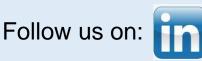
Each month we will be focusing on a different safeguarding theme to raise awareness and signpost to resources.



For June, our theme is Child Neglect

#neglectaformofseriousharm
#recogniseandrespond







Or via email: safeguardingpartnership@swindon.gov.uk



Contents

The links below will assist you to navigate this document and to identify what information is most relevant for you/your agency /service.

- <u>Context of this resource</u>
- <u>SSP Neglect Strategy 2024-2027 Strategic Aims and Objectives</u>
- How many children experience neglect?
- What is Neglect?
- <u>Understanding the impact of neglect</u>
- Adolescent neglect
- <u>What can neglect look like</u>
- Factors which can contribute to neglect
- <u>Cumulative neglect</u>
- Experiencing Neglect During Childhood
- Swindon Safeguarding Reviews Neglect as a theme
- <u>Resources for professionals</u>
- <u>Resources for children, parents and carers</u>
- Email signature
- Feedback



Image by Freepik





Context

This month we want to raise awareness about child neglect.

- Neglect is a strategic priority for Swindon Safeguarding Partnership. The vision is that:
 - We will work together with partners to minimise the negative impact of neglect on children and young people in Swindon.
 - All professionals will feel enabled to confidently identify, assess and respond to neglect.
- Child neglect has been identified as a theme in local safeguarding reviews
- ➢Over the next few slides we have provided you with some links to useful resources and websites. Please note this is not an exhaustive list.





SSP Neglect Strategy 2024 – 2027 – Strategic Aims & Objectives

124	Swindon
23.15	Partnership

Swindon Safeguarding Partnership Neglect Strategy 2024-2027



Issued by: Swindon Safeguarding Partnership: Revised: January 2024 Revised: Date: January 2027 Author: Swindon Safeguarding Partnership

<u>Neglect Strategy 2024-2027 -</u> <u>Swindon Safeguarding Partnership</u>



- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023 states that: Successful outcomes for children depend on strong partnership working between parents/carers and the practitioners working with them. Practitioners should take a child centred approach to meeting the needs of the whole family.
- The aim of Swindon Safeguarding Partnership is to work together with partners and parents/carers to prevent neglect and to minimise the negative impact of neglect on children in Swindon.
- To ensure that all agencies are able to recognise neglect at the earliest opportunity, to offer preventative support, and provide an appropriate and timely response. We aim to evaluate our practice and its effectiveness so we can assure ourselves of its quality and can continuously improve. Achieving these aims will reduce the prevalence and impact of neglect within Swindon.
- The strategy is an all age (0-25) strategy for children and does not focus on a particular age group. Neglect can and does affect all age groups of children, although can sometimes go unnoticed in older children, therefore the Partnership will prioritise the **A**, **B**, **C** of neglect:
 - A Adolescents Adolescence (twelve to eighteen (25 for Care Leavers/Young People with SEND)
- B Babies Infancy (birth to two years)
- C Children Pre-school (two to four years) Primary (five to eleven)



A child's age should not be a barrier to professionals recognising and understanding the impact of Neglect.

Strategic Objectives

Swindon Safeguarding Partnership have agreed four strategic objectives:

- **Recognise:** Practitioners and managers in all agencies are able to recognise the various indicators of neglect when working with children, young people and families and ensure there is an appropriate, initial response.
- **Respond:** Each partner agency will provide appropriate responses to children, young people and their families through a multi-agency approach in line with the guiding principles in this strategy.
- **Quantify:** Identifying the extent and range of neglect in Swindon through gathering information to inform improvements in practice.
- Evaluate: Using national frameworks and guidance we will assure ourselves of the quality of our multi-agency response to neglect across early help, referral, assessment, child in need and child protection, and demonstrate that our work has impacted on outcomes and the quality of life for children, young people and families.

Please refer to the SSP Neglect Strategy 2024-27 for further information <u>Neglect</u> Strategy 2024-2027 - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership



Swindon Safeguarding Partnership Neglect Strategy 2024-2027



Issued by: Swindon Safeguarding Partnership: Revised: January 2024 Review Date: January 2027 Author: Swindon Safeguarding Partnership



How many children experience neglect?

- It's difficult to measure exactly how many children in the UK experience neglect. However, research with 2,275 young people aged 11-17 about their experiences of neglect suggests around 1 in 10 children in the UK have been neglected.¹
- Adults in a child or young person's life may not recognise the signs of neglect and the child may be too young, too scared or feel ashamed to tell anyone what is happening to them. <u>Statistics on child neglect | NSPCC Learning</u> (March 2024)
- Nationally, neglect remains the most common initial category of abuse recorded for children on protection plans in 2023, accounting for almost half of children, 48%. (<u>https://explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk/find-</u> <u>statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need</u>)
- In Swindon, during 2022-23, 44% of children were on Child Protection Plans for neglect. <u>Neglect Strategy 2024-2027 - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership</u>





What is Neglect?

Neglect is defined as: 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 and 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 care-givers); or

• ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs. Horwath (2007) identified six different classifications of neglect: See <u>Neglect</u> <u>Strategy 2024-2027 - Swindon</u> <u>Safeguarding Partnership</u> *Appendix 2* for further information:

- Medical neglect
- Nutritional neglect
- Emotional neglect
- Educational neglect
- Physical neglect
- Lack of supervision and guidance



Swindon Safeguarding Partnership recognise that neglect does not need to be persistent to negatively impact children and young people.



Understanding the impact of neglect:

- Neglect has strong links with ACEs (Adverse Childhood Experiences). View this short clip to find out more <u>Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)</u>
- It occurs across childhood and adolescence but rarely produces a crisis response due to its cumulative nature.
- In childhood, neglect can seriously impede the brain, bodily functions, academic understanding and behavioural development, it can to lead to physical, emotional and health issues later in life.
- Socio-emotional development can be impacted if a carer is emotionally disconnected with their child potentially leading to problems such as low self esteem and poor emotional regulation. As a result of these experiences poor social skills can develop which can lead to other compounding problems such as bullying.





Adolescent Neglect

Neglect is equally as damaging to an adolescent as it is to a young child.
 Children who experience neglect only during adolescence display a range of negative outcomes at least as strong as those of children who experience neglect only during early childhood.

✓The range of the risk factors facing teenagers include,

✓ alienation from their families;

✓ School difficulties;

✓ accommodation problems;

✓ abuse/exploitation including grooming; unemployment;

✓ drug and alcohol misuse;

 \checkmark emotional and mental health difficulties; and

 \checkmark domestic abuse in the home.





What can neglect look like?

- Disorganised or insecure attachment of a child, they may find caring and supportive relationships frightening or confusing.
- Lack of parental response to a child's health needs: e.g. untreated nappy rash, not registered with a dentist / doctor or missed routine appointments.
- Lack of parental stimulation or interaction with child
- No parental concern over educational attainment or attendance at school.
- Leaving children unsupervised or in an unsafe environment.



This is not an exhaustive list



Factors which can contribute to neglect:

- Parental alcohol/drug misuse
- Postnatal, maternal and parental depression and other mental health issues
- Domestic abuse including coercive control
- Lone parenting
- Blended families e.g. adolescents may struggle when a new partner is introduced
- Financial difficulties such as homelessness, poverty and unemployment
- Patterns of improvement in parental care, followed by deterioration.



This is not an exhaustive list



What is cumulative harm?

- Cumulative harm is the build-up of harm caused by episodes of abuse, neglect and other harmful or adverse circumstances or occurrences experienced by a child or young person over a short, medium or long time.
- This can include emotional, physical and psychological harm that is caused by the lack of care and or by the behaviour of parents, carers, other adults, children and young people. It can also be caused by accident and the loss of relationships and changes to primary carers.





The cumulative nature of neglect...

Means that without the necessary support, the impact can build up slowly over time, little by little. There may be a presumption that this situation isn't escalating, but the impact on brain development is happening steadily and risk can change quickly. Rather than limiting support, children's services need the resources to support families for longer to prevent chronic neglect. Too little, too late: identifying and tackling neglect NSPCC Learning A multi-agency response published August 2024.





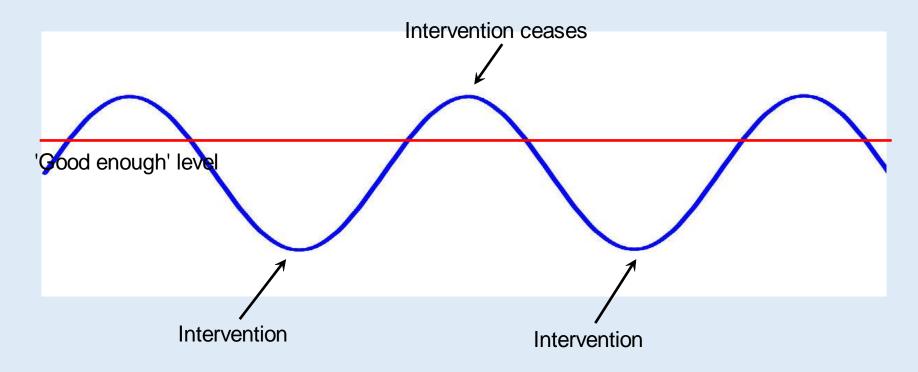
Impact of Cumulative Harm

"Chronic neglect over a long period sometimes co-existing with physical, emotional and sexual abuse and that the impacts of neglect can interact with other factors and adversities in a number of ways to increase young people's vulnerability to harm." (NSPCC)





The Pattern of Neglect

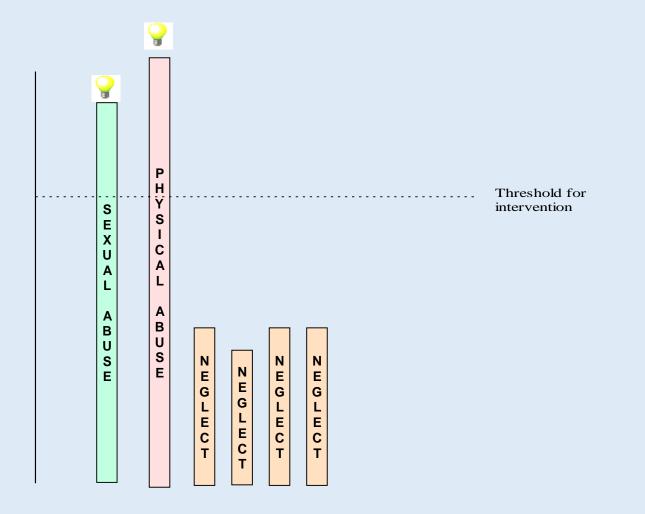




This reflects the professional response to concerns of neglect when support/intervention is offered. A 'good enough' level of care is achieved but when support is withdrawn by agencies this may result in a reoccurrence of the neglect concerns and cumulative harm to the child. This results in further intervention being needed.

swindon COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

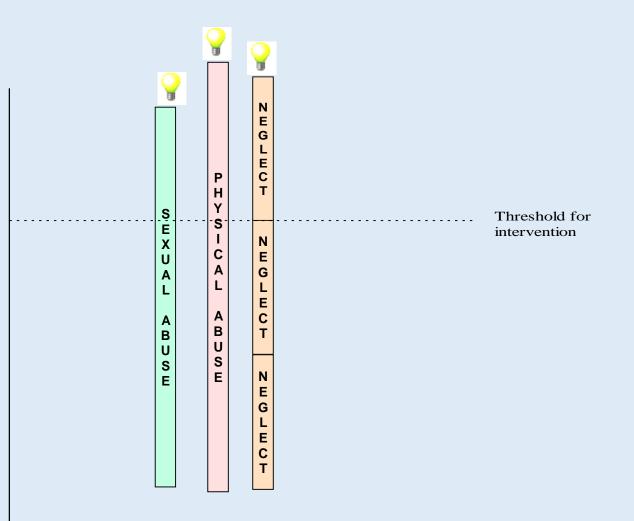
Failure of Cumulativeness



Swindon Safeguarding Partnership



Cumulativeness



Swindon Safeguarding Partnership



Build up a picture of cumulative experiences of neglect and assess parental capability to change

- Neglect is a cumulative process, not an isolated incident, so it's important that professionals build up a picture of a family's situation over time.
- Professionals should compile and maintain a multi-agency chronology of key events. The full history of the family should be considered when new concerns arise, including patterns of previous episodes of neglect. Emotional neglect is particularly difficult to evidence, so individual observations should be systematically collated.
- <u>Neglect: learning from case reviews | NSPCC Learning</u> (December 2022)





Risk Factors for Professionals

Consider the following:

- Practitioners often react to risks that are immediate
- Signals which should alert practitioners to dangers within families can be ignored due to optimistic assumptions
- Children in need, or children on the fringe of interventions are generally more at risk of serious harm than those on a child protection plan.
- The *impact* of poverty creates an additional complexity alongside cumulative harm.





Identifying Cumulative Harm	Impact	
Read the child's file.	If the harm is caused by the person who is the	
	child/young person's primary care giver or is	
	trusted and loved, the level of trauma increases	
	and is more complex.	
Take time to understand the child's history	Repeated harm compounds and reinforces the	
and develop a chronology.	impact of the different types of harm for the	
	child/young person.	
Be focused on the child's whole childhood	Lower levels of harm can become significant if	
not just the presenting issues – understand	frequent	
their past and present lived experiences from		
their perspective		
Work directly with the child/young person to	Children and young people often communicate	
understand their experiences and capture	the harm they have suffered through their	
their voice.	behaviour.	
Identify patterns of abuse, impact and harm.	Increased self-blame, self-hatred and negative	
Consider any ACE's. Find out more Adverse	thoughts "it's my fault, this is all I deserve, it	
Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	keeps happening so it must be me".	
Identify the harm that occurs when children	Repeated harm leads to loss of trust and	
yo-yo in and out of services, what harm are	becoming harder to reach.	
they likely to have suffered from when they		
were without support?		



Identifying Cumulative Harm	Impact	
Start with the first, worst, most recent, frequency		
and duration of the abuse and identify the likely	someone about the harm they have/are suffering	
impact of each. When the abuse is repeated	and are disbelieved or no safety action is taken, this	
remember this means the impact of harm	adds to the harm suffered	
multiplies.		
Find out and understand the likely impact of	Increased vulnerability and risk of other types of	
different types of abuse and neglect, including	harm including exploitation.	
all types of exploitation.		
Identify experiences of loss and separation,	Long standing consequence	
being removed from parents/carers or losing		
loving relationships causes trauma.		
Has the child been subject to prejudice abuse	Internalise and externalise harm	
based on ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation,		
religion etc?		
Include less obvious harm, such as bullying,	Adapted behaviour can be mistaken for resilience.	
broken/lost friendships, isolation and poverty.		
Take into account resilience factors, but make	Problems later in childhood can be seen out of	
sure this is not just the child adapting or	context of the harm the child/young person has	
internalizing.	suffered and they are viewed as the problem or	
	perpetrator only and not as a victim.	
Accidental harm can also add to harm		



What can you do?

Showing your workings out....

- Each episode of abuse and/or neglect may not be deemed to be significantly detrimental. However when considered cumulatively, the unremitting daily impact on the child can be profound and exponential, covering all dimensions of a child's life; developmental, social, psychological, relational and educational.
- Practitioners need to be alert to the possibility of multiple adverse circumstances and events, and to consider, not just the current information, but the past history of the child that may be indicative of cumulative harm.
- The cumulative effect of 'minor' harm over time can be just as, or more detrimental, than a single major event of harm.





What can you do?

- Consider harm from the view of the child by 'standing in their shoes' as well as from what research and practice wisdom tells us.
- Be trauma informed in your work with children and families.
- Use plain language that is kind, respectful and not blaming.
- Be professionally curious
- Use the resources A day in the life of the child see also the guide
 - ✓ Day in my life Unborn baby
 - ✓ Day in my life Baby
 - ✓ Day in my life Pre-school child
 - ✓ Day in my life Primary school aged child
 - ✓ Day in my life Adolescent Day in my life Child with disabilities
- Use other local SSP resources to help you recognise and respond to neglect including:
 - <u>SSP neglect framework and practice guidance Swindon Safeguarding Partnership</u>
 - Neglect screening tool Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
 - <u>SSP chronology documents Swindon Safeguarding Partnership</u>
 - SSP webpages:
 - Neglect Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
 - Information sharing and consent Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
 - Professional curiosity Swindon Safeguarding Partnership





Experiencing Neglect During Childhood

- Can have significant, long lasting and pervasive consequences, affecting all aspects of a child's development.
- ✓ These effects include cognitive and other physical development, educational achievement, children and young people's emotional wellbeing, and behavioural difficulties.
- ✓ It can also result in children and young people having difficulties making and keeping relationships, which can affect how they parent their own children and can perpetuate inter-generational cycles of neglect.
- Consideration needs to be taken into individual development and context, including social and economic factors such as poverty and deprivation, family, environment and community resources.
- Practitioners should be aware that neglect is an area which can be open to personal and moral judgements.
- ✓ Neglect is the most common type of abuse experienced by children and young people in England.
- Neglect is a serious form of harm. Both families and professionals can become overwhelmed and demoralised by issues of neglect. Children may experience repeated attempts by professionals to try and improve the situation.
- Published case reviews highlight that professionals face a big challenge in identifying and taking timely action on neglect.



2022)

Source: <u>Neglect: learning from case reviews | NSPCC Learning (December</u>



Swindon Safeguarding Reviews – Neglect as a theme

Swindon reviews reflect the learning identified in the national panel report 2022-23 - further information can be found via this link NSPCC CASPAR Briefing <u>Summary of the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel annual report 2022 to 23: CASPAR briefing | NSPCC Learning</u>

December 2022 - Local Child Safeguarding Practice Review - Bella and Ben

- A Local Child Safeguarding Practice Review has been undertaken around the neglect of two young children.
- Bella and Ben full report
- Bella and Ben executive summary
- Bella and Ben practice learning brief

March 2023 - Local Child Safeguarding Practice Review - Alan

A Local Child Safeguarding Practice Review has been undertaken around adolescent neglect.

- Alan full report
- Alan practice learning brief



Images by Freepik







Learning Themes for the Safeguarding Partnership

- Adolescent Neglect: There was a need for processionals to consider the difficulties of working with young people who do not easily engage. Neglect was not considered so this did not elicit an appropriate response from some professionals and the effectiveness of support offered was limited.
- Mental Capacity Act for under 18's: Application of Gillick competencies and Mental Capacity Act only apply once social work intervention was tried.
- > Escalation: The formal escalation process was underused.
- Step up and Step down threshold decisions: Threshold decisions were applied too mechanistically - thresholds are to guide professional decision making not to replace it. Family needs are complex – covering different threshold categories at any one time and they change over time. Decisions made did not reflect the complexities of Alan and his family nor in recognition of the fact that little change was being effected by those involved.







Resources for Professionals







Practitioner Forum

Date and time: Tuesday 24th June 2025 – 09:30 to 12:30 pm

Online

Booking your place: click on this link <u>https://forms.office.com/e/n5gx3</u> <u>UcNm9</u> or use the QR code.

Our monthly safeguarding theme in June is Child Neglect

SSP Practitioner Forum

Learning from local reviews have shown that professionals may not always have the confidence and knowledge to be able to identify and respond to neglect.

The aim of this Practitioner Forum is to provide professionals with information and knowledge to be able to identify and confidently respond to neglect when working with children and families.

This session will be an opportunity to explore the following key themes:

- Identifying neglect
- Use of the neglect screening tool and chronologies to evidence concerns
- · Signposting to resources to support conversations with families

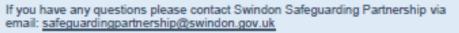
This is an online session and facilitated by local multi-agency professionals working in Swindon.

Date and time: Tuesday 24th June 2025 - 09:30 to 12:30 pm

Booking your place: click on this link <u>https://forms.office.com/e/n5gx3UcNm9</u> or use the QR code below.







Swindon Safeguarding Partnership

Neglect Webpage and Resources

The experience of neglect outring childhood can have agrificant, long leading and persistive consequence affecting all expects of a child a development. These effects inductic cognitive and other physical development, educational achievament, children and young people's emplored wellbarry, and behavior difficulties.

It can also result in chicken and yoang people henelig diffuzibles melang and havping melanization, which can alked home lawy parent liken own chicken and can people-take inter-permetalized cycles of negatid. Canabisetane newski is be aliane telo inclutional advectore and and constraints and accounting the inclusion such as provident parel dependent can be capen. It is personal and montal public practices and the provident parel dependent can be equen its personale and montal public practices and the provident should be assessed by the second second second practices and the provident second second practices and the provident second second practices and the provident practices and the practices and the provident practices and the provident pract

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Published cases reviews highlight that professionals face a big challenge in identifying and taking limit action on neglect.

Source: Neglect: learning from case reviews (NSPCC Learning (December 2022)

Please view this short recording from Andrew Preeman, Asabitant Director, NSPGC Bouth West and Char Islands and Chart of the SSP Neglex Std Group, which cultimes what we are doing in Selection to help reduce the strengt of neglect on children.

Production to N	legiect by Andrew Freeman N	SPCC, Chair of the S	NS
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The <u>several headen headen testings 2004-2007</u> with out the shading area and ubjective of Seredo expression to invidence the market of determined to measurements medical. The information and resources included below will several you in dentifying, several gen what is neglect? What is neglect? What to look for? What to loo? Responding to Neglect

parents/carers

us know your views vie this feedback form

The cycle of change
Courageous conversations with

Disabled children and negl

Adolescent neglect

- A day in the life of the chil
- Useful resources



We have a dedicated webpage with a range of resources for practitioners. Click on the link below or use the QR code.

- This includes information such as:
- ✓ Identifying and responding to neglect including the <u>SSP neglect</u> <u>framework and practice guidance - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership</u>
- and Neglect screening tool Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
- ✓ Cycles of change
- ✓ Courageous conversations with parents/carers
- ✓ Adolescent neglect
- ✓ Disabled children and neglect
- \checkmark A day in the life resources
- ✓ Other relevant useful resources such as:
 - \checkmark National and local resources, guidance and recordings
 - Resources relating to affluent neglect and the relationship between poverty and neglect
 - ✓ Professional response to child neglect in Swindon



SSP webpage: Neglect - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership



SSP Training

Swindon Safeguarding Partnership	Search this site	Search
bout Adults Children and young people	Community safety Policies and publications	s Training
You are here: Home Training		
Training		
Multi-agency training programme	Training information and FAQs	Training courses charter
Search training courses		
°,	afeguarding Partnership and approved third	d parties
Search by keyword		Search

Browse training categories



Multi-agency training programme 2025-2026

Swindon Safeguarding Partnership (SSP) is pleased to announce the launch of a new training programme and style for the 2025-2028 vear



Visit our webpage to find out more about <u>training available via</u> <u>this link Training Information - Swindon Safeguarding</u> <u>Partnership or QR code below.</u>

We offer a specialist course: Working with neglect - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership

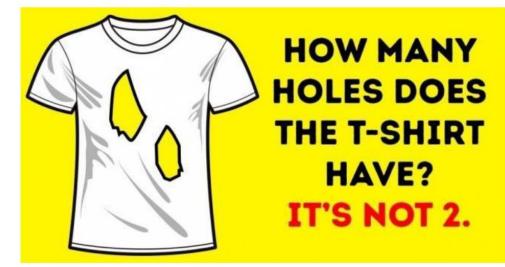
- Free eLearning: Supporting and Exploring Child Development (awareness level) - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
- <u>Supporting and exploring child development Module 2 -</u>
 <u>Swindon Safeguarding Partnership</u> register your interest.

The below course is open to professionals from across the safeguarding partnership and delivered by local professionals:

<u>Motivational interviewing and communication skills - Swindon</u>
 <u>Safeguarding Partnership</u>



Be curious...



We have new webpages:

- ✓ Professional curiosity Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
- ✓ Information sharing and consent -Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
- ✓ See also SSP Practice Brief <u>SSP</u> practice brief - Working with resistance or disguised compliance -Swindon Safeguarding Partnership





Resources

Spotlight on Neglect

In March 2024 the safeguarding partnership facilitated a Spotlight on Child Neglect event if you were unable to attend or want to listen again you can catch up by viewing the recording click on this link to access <u>Video archive - Swindon</u> <u>Safeguarding Partnership</u>

Swindon Safeguarding Partnership The format of the session included presentations on:

• Learning from reviews

- Swindon Safeguarding Partnership response to child neglect
- Childrens services update
- Experts by experience
- The relationship between poverty and neglect

Workshops included:

- Professional curiosity
- Having difficult conversations
- Education links to neglect





Be AWARE

Capturing the Voice of the Child See also Practice Brief Capturing the voice of the child in records - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership



THE VOICE OF A CHILD

Describe the child's Physical appearance; do they appear thin, pale, dark shadow under their eyes, listless? Or do they appear curious, and 'Smiley'. Have you noticed any <u>patterns</u>. Consider factors such as are they appropriately dressed? Are they withdrawn? Have there been any changes......if <u>so</u> what?





Be professionally curious: take the time to fully understand what has happened and consider <u>what</u> you are being told. Capture and record the child's own words if you can.

Look at a child's verbal and non-verbal behaviour: avoid interrupting them and take the time to <u>listen</u> to their feelings about what has happened.

ACTIVITY & BEHAVIOUR

How is the child/young person interacting with professionals and other children? Are they acting out or being aggressive? What is the context? Does the child/Young person respond as you would expect a child/ Young person to respond in that situation?

Be aware of how misconceptions and stereotypes can affect our practice: previous experiences and/ or biases can affect our ability to recognise harm or abuse.



ELATIONSHIPS & DYNAMICS

Is parental interaction appropriate between parents/guardian and child? Who is with the child? Consider social relationships- are they isolated, who are their friends? Who do they live with? Who cares for them (consider other names they mention, who are they?) Do you have any concerns? Use your professional knowledge and be <u>curious</u>



Think about the environment you are speaking to children in: can they speak freely? Is it <u>somewhere</u> they feel <u>comfortable?</u> Be aware of sensory triggers. Would moving elsewhere help them to express their views e.g. going for a <u>walk</u>



SSP Resources

Some resources are included below but you can access the full list on the 7 minute briefs and

practice briefs webpage or use the QR code below.

- <u>Capturing the voice of the child in records</u> May 2021
- <u>CSPR Annual Report Headlines 2020</u> September 2021
- Domestic abuse within families: learning from reviews - July 2023
- Mental capacity act 16 to 17 year olds: learning from reviews - July 2023
- <u>Mental Capacity Act learning events recordings -</u> <u>Swindon Safeguarding Partnership</u>
- Mental capacity Guidance for clinicians and social care professionals on the assessment of capacity
- Mental capacity toolkit
- <u>Neglect framework and practice guidance Swindon</u>
 <u>Safeguarding Partnership</u>

- <u>Online child exploitation parents guide</u> November 2021
- Parent carer resource child exploitation October 2022
- Perinatal mental health July 2022
- <u>Practitioners guide to strategy discussions</u> October 2021
- Rapid reviews May 2020
- Resource pack Professional Curiosity January 2021
- <u>ROTH Toolkit of resources for professionals</u> March 2022
- <u>Safeguarding adolescents resource pack</u> March 2021
- <u>Safeguarding children oral health</u> October 2021
- <u>Trauma-informed practice</u> August 2023
- Working with fathers October 2021
- <u>Working with resistance</u> October 2023





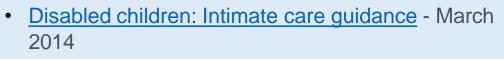


SSP Children and Young People Policies and Guidance

Some are included below - you can access the full list on the Children and young people policies and guidance -Swindon Safeguarding Partnership webpage or use the QR code below.

- Welcome to the South West Child Protection
 Procedures (trixonline.co.uk)
- Working together to safeguard children 2023
- Swindon and Wiltshire Children Missing From Home and Care - March 2022
- <u>SSP chronology guidance and template documents -</u> <u>Swindon Safeguarding Partnership - October 2023</u>
- <u>Cross border protocol</u> August 2023
- <u>Multi-Agency Process for the Resolution of</u> <u>Professional Disagreements Relating to Safeguarding</u> <u>Protection of Children - Swindon Safeguarding</u> <u>Partnership</u>
- DASH risk checklist (informs MARAC referral) March 2022
- Disabled children: Additional child protection

procedures for disabled children - August 2022



- Local Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews and Case Learning leaflets - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
- <u>Multi-agency standards for safeguarding children</u> -August 2021
- Neglect Framework & Practice Guidance
- Neglect Strategy 2024-2027
- <u>The Right Help at the Right Time guidance</u> -February 2024
- <u>Safeguarding discharge planning protocol</u> February 2023
- <u>'Think Family' Practice Guidance</u> November 2023
- <u>Unborn baby protocol (with appendices)</u> January 2022







My experiences of being **neglected** as a child are with me everyday.



Link to access: <u>A real story about child neglect</u> You Tube clip Dorset Police (duration 1:54)



Childhood Trauma and the Brain | UK Trauma Council





Link to access: Childhood Trauma and the Brain | UK Trauma Council – YouTube (duration 5.10 minutes)



Learning from Reviews

Below are some useful resources

- SSP reviews Local Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews and Case Learning leaflets - Swindon Safeguarding Partnership
- Neglect: learning from case reviews | NSPCC Learning
- <u>The voice of the child: learning from case reviews | NSPCC</u> Learning
- <u>Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel: annual report 2022</u> to 2023 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)





NSPCC Speak Out Stay Safe Schools Service

Speak out. Stay safe - Giving children a voice

- It's vital to build safe and trusting relationships with children so they can speak out about any problems they are experiencing. This involves teaching children what neglect is and how they can get help.
- The Speak out Stay safe service for schools teaches children how to recognise abuse and neglect and empowers them to speak out if they are worried about anything.
- Speak out Stay safe is a safeguarding programme for children aged 5 to 11years-old. It is available to all primary schools in the UK and Channel Islands.
- It helps children understand:
 - abuse in all its forms and how to recognise the signs of abuse
 - that abuse is never a child's fault and they have the right to be safe
 - where to get help and the sources of help available to them, including our Childline service.
- The subject of Neglect is introduced in an age-appropriate way which the children can understand. Further information about what is covered in Key Stage 1 & 2 is included on the next slides.



Every child has the right to be safe

How Speak out Stay safe helps children at school learn about their rights, what's OK and not OK, and what to do if they're ever worried or scared.



NSPCC Speak Out Stay Safe Schools Service

- In KS1 Neglect is defined as:
 - Not being looked after properly Some children are not looked after properly perhaps they are left in the house all alone or they don't have enough food or clothes to keep them warm.
- In KS2 the word Neglect is introduced and defined as:
 - Neglect When a child is not looked after properly by their parent or carer. When a child does not get enough food, drink or the right kind of clothing. When a child is left on their own for too long. Neglect can happen in any household or family: rich, poor or anything in between.
- In both Key Stages, care is taken to distance Neglect from poverty.
- Where we have volunteer capacity, we are able to supplement the school's delivery of the programme with volunteer led workshops for Y2, Y5 and Y6. The workshop for Y5 and 6 contains a section specifically relating to Neglect. The children are shown an animated film called Guy's Story, through the short film, children are asked to spot examples that tell us about what is happening in Guy's life. They then go on to discuss the many signs of neglect they noticed and to suggest what a child should do if they were ever worried about themselves or their peers – to talk to a safe adult and get support.







Click on this link to view the recording https://youtu.be/kqplfY140Qk



Find out more

- In 2022/23, 22,795 children in 97 schools took part in our online Speak out Stay safe programme in Swindon and Wiltshire.
- In 2023-24, Speak out Stay safe was delivered in 89 schools across Swindon, Wiltshire and BANES reaching 19,369 children. And thanks to our wonderful volunteers, 42 schools were able to receive workshops.

To find out more you can:

- Visit the NSPCC Webpage Speak out Stay safe | NSPCC
- Watch the recorded presentation from Sarah Smith (duration 24 minutes)
- Contact Sarah Smith, NSPCC Schools Coordinator BANES, Wiltshire & Swindon via mobile: 07562 204886 or email: <u>Sarah.Smith@NSPCC.org.uk</u>



National Resources

- Neglect is also Child Abuse: Know All About It | NSPCC
- Protecting children from neglect | NSPCC Learning
- Neglect: learning from case reviews | NSPCC Learning
- Neglect and abuse | Action For Children
- Learning resources & events on working with child neglect | Research in Practice
- <u>Neglect matters: A guide for young people about neglect Free Social Work Tools</u> and Resources: SocialWorkersToolbox.com
- Neglect and abuse | Action For Children
- <u>Understanding Adolescent Neglect: Troubled Teens | The Children's Society</u> (childrenssociety.org.uk)







Resources for children, parents and carers





Resources for Young People, Parents/Carers

Childline

- Website Childline | Childline
- Call 0800 1111

Child Accident Prevention Trust

- Webpage: <u>Child Safety Advice | Child Accident Prevention Trust</u> (capt.org.uk)
- Resources: Free educational resources | Child Accident Prevention <u>Trust (capt.org.uk)</u>
- Child Safety Week 3rd 9th June 2024 <u>Child Safety Week | Child</u> <u>Accident Prevention Trust (capt.org.uk)</u>





NSPCC Listen up Speak up





- It takes a village to raise a child. And it takes a community to keep children safe.
- The NSPCC are encouraging every adult in the UK to take a <u>10-minute digital training</u>* and learn how to listen up and speak up for children.
- Listen up, Speak up will show you:
 - some signs a child might be at risk, and steps you can take to help
 - how to approach difficult conversations to help keep children safe
 - who you can contact if you're ever concerned about a child or their family.
- Visit the webpage to find out more and to sign up for the training <u>Listen up</u>, <u>Speak up</u> | <u>NSPCC</u>



Resources for Parents/Carers

- **Growbaby Swindon**: Is a baby-essentials bank serving local families with children aged 0-5 completely free of charge. All families welcome currently run 2 sessions each week on a Wednesday at Pattern Church 09.30-11 and 12-13.30
- **Crosslight advice**: Crosslight debt advice in Swindon is led by a team of experienced and qualified volunteers. Crosslight has a vision to restore dignity and hope to those in need by reducing debt poverty and improving financial capability through the provision of free advice, money education and support. 020 7052 0318 or head to their website.
- Harbour project: is a charity organisation who provide a safe space for refugees and asylum seekers in Swindon open Mon-Fri 10am-2pm at the Broadgreen centre.
- Swindon Community Fridge Gorse Hill: Sharing food with the community with the aim of reducing food waste and poverty open 11-2pm Mon, Tues and Thurs Gorse Hill Baptist Church
- NHS Healthy Start: If you are at least 10 weeks pregnant or have a child under 4 you could get help towards the cost of healthy food and milk. Plus free healthy start vitamins for you and your baby. Find out if you're eligible www.healthystart.nhs.uk
- Safe Families <u>www.safefamilies.uk</u> is a charity that works with local authorities. Safe Families offer hope belonging and support to children, families and care leavers.
- KFR refurnishing furniture reviving communities. KFR refurbish furniture and white goods so that quality items are available to households with limited income. <u>www.kfr.org.uk</u> also on Facebook
- Swindon Food Collective : Local food bank who aim to help people in Swindon or the surrounding area who are suffering from financial hardship and finding it difficult to provide food for themselves. <u>www.swindonfoodcollective.org</u>

COMMUNITY SAFETY

PARTNERSHIP



Resources for Parents/Carers

Financial support for people on prepayment meters: Prepayment Vouchers for those struggling to top up gas & electricity meters. If you support clients who are on prepayment meters for their gas or electricity, and who are finding it hard to afford to top up those meters, there could be help available.

The Centre for Sustainable Energy has funding to be able to offer vouchers for topping up energy meters. By registering with the Fuel Voucher Fund you could refer your clients directly for vouchers if they qualify. This would be a one off award and limited to one per household. The client would need to fulfil at least one of the following criteria:

- ✓ Be receiving a means tested benefit
- ✓ Have a health condition made worse by the cold
- ✓ Be in debt
- ✓ Have a deficit budget (be at risk of debt, not paying to heat, cutting back on food etc.).

Prospective referrers need to email <u>fuelvoucherfund@cse.org.uk</u> to register as an individual in order to refer people wanting the vouchers. You will then be sent further information about the scheme and any restrictions covering the scheme.

Please note: this is not a scheme to promote to the public or to ask residents to contact the email address given. <u>It is</u> only for organisations helping people to access.

Damp and Mould in SBC property's: If you have any damp and mould concerned in council owned property, please could you contact: DampAndMould <u>DampAndMould@swindon.gov.uk</u> directly to prevent any delays in your referral.





Email signature

If appropriate please add the text below to your email signature







And finally...

Please let us know if the information and resources have been helpful to you. You can give us your feedback by clicking on the link below or scanning the QR code.

It will take you two minutes!

Link to feedback form: https://forms.office.com/e/UzKQ4McL5n







Are you on our circulation list?

Do you want to be kept updated about SSP related matters such as training, learning resources and our newsletter?

You can sign up to our circulation list circulation list by clicking on this link: <u>https://forms.office.com/e/f7CRNF6Wax</u>

Or using the QR code.





You can ask to be removed at any time by emailing safeguardingpartnership@swindon.gov.uk





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