

BMHP5004-BIRM ESSAY

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The importance and significance of Safeguarding Policies and procedures in the UK's two high-profile cases will be explained to the reader in this essay.

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Introduction.

This essay will discuss the Social Policies for safeguarding children and the outline of working together advantage to protect children in the UK, will also and will also explain two high-profile cases where children have not been saved and why this happened and what went wrong. The aim of this essay will focus on Acts and policies and their impact on social work and partnership working. A child refers to an individual below the age of 18, including an unborn baby, and the child is at risk if they are experiencing or may experience any form of harm. They may also have requirements for care and support, regardless of whether the authorities are fulfilling those necessities. Brammer, A. (2020), It's worth noting that the term "at risk" does not necessarily imply that abuse or neglect has already happened. Instead, it indicates early measures to protect a child at risk of getting harmed and moving them to a safe place. Two conditions must be met to identify a child at risk of abuse or neglect; this will ensure that appropriate protection is provided to those who require care and support and that steps are taken to ensure their safety in the future. The Children Act of 1989 is a crucial legal framework for professionals in safeguarding children. It comprehensively addresses various aspects of their well-being, including preventing physical and sexual abuse and harm. The Act's primary focus is ⁴ to protect children and young people from injury and danger. It is mandated by the Education Act (2002) that local authorities, schools, and further education institutions ⁴ are responsible for safeguarding and promoting children's well-being. Fergus Smith (2010), ¹⁶ the Children Act (1989) and the Children Act (2004) emphasise that by using multi-agency approaches to preserving all ⁸ health and social care professionals with Partnership working to protect children from harm, identifying the risk and planning how to reduce or remove that risk, ensuring that the person is protected from liability if they do become at risk also making sure people know what step is being taken to protect them from abuse, by assessing their situation identified the gap and protection should be in place timely, and this should be ongoing safeguarding which follows by the Care Act (2014) aims ² to improve the lives of people with learning disabilities and adults with mental health problems.

The case of Victoria Climbié is tragic and heartbreaking. Her relatives brought her ² to this country for a better life, but despite her cheerful and joyful demeanour, her story ended in tragedy. Victoria Climbié, aged eight, spent her last days from 1999 to 2000. On the 25 of February 2000, her kidney, heart, and lungs stopped functioning. There was systematic in nature and inflicted damage. There were fewer than 128 inflicted injuries on her tiny body. The

officer in this case, Neil Garnham, listed only 12 essential occasions and opportunities to intervene in saving Victoria's life by early action; the right move needs to be taken by managers as this action doesn't require excellent skills if they would look into the case which has caused a gross failure in the system, it is therefore clear that agencies how was supposed to protect Victoria have failed. At the same time, not prioritise her case due to underfunding with inadequate staff poorly led, even though there was plenty of evidence. The child was referred to Ealing social services, where there were proper responses. It may well be that the danger to her recognises and action taken in the early stage, avoiding later involvement of other agencies, was too late. The inquiry heard how Haringey council failed to assign social workers to 109 children in May 1999, a short period before they took on Climbié's case. During her life in Britain, Victoria was known to four local authorities, four social services departments, three housing departments, two child protection police teams, two hospitals, an NSPCC centre, and a few local churches. (GOV.UK,2020). Victoria Climbié's case significantly impacted child safeguarding, resulting in changes to the related act after her death. Lord Lamming investigated the killing of Victoria, and as a result, the child protection system underwent significant changes, leading to the implementation of the Children Act (2004).

The Children's Protection and Safeguarding Act (2018), following the tragic death of Victoria Climbié, changes were made to child safeguarding laws in the UK. Hospitals have a duty of care to ensure the safety of children; changes were made to child-protecting laws in the UK; in 2004, the Children Act was updated after an investigation by Lord Lamming into Victoria's killing. The Education Act (2002) guides the Department of Education, and it is essential to uphold the UNCRC (1989) update, which states that every child has the right to a standard of living that supports their growth and development. In 2004, the Children Act was updated after an investigation by Lord Lamming into Victoria's killing. The Equality Act (2010), which protect special need children, and the Children and Social Work Act (2017) made several changes to the (2004) Act in different areas has reinforced this duty and placed new responsibilities on key agencies, such as local authorities, clinical partnerships, the police, and commissioning groups, to work together to promote the welfare of all children. Local authorities in England are now required to create plans to work collaboratively with key partners and local agencies to enhance the well-being of children in their area. (Braye, S. and Preston-Shoot, M. 2019), Safeguarding with Sexual Act (2014) have further strengthened the government's implemented code of practice and procedures; as a result, professionals must use guidance and reflection to make timely decisions that safeguard children and Social workers need to take responsibility for their actions and be prepared to justify any delays in decision-making. Social workers must understand people communicate and know their work and apply it, enabling them to work competently and efficiently. (UK, Legislation,2022).

Partnerships working with the National Network Designated Health Care Professionals for Safeguarding and Child Protection in the UK have a Sharing System name CP-IS to work in collaboration efforts between various organisations, such as the National Network Designated Health Care Professionals for Safeguarding Children. Implementing CP-IS is crucial in providing an additional layer of security for at-risk children as the system guarantees individuals' safety and enables the efficient sharing of vital information throughout England. Healthcare practitioners will receive the latest medical care from CP-IS, an essential aspect of their daily tasks. Healthcare practitioners must rely on CP-IS to receive the most up-to-date medical care, an integral component of their daily duties. Healthcare institutions must embrace CP-IS as a standard practice. (NHS, 2015). Richards, H. and Malomo, M. (2022), Working with children and taking responsibility to protect children from harm is very challenging if working as a team and with corporations also means lots of quality and courage, for example, dealing with a parent who is abusing children and who is ready to hide their abusive information within professional should be shared., Still, in Victoria's case, there were no hidden ways she was known by different agency departments, and they failed to protect her, and the same thing happened again in 2021 when the local Authorities died again.

Arthur Labinjo Hughes Case Six-year-old Arthur Labinjo-Hughes Another recent high Profile child abuse case is the little Arthur Labinjo-Hughes in a statement, social worker England said that they are looking closely with all partners and everyone involved. Arthur died at 1 am on the 17 of June 2021; he was found by an unconscious neighbour who performed CPR the day before in Shirley Solihull Council Watch and died from multiples injury, abuse and neglect. The Solihull Council, under responsibility for Arthur's protection, have failed as Arthur's grandmother has repeatedly reported the dad and girlfriend as the suspected abuse social worker was involved. Still, the pandemic exacerbates Arthur's situation, and the lockdown restriction significantly impacted vulnerable children and social care services. The arrest of Tustin and Hughes of murder proof of footage in their house show how little Arthur was asking for help. Child protection Professionals (AOCCP) have considered the impact of covid 19 and restrictions which have caused a child's death. Social Services are responsible for safeguarding children. They work with families and schools to protect children and will act, if necessary, while also maintaining family ties when appropriate; their priority is the child's well-being staff should prioritise the child's best interest. Arthur was left unsafe in his father's house. According to the Gov.UK (2022), the government action following Arthur died was a significant review leading to the murder of Arthur Albino-Hughes. Separate commissioners and four inspectorates to take urgent action toward the Solihull council to whom Arthur was well known. Inspection of the safeguarding department of the agency considers ³ their effectiveness and advice on where improvement must be made to safeguard children. The National Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel will lead the independent national review by identifying

the lesson which should ¹⁰ be learned from Arthur's case for the benefit of other children elsewhere in England. After Social Workers Partners failed again, another update and amendment in the safeguarding act were added. Then the UK Equality Act (2010) and the Safeguarding Children Act (2018) play essential roles in safeguarding the well-being of vulnerable children. An update to the Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 document has been made to reflect recent legislative changes, such as replacing clinical commissioning groups with integrated care boards, effective from 1 July 2022, due to the Health and Care Act (2022), which is a factual update (GOV.uk,2022).

Gov.Uk (2021), the government have looked at the Solihull Council and how there was a gap in the system and how agencies work together to protect children from harm at the right time-sharing information communication managers should give appropriate training and look where staff need help to safeguard children effectively multi-agency safeguarding should be in place to avoid the falling of protecting children.

Conclusion

To conclude, in the case of Victoria Climbié's death, the recommendation is that ¹² such an event ² may, as far as possible, be avoided in the future by examining how the local authority in respect of the social services function, the health body and police to respond to those requested ² need services, to discharge their functions, to co-operate with others, to co-operate with ² services including the local education authorities the local housing authorities in respect of the person named above during the period referred after that. GOV.UK, (Accessed 23 July 2023). In Arthur Hughes's case, the Draft report was checked for factual accuracy by Solihull Council. The Panel evaluated its hypotheses and recommendation with various stakeholders, including the chair of previous national reviews of child protection local government, charity, policing, and health sectors, as well as individuals in the related field of ³ the National Panel and Solihull partnership to agree on a timeline. Secretary Nadeem Zahawi said the Arthur case shocked him with the pain that was inflicted on a poor boy robbed of the chance to live the life he had; therefore, he took immediate action for joint inspection by all agencies ³ protecting children in Solihull so that they can assure that everything is done to protect children he has asked the ³ chair of the child protection safeguarding panel Annie Hudson to work with Solihull and to look at where they need help and must learn from this terrible case. Therefore, the government is determined to protect children from harm, raise concern, and has not hesitated to take robust action. Gov.Uk, Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2022. (Accessed on 25 July 2023)

Recommendation

Ensuring the safety and well-being of children is our paramount concern. We staunchly believe that every child deserves adequate living conditions, education, and medical care, as recognised by the UNCRC and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. To achieve this, we strictly adhere to legal frameworks such as the Children Act and Guideline; policies provide precise guidance and legislation on protecting children from harm, maltreatment, and neglect, as well as preventing impairment of their development, safeguarding policy is implemented to establish the principles and responsibilities of professionals and agencies to achieve desired outcomes. In cases where a child suffers from neglect or abuse or is looked after, assessing their needs to determine the nature of any services required and whether any specialist assessments should be undertaken to assist the local authority in making decisions, the staff is expertly trained to identify and report any issues related to child welfare promptly. Any concerns are immediately reported to our Safeguarding Officer, who works with the child's key worker and SENCO team by paying meticulous attention to signs of emotional, sexual, or physical abuse or neglect, such as developmental delays, inappropriate sexual behaviour, or visible injuries. (Fenton-Glynn, C. 2019).

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