and development



Bullying and domestic abuse are also forms of Child Abuse



What is physical abuse?

Physical Abuse

.....may involve the 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.

(1.33- Working Together, March 2015)

What is sexual abuse?

Sexual Abuse

.....involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. These activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative or non-penetrative.

They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children looking at or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, or 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.

(1.35- Working Together, March 2015)



What is 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. **Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.**

Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing or shelter including exclusion from home or abandonment,
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger,
 ensure adequate supervision including the use of inadequate caretakers
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

(1.36, Working Together 2015)

What is emotional abuse?

Emotional Abuse

.....is the **persistent** emotional ill treatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve:

- conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued
- not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate
- age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children.
- These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction.
- It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another.
- It may involve serious bullying (including cyber- bullying) causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children.

What stops children telling?

What stops children telling?

- Direct threats
- Fear of punishment
- Guilt and Shame
- Lack of opportunity to be heard
- Attempting to tell, but are not heard
- Most abusers are already known to the child
- Children don't know they are being harmed



Do

- React calmly
- Be aware of our body language
- Listen to the child-without interrupting making it clear you are taking what they are saying seriously
- Offer reassurance-they are doing the right thing
- Explain what you are going to do next
- Report to line manager
- Write a factual account of what the child has said- in the child's words, sign and date and give to DTCP for storing securely



Don't

- DO NOT promise to keep things confidential
- DO NOT press for details- listen don't pry
- DO NOT make assumptions
- DO NOT promise what you cannot do
- DO NOT promise that 'everything will be OK'
- DO NOT panic or appear shocked or angry
- DO NOT ignore
- DO NOT attempt to deal with things yourself



Useful Tools

Levels of Need threshold Guidance

Level 1

No intervention or support required

Level 2

Relevant Agency intervention required

Level 3

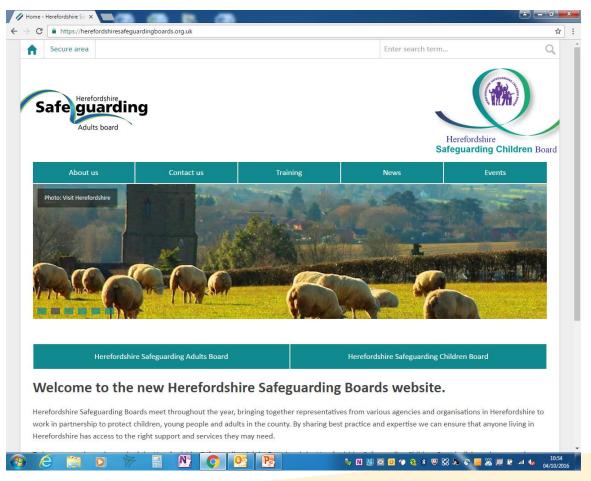
Multiple Agency intervention required

Level 4

Immediate intervention required or assessment required from MASH

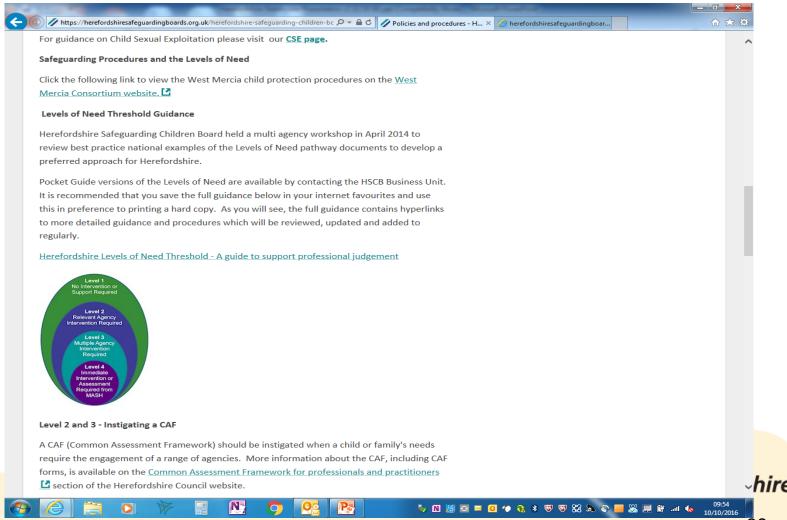
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HSCB Website herefordshiresafeguardingboards.org.uk

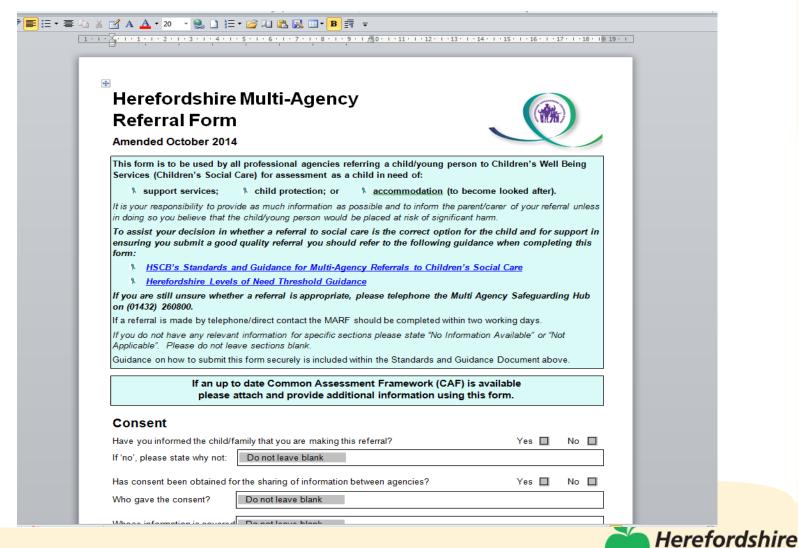


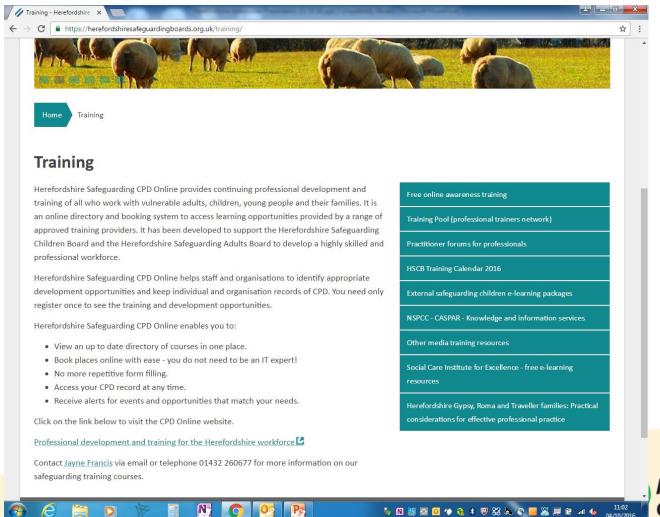






MARF





Herefordshire Council

HSCB Specialist & Targeted Training

- Targeted working together to safeguard children (full day)
- Refresher working together (half day)
- Targeted child sexual exploitation course (half day)
- Specialist and targeted understanding neglect (full day)
- Targeted training for practitioners involved in child protection conference
- Domestic violence and abuse awareness course (3 day)
- Multi agency practitioner forums (half day)





Safeguarding 'Hot Topics'

- FGM
- Forced marriage
- 'Honour' based violence
- Teen domestic violence and abuse
- Prevent & radicalisation WRAP
- Online games/ dares/ risky behaviour

Safe Practice Adults Working with Children

Safe or not safe?

Safe Practice

- Your behaviour should be open and transparent
- You must adopt high standards of personal conduct
- Your behaviour in or out of work must not compromise your position within work
- Avoid being alone with a child behind a closed, windowless door
- Never give an individual child a gift that is not part of the 'Rewards Policy'
- Never give your personal mobile number or personal email address to a child or their parent/carer
- Be aware of the dangers of social media Facebook, Bebo, etc.

Where you can get support:

- Designated Senior Person in your organisation
- Your Manager

Contacts:

If you have any concerns that a child might be at risk of harm or being harmed contact the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on: **01432 260800 (01905 768020 out of hours).**

If you believe that a child or young person is at immediate risk, this should be reported without delay to the Police service as a **999 emergency, non emergency 101**

Multi agency referral form to the MARF can be accessed at:

https://herefordshiresafeguardingboards.org.uk/herefordshire-safeguarding-children-board/for-professionals/multi-agency-referral-form-marf/





Coffee Break & Market Place



Networking Session

Gordon
Murray
Head of
Commissioning





Children's Wellbeing Network Event Questions and feedback

Before you go...

Please complete an evaluation form, we want to know what you liked, what you didn't and how we can improve it for next time.

To keep in touch with the network, please join our Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/Herefordshire-Childrens-Wellbeing-Network-529977913758423/

We look forward to seeing you at the next Networking Event.

Please contact us if you have any questions: childrenscommissioning@herefordshire.gov.uk

