



Castle Douglas High School

Child Protection Information for Parents/Carers and Partners

What is Child Protection?

Child protection is the process of protecting children and young people (under 18) from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.



Child Protection Is....



Any situation where a young person is placed in a harmful situation by the actions or inactions of others

Child Protection

The process of protecting individual children identified as either suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm as a result of abuse or neglect

Are There Different Kinds of Child Abuse?



- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse
- Emotional Abuse
- Neglect
- Bullying
- Radicalisation
- Child Trafficking





Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is the causing of physical harm to a child or young person.

Physical harm may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

Young people are now protected by the Equal Protection from Assault Act (2019)



Sexual Abuse

The activities may involve inappropriate physical contact, including :

- Sexual Assault ranging from rape to inappropriate touching or forcing a child to engage in an inappropriate activity

They may also include non-contact activities, such as:

- Involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images
- watching sexual activities
- encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways
- 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



Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment 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 only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.



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.



Honesty

Ambition

Community

Kindness



Bullying



- Bullying is behaviour that hurts someone else – such as name-calling, hitting, pushing, spreading rumours, threatening or undermining someone.
- It can happen anywhere; school, online or at home.
- It only needs to happen ONCE for it to be bullying behaviour



Radicalisation

- Young people are spending more time online. Radicalisation is when young people are encouraged by others, who do not have their best interests at heart, to hold extreme views on subjects such as terrorism and misogyny.

Child Sexual Exploitation

A form of sexual abuse in which a person of any age takes advantage of, or forces a child into engaging in sexual activity in return for something received by the child

Often known as 'grooming' – a young person can be easily taken in by this person and not recognise they are being taken advantage of.



Child Trafficking

- When children/young people are recruited, moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold.
- Many children are trafficked into the UK from abroad but children can also be trafficked from one part of the UK to another.



Who can I speak to if I am concerned for the welfare of a young person ?



Mrs Cook is the Child Protection Coordinator and **Mr Foster** is the Depute Child Protection Coordinator, however, you may speak to **ANY** member of the Senior Management Team about your concerns.

All teaching and non-teaching staff are trained in child protection procedures

What happens if I speak to a member of staff about the welfare of a young person?

- The member of staff will listen to what you have to say.
- They will not ask you leading questions, but they may write down what you have to say in order that they record your statement accurately.
- They will investigate your concerns and establish if there is a need to take further action.

