

## Safeguarding and Wellbeing across PACE Academy Trust

### PACE Academy Trust Safeguarding Team:



Sally Dubben  
New Valley Primary



Hannah Harding  
Chipstead Valley Primary



Jenni Stevens  
Keston Primary



Kirsten Slinger  
Stanford and Beecholve Primary

### Child Q – Follow up actions (London Borough of Hackney)

In March 2022, the City and Hackney safeguarding Children Partnership published a local child safeguarding practice review, which described an incident where officers from the Metropolitan Police had strip searched a 15-year-old girl in a school. The report found the search of the girl, known as Child Q, was unjustified and racism was "likely" to have been a factor. The independent review made 14 recommendations to ensure children are protected in future.

Read the article here: <https://news.hackney.gov.uk/child-q-powerful-set-of-actions-undertaken-by-council-to-better-protect-residents-from-harm-and-racism/>

### Safeguarding Acronyms

Schools are full of acronyms, with more developing all the time. Safeguarding specifically has a substantial list of acronyms, some of which you should be aware of. Do you know the following? (Answers on the last page!)

- CSE
- CAMHS
- DSL
- DV
- FGM
- EWO
- LAC
- HBV

### Keeping Safe

As part of our Wellbeing Curriculum, children across the trust learn the valuable skills of how to keep themselves and others safe, both in and inside of school. Children are taught from a young age how to find help in a variety of different situations and the importance of finding "safe strangers."

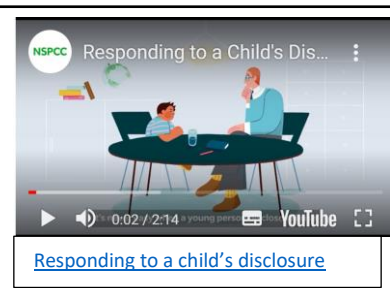


### Harmful Sexual Behaviour

Harmful Sexual Behaviours (HSB) are sexual behaviours expressed by children/young people under 18 that are developmentally inappropriate, may be harmful towards self/others, or be abusive towards another child, young person or adult. Technology assisted HSB is sexualised behaviour using the internet or mobile phones and includes viewing pornography or indecent images of children or sexting.

In the UK, around a third of sex offences against children and young people are committed by under 18s. Existing indicators suggest that HSB is a considerable social problem that is under-reported and may have serious negative impacts upon not only victims, but also the children and young people who display the behaviours, as well as their families and wider communities.

Early intervention is essential – identifying behaviours at the lower end of the continuum and/or responding to low-level HSB in early childhood can help stop more serious behaviour in adolescence. A referral to the Children and Families Hub should be made by a DSL where there are concerns about the welfare and safety of children including the victim, alleged perpetrator and any other children. Parental support is important in promoting engagement & successful outcomes.



### Feeling Stressed?

Mind can help, listen and signpost you to other services.

Tel: 0300 123 3393

### Keeping Children Safe in Education 2022

The new KCSIE for September has been released and the PACE DSLs have worked to re-write our Early Help and Safeguarding policy, ready for September. Look out for our new Online Safety Policies and AUPs to also be introduced in September.

The children at CVPS were lucky enough to receive a visit from police officers based at Coulsdon Town. They spoke to the children about their role in keeping our community safe as well as the equipment they carry. The Year 5 and 6 children took part in peer pressure workshops with the officers as well.

## Safeguarding Briefing: Contextual Safeguarding

### 1 What is it?

Contextual safeguarding seeks to identify and respond to harm and abuse posed to young people outside their home, either from adults or other young people

### 2 Why it matters:

Traditional approaches to protecting children/young people from harm have focused on the risk of violence and abuse from inside the home, and don't always address the time that children/young people spend outside the home.

### 3 Why it matters:

As children move from early childhood and into adolescence they spend increasing amounts of time socialising independently of their families. The nature of young people's relationships, that they form in these settings, inform the extent to which they encounter protection or abuse.

### 4 Peer relationships:

Research tells us that peer relationships are increasingly influential during adolescence. If a young person forms friendships in contexts characterized by violence and/or harmful attitudes these relationships will be anti-social and unsafe.

### 5 What are the risks:

There are a wide range of potential risks where the prime cause of harm is outside of the family. This list isn't exhaustive but includes: peer on peer abuse; exploitation and online abuse; missing episodes; gang involvement; radicalisation; trafficking and modern slavery.

### 6 What should we do?

A Contextual Safeguarding approach aims to disrupt harmful extra-familial contexts rather than move young people away from them. The approach seeks to identify the ways in which professionals, adults and young people can change the social conditions of environments in which abuse has occurred

### 7 What should we do?

Identify the ways in which young people can change the social conditions where abuse has occurred, and encourage self-responsibility for making these changes. Engage with individuals and sectors who have a bearing on social contexts, ie shopkeepers, local policing, community leaders, to make environments safer. For more information and resources visit the Contextual Safeguarding website: <https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk/>

### Safeguarding Acronyms- answers from previous page

- CSE= Child Sexual Exploitation
- CAMHS= Child Adolescents Mental Health Services
- DSL= Designated Safeguarding Lead
- DV= Domestic Violence
- FGM= Female Genital Mutilation
- EWO= Education Welfare Officer
- LAC= Looked After Children
- HBV= Honour Based Violence