

Safeguarding Newsletter 'Everyone is an achiever'

Monday 05 June 2023

Dear Parents/Carers,

I would like to extend a warm welcome to the first of the half termly parent safeguarding newsletter. This newsletter is intended to support parents in improving their understanding of current safeguarding concerns that may affect their child, themselves, or others of their local community. The goal of this support is to enable parents to make more informed decisions regarding the safety of their children.

Protecting children from danger and ensuring that they are healthy and happy is what we mean when we talk about "safeguarding" children. Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. Every person who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play.

You will find information on who to talk to if you have concerns about a child's safety or welfare on the right-hand side of this page.

Any questions, please do ask. Mrs Cook Principal and Designated Safequarding Lead

Keeping Children Safe In Education (KCSIE)

Keeping Children Safe in Education is statutory guidance that schools and colleges in England must have regard to when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote welfare of children. EVERYONE who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play and the approach should be "child-centred" meaning what is in the best interests of the child.

GOLDEN RULES TO SAFEGUARDING

- Don't panic
- Yes, it can happen anywhere
- Record any concerns—however minor they are
- Always ensure a child's wellbeing
- Act promptly—Inform the DSL

Contacts

The Safeguarding team. If you have any concerns about a child's welfare or safety, please speak to a member of the schools safequarding team

Mrs Cook—Designated safequarding Lead (DSL)



Mrs Bull—Deputy Designated Safequarding Lead (DDSL)



Types of Abuse

Abuse: A form of maltreatment of a child. This can be inflicting direct harm on a child or failing to act to prevent harm.

Physical Abuse: This may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, scalding, drowning, suffocating or other causing physical harm to a child. This includes fabrication of symptoms of or deliberately induce illness in a child.

Emotional Abuse: This may include conveying to a child they are unloved, worthless or inadequate and also may include age or developmentally inappropriate expectations on a child.

Sexual Abuse: Involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not a child is aware of such activity. This an included non-penetrative and penetrative acts, grooming, online abuse and encouraging a child to behave in sexually inappropriate way.

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. This could involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, clothing and shelter, failing to protect from physical or emotional harm or ensuring adequate supervision.

Steps to take to help your child stay safe online

Have continual discussions with your children. Continue discussing their favourite websites, games, and apps, as well as their likes and dislikes and any online safety concerns. Discuss with them when to unfollow, block or report anything suspicious.



- To help you start these conversations follow this link:

 https://saferinternet.org.uk/blog/having-an-open-and-honestconversation-about-online-safety-5-questions-for-parents
- Remind your child that if anything happens online that worries or upsets them, they can always talk to you or another trusted adult. Assure them that they won't get into any trouble because you are there to assist them.
- Useful online safety websites for parents:
 - National Online Safety safety quides on ALL aspects of internet use
 - https://nationalonlinesafety.com/
 - Iternet Matters wide range of online safety advice for parents to keep their children safe on -line. https://www.internetmatters.org/

