

General information

There are four categories of child abuse:

- 1. NEGLECT:** is the persistent failure to meet the child's physical and/or psychological needs eg:
 - Failure to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing
 - Failure to protect the child from physical harm or danger
 - Failure to provide access to appropriate medical care or treatment
- 2. PHYSICAL ABUSE:** Non accidental injury eg:
 - Hitting, scratching, kicking, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating
- 3. SEXUAL ABUSE:** these may involve force or non-contact sexual activities eg:
 - Physical force—rape or buggery, or non penetrative acts
 - Child sexual exploitation (CSE) - involves exploitative situations and relationships where young people receive something (eg. Food, shelter, drugs, cash, attention) in exchange for performing sexual acts (inc touching or kissing private parts, sex, taking sexual photographs, online exploitation)
 - Female genital mutilation (FGM) - we need to be aware that this is practiced both in the UK and outside. It is illegal to carry this out abroad so we need to be vigilant of long periods of absence
 - Non contact—involving children in looking at or in the production of pornographic material, watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways
- 4. EMOTIONAL ABUSE:** is the persistent emotional ill treatment of a child and is involved in all types of abuse of a child or it may occur alone:
 - To make the child feel worthless, unloved, inadequate or under-valued in so far as meets the need of the other person
 - May involve child feeling frightened or in danger, or exploitation or corruption of children

PREVENT: All adults at The Rise must have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and should report any concerns to the CEO

All information was correct at time of printing May 2018



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Children's Centres



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The Rise Safeguarding Information



At The Rise Trust we follow the child protection procedures set out by the Wiltshire Safeguarding Children Board and will have regard to statutory guidance issued by the DfE Statutory Framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage (2014), Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015), and Keeping Children Safe in Education (2017)

Child protection - what to do

If you are worried about a child who has an unexplained injury, is unduly quiet, looks sad, seems neglected or tells you something of concern.

THEN REPORT IT IMMEDIATELY TO THE DESIGNATED

SAFEGUARDING LEAD:

Mrs Lynn Evans (CEO)

Or in her absence

Mrs Deb Skilton

Miss Claire Dean (CSLs)

"It is better to say something than nothing at all"

The Trust does not operate in isolation. Safeguarding is the responsibility of all adults and especially those working or volunteering with children. The trust aims to help protect the children in its care by working consistently and appropriately with all agencies to reduce risk and promote the welfare of children. All professionals work within the same safeguarding procedures.

There are three main elements to the Trust's Safeguarding Policy:

1. **PREVENTION** (positive and safe environment, careful and vigilant teaching, accessible pastoral care, support to children, good adult role models).
2. **PROTECTION** (agreed procedures are followed, staff are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to safeguarding concerns).
3. **SUPPORT** (to children, who may be at risk of significant harm and the way staff respond to their concerns and any work that may be required).

Responses to initial discussions

DON'T

- Appear shocked or angry, make comments or judgments
- Try to obtain more information than is necessary - this can contaminate the evidence
- Promise to keep secrets as information must be shared
- Give sweeping assurances
- Confront the abuser

At The Rise Trust we...

Create a safe environment

Listen carefully and take it seriously

Stay calm

Are honest

Reassure the person - explaining what you will do next

Record on the appropriate form exactly what the child has said as soon as possible - being clear about what the child says and what we say

Maintain confidentiality

In an emergency protect the individual

Inform the CEO or Deputy CEO

Are committed to working with parents positively, openly and honestly - in most situations it may be appropriate to discuss initial concerns

REMINDER

It is NOT your responsibility to decide whether or not a child is being abused.

It IS your responsibility to act if you have any concerns.

It is NEVER too late to report anything that concerns you.