

Indicators of Sexual Abuse

- Pain/itching or bleeding in genital or anal areas
- Any S.T.I.
- Urinary tract infection
- Stomach pains
- Sudden unexpected changes in behaviour
- Fear of someone
- Being sexual coercive with other children
- Nightmares/bedwetting
- Self-harming behaviour
- Sexualised behaviour

What to do if you suspect a child may be at risk of a harm

Speak immediately with Katy Whitney, our Designated Member of Staff for Child Protection. If Katy is unavailable you must speak with William Dean or Becca Lewis who are Deputy Members of Staff For Child Protection. A written summary will also be required to document concerns. The Safeguarding concern form can be found in all classrooms inclusion folders. These forms are also available from the Inclusion Office.

What to do if a child makes a disclosure

Do not question the child further on the subject and do not make any judgements. Immediately speak with Katy Whitney. In her absence speak with William Dean or Rebecca Lewis.

In the very unlikely event no member of the Child Protection team is available please take any concerns to a member of Senior Leadership Team; this includes Jaimini Lakhani, Ruth Vince, Emma Horstead, Kate Imerson and Peter Burge. If there is no appropriate member of staff on the site First Response Referral form can be found in the inclusion folder that is held in all classrooms and the school office. This can be filled by any member of staff and faxed directly to Social Care.

You will be required to write up the disclosure in full, using only factual information. The relevant form can be found in the inclusion folder.

A member of the Inclusion Team with debrief you on any action taken on a need to know basis and also offer support and counselling if required.

Key contact's phone number:
Katy Whitney 07723550590 or 020 8340 7023

Indicators of Neglect



HIGHGATE
PRIMARY SCHOOL

Child Protection Summary

January 2016

Significant harm is the threshold which justifies compulsory intervention in the family life in the best interests of children

Harm means the ill treatment or the impairment of health or development, including harm suffered by seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another

Development means physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development

Health means physical or mental health

Ill-treatment includes sexual abuse and forms of ill treatment which are not physical

Four Categories of Child Abuse

Neglect
Physical Abuse
Emotional Abuse
Sexual Abuse

I. NEGLECT

Definition of Neglect

(from working together 2013)

Persistent failure to meet the child's basic physical and/or psychological needs likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development such as:

- Substance misuse of pregnancy
- Failing to provide adequate food/shelter/clothing, protection from danger, and abandonment
- Failing to ensure adequate supervision
- Failing to provide appropriate medical care
- Failing to respond to child's basic emotional needs

- Inappropriate sleeping place/housing
- Physically being unkempt, smelly, dirty
- Loss of weight
- Obesity
- Inappropriately dresses
- Untreated medical conditions
- Being tired all the time
- Missing school/being late
- Depression/withdrawal
- Being left unsupervised regularly

2. PHYSICAL ABUSE

Definition of Physical Abuse

(from working together 2013)

- Hitting
- Shaking
- Throwing
- Poisoning
- Burning/Scalding
- Drowning
- Suffocating
- Otherwise causing physical harm
- When a carer fabricates symptoms or deliberately induces illness in a child

Indicators of Physical Abuse

- Unexplained/untreated injuries
- Injuries on the parts of the body where accidental injury is unlikely
- Bite marks
- Cigarettes burns
- Unexplained marks on the body
- Burns or scalds
- Broken bones
- Reluctant from child to contact parent
- Aggressive behaviour
- Child flinches when approached/touched
- Reluctance to appropriately expose body
- Depression
- Overly compliant

3. EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Definition of Emotional Abuse

(from working together 2013)

The persistent emotional ill-treatment of a child causing severe and persistent adverse effects on a child's emotional development. May involve:

- Conveying that children are worthless/unloved
- Imposing age inappropriate expectations on children (e.g. caring for and alcohol addicted parent)
- Seeing/hearing the ill treatment of others (domestic violence)
- Serious bullying, including cyber bullying
- Exploiting and corrupting children

Indicators of Emotional Abuse

- Failure to grow or thrive
- Speech disorder
- Delayed development (Physical or emotional)
- Nervous behaviours e.g. rocking
- Inability to play
- Excess fear of making mistakes
- Self-harm
- Attachment disorders

4. SEXUAL ABUSE

Definition of Sexual Abuse

(from working together 2013)

Forcing or enticing a child to take part in:

- Sexual activities, including prostitution, whether the child is aware of what is happening or not
- Inappropriate physical contact including non-penetrative acts
- Non-contact activities including children looking at or being involved in the production of pornographic material, watching sexual activities, encouraging to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, and verbal sexual abuse

