

Child Protection

Safeguarding is to prevent harm; child protection is how we respond to harm.

Child protection means **protecting** children from abuse, and identifying and stopping abuse that might already be happening (NSPCC, 2024).

The process of **protecting** individual children that may be suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm as a result of abuse or neglect. (SAFE, 2020)

It is the acknowledgment to **protect** and stop children who are vulnerable at risk or exposed to significant harm (Save the Children, 2007)

Safe-guarding and child protection is everyone's responsibility.

Types of abuse

Abuse of a child or young person under the age of 18 is:

- A deliberate act of ill-treatment with the intention to harm or is likely to harm a child or young person's safety, well-being and development.
- There are four main types of abuse, these can be physical, sexual, emotional or neglect. (NSPCC, 2016).

Signs and symptoms

Physical



data:image/jpeg;base64

Bruising, burns, bites, cuts, or broken bones. These marks may not match to the reason of the incident.

The child may seem afraid or uncomfortable around a certain person/persons. The child may seem withdrawn and could flinch at unexpected times (NSPCC, 2024).

Signs and symptoms

Sexual abuse

Children may find it hard to understand what has happened to them, showing this in their behaviour:

becoming distressed, highly emotional - with unexplainable mood swings, angry, withdrawn, self-harming, distant with certain adults as well as being overly keen to please them, as well as a neglect in their appearance- poor hygiene, anorexia. (National Office for Child Safety, 2023)



<https://www.google.com/imgres>

Signs and symptoms

Emotional

- low self-esteem, low confidence, withdrawn, silent when someone's presence is around, Uncooperative and aggressive behaviour, A change of appetite, Signs of distress: tearfulness, anger (SCIE, 2015).

But remember that abuse may not fall easily into these categories. If you have any worries or concerns, then you must make that report. Child protection is everyone concern.

What do you do?

Making a disclosure

Following the guidelines from a local primary school they would follow these procedures when making a disclosure:

- **If it was of immediate concern - Go and tell the safe-guarding team immediately.**
- In your place of work, you would know who they are , as well as poster being around for everyone to know.

The report has then got to be reordered digitaly, in this school they use edykey, where there will be a form to fill out of what the concern involves- try to rembemeber, times and what was said word for word.

After making the report it may be of best interest to then follow it up and see a member of the safe-guarding team at some point of the day.

(school A, 2025)

Interventions

ELSA,

Draw and talk

Check in's

Worry box in class

Nurture provisions

Having that trusted adult giving the opportunity
for children to talk

(school A, 2025)

Who is responsible?

EVERYONE!



References

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