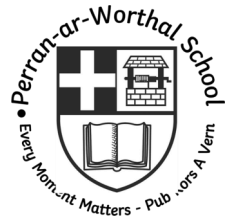


Seven Minute Safeguarding
November

Safeguarding is everyone's
responsibility.

Don't think what if I have got it
wrong, think what if I have got it
right.

Please speak to the **Designated Safeguarding Lead (Ben Teasdale)**
or **Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead (Mary Arthur)**
immediately with any concerns.
MARU: 0300 1231 116 LADO: 01872 326536



Good Practice

Hold regular reviews to ensure that the required changes are occurring in the family in a timely fashion

Remember to record facts rather than subjective observations

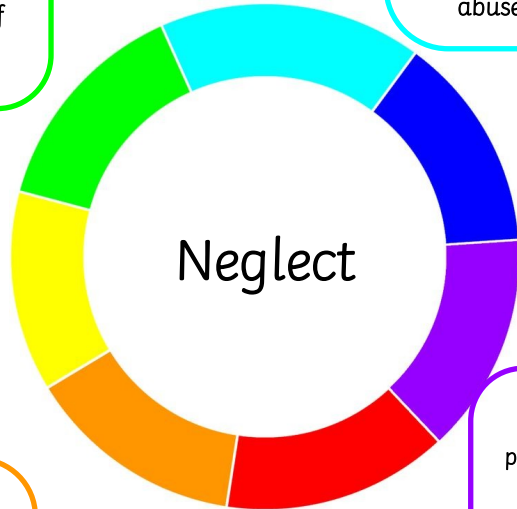
Different causal factors require different and targeted responses to cases of neglect

Background
Neglect can be more difficult to define & identify than other types of abuse thus professionals must sometimes rely on their own standards & beliefs. Reviews & research have highlighted a range of causal factors including: Parents may lack the necessary skills and knowledge; lack of secure attachments, causing lack of care & empathy for the child; parents may have poor mental health or a learning disability; parents may be affected by substance misuse or domestic abuse; the family may live in impoverished and isolated circumstances.

If in doubt, shout!

Record accurately, without subjectivity

Share with DSL (Ben) or DDSL (Mary)



What is 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'.

Indicators of Neglect

Neglect differs from other forms of abuse in that there is rarely a single incident or crisis that draws attention to the family. It is repeated, persistent, neglectful behaviour that causes incremental damage over a period of time. It relates to the lack of a parents capacity to meet the physical & emotional needs of the child. There is no set pattern of signs that indicate neglect other than that the child's basic needs are not being adequately met. Remember; a child might not understand that they are being neglected.

Types of Neglect (NSPCC)

- physical: not meeting a child's basic needs (food, clothing, shelter, supervision)
- educational: not making sure a child receives an education
- emotional: not meeting a child's needs for nurture and stimulation
- medical: not providing appropriate health care, refusing care or ignoring medical recommendations

Risks of Neglect

In the first 2 years of a child's life neglect can have profound effects on a child's development, leading to problems with self-esteem, emotional regulation and relationships. During the first 5 years of a child's life it is likely to damage all aspects of development and in later childhood it is also likely to lead to problems with aspects of adult life.