



ISLINGTON

Adult and community learning

NCFE Level 1 Working with Children

Learning Outcomes

Session

By the end of the session you will be able to:

- Identify what makes a good team– unit 3
- Giving feedback as a team member
- Recognise signs of common childhood illnesses
- Describe aspects of safeguarding
- Recognise signs of child abuse and how to respond

What is a team? Unit 3

What makes a good team

- What team have you been involved in?
- What was good about the team
- What things went wrong and why?

What type of rules should a team follow?

Homework:

Complete 1.1 and 1.2

- Explore all the aspects which would make up a good team

Assessment 1.1

Ground Rules

Assessment 1.2

Giving Feedback

The Feedback Sandwich



Unit 3

- Complete 2.2
- Complete 3.1,3.2, 3.3

Common Childhood Illnesses



Responding to illness

Complete the assessment task

	What is it?	Signs & Symptoms	Cause	Hygiene issues
Asthma	Swelling of the airways of lungs		Hereditary Triggered by dust, animals, smoke, environment	
Convulsions	Fever fits		High temperature	
Influenza	Respiratory illness (attacks the breathing system) limits the oxygen supply to the body		Virus –airborn through sneezing etc	
Chicken pox	Rash of red, itchy spots that turn into blisters - sometimes cover whole body		Virus spreads easily via sneezing, coughs	

	What is it?	Signs & Symptoms	Cause	Hygiene issues
Hand foot & mouth	Rash on hand/foot and blisters in the mouth		Virus - sneezing, coughs –pass from one child to another	
Gastroenteritis	An infection of the stomach and bowl		Virus from infected person not washing hands – through faeces on surfaces or airborne	
Conjunctivitis	‘Red eye’ – ‘sticky eye’ Swelling of the inside eyelid can also have white sticky puss around eye		Virus or bacterial Common cold/sore throat	
Meningitis	Infection of the brain and spinal cords		Virus or bacterial	

Safeguarding and Child protection

Hamzah Khan - 4 years

Died 2011

Hamzah Khan's mummified remains were found in squalor at their Bradford home in September 2011 after he died due to severe malnutrition. Prosecutors said Hamzah most probably died from malnutrition because Hutton (the mother) neglected him as she concentrated on her alcohol addiction. They said she starved her son to death.

Hutton claimed she had struggled to get her son to eat and he had died suddenly. Hamzah's decomposed body was found in a travel cot in Hutton's bedroom.



The trial heard his remains had been in the cot for almost two years when they were found by police searching the house on 21 September 2011. Hamzah had died in December 2009 Hutton had "many opportunities" to accept the professional support which had been offered to her but she had chosen not to.

Daniel Pelka – 4 years

Died March 2012

His mother Magdalena Luczak and Step Father Mariusz Krezolek subjected Daniel Pelka to a six-month ordeal in which he was held underwater, locked in a room and force-fed salt before suffering fatal head injuries in a vicious assault.

The case has raised questions about the failure of Daniel's school and social services to save him. Daniel was described as a healthy little boy



when he started school in September 2011. Pictures showed a smiling blond-haired boy in a red uniform.

But the time he died in March 2012 experts "likened his appearance to those who failed to survive concentration camps, The couple regularly locked the little boy inside a bare box room with no toys, removing the inner door handle so he could not escape and making him to go the toilet on his bed.

Daniel's sister 6yrs smuggled him food because he was so hungry, while the little boy was forced to scavenge for food from other children's lunch boxes or from rubbish bins.

Definitions

What is safeguarding?

Safeguarding refers to the process of protecting children (and adults) to provide safe and effective care. This includes all procedures designed to prevent harm to a child.

Safeguarding covers health and safety, as well as current issues regarding 'prevent' and FGM

What is child protection?

Child Protection is part of safeguarding process, protecting individual children identified as suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. This includes the child protection procedures which detail how to respond to concerns about a child.

Breath of Safeguarding - handout

Exploring the breadth of Safeguarding

The Prevent duty became law back in 2015. This is a duty on all schools and registered early years providers to have due regard to preventing people being drawn into terrorism. In order to protect children in your care, you must be alert to any reason for concern in the child's life at home or elsewhere.

This includes awareness of the expression of extremist views. British values are a set of four values introduced to help keep children safe and promote their welfare – as is the duty of all providers following the EYFS; specifically to counter extremism.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons. It's also known as female circumcision or cutting.

Religious, social or cultural reasons are sometimes given for FGM. However, FGM is **child abuse**. It's dangerous and a criminal offence.

There are no medical reasons to carry out FGM. It is used to control female sexuality and can cause severe and long-lasting damage to physical and emotional health

What are the types of Child Abuse

Types of Child Abuse

Physical

Emotional

Sexual

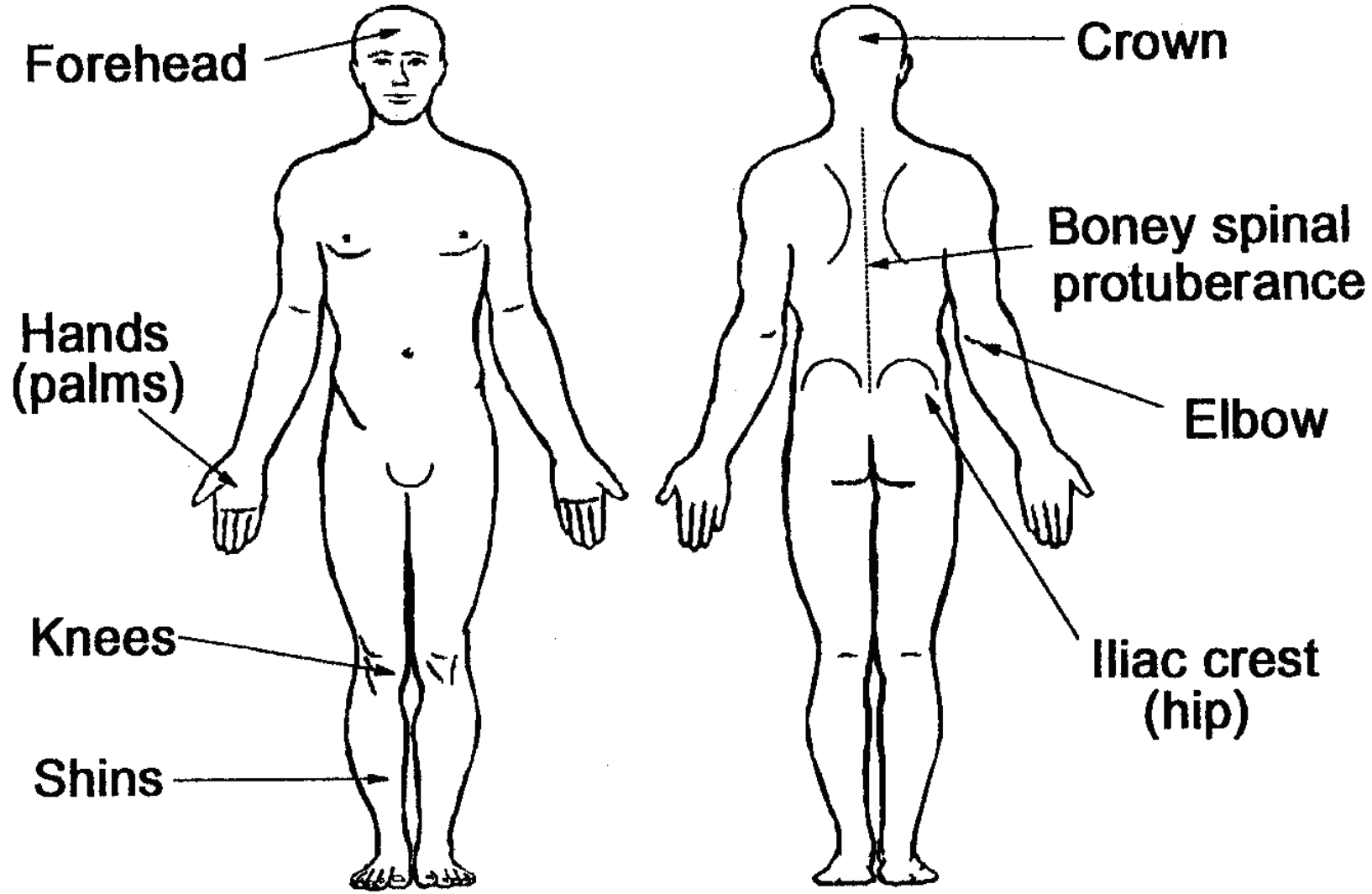
Neglect

What are the signs of possible abuse?
Complete Assessment 3.4

Physical Signs

- Unexplained bruising, marks or injuries on any part of the body
- Multiple bruises- in clusters, often on the upper arm, outside of the thigh
- Cigarette burns
- Human bite marks
- Broken bones
- Scalds, with upward splash marks,
- Multiple burns
- Fear of parents being approached for an explanation
- Aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts
- Flinching when approached or touched
- Reluctance to get changed, for example in hot weather
- Depression
- Withdrawn behaviour
- Running away from home.

Common sites for accidental injury



Emotional Signs

- neurotic behaviour e.g. sulking, hair twisting, rocking
- being unable to play
- fear of making mistakes
- sudden speech disorders
- self-harm
- fear of parent being approached regarding their behaviour
- developmental delay in terms of emotional progress

Sexual Signs

- pain or itching in the genital area
- Bruising or bleeding near genital area
- Sexually transmitted infection
- Vaginal discharge or infection
- Stomach pains
- Discomfort when walking or sitting down sudden or unexplained
- changes in behaviour e.g. becoming aggressive or withdrawn
- Fear of being left with a specific person or group of people
- Having nightmares
- Running away from home
- Sexual knowledge which is beyond their age, or developmental level

Neglect Signs

- constant hunger, sometimes stealing food from other children
- constantly dirty or 'smelly'
- loss of weight, or being constantly underweight
- inappropriate clothing for the conditions.
- complaining of being tired all the time
- not requesting medical assistance and/or failing to attend appointments
- having few friends
- mentioning being left alone or unsupervised.

What do you do?

Suspect through signs –when you think there may be evidence of abuse

Disclosure – when a child tell you something has happened

Putting Safeguarding in Place- Handout

Know your role

- **Listen** to what the child is saying without asking leading questions
- **Reassure** the child/young person they have done the right thing in telling you
- **Tell the child/young person** that you must tell someone who can help them (don't promise to 'keep a secret'), but that you won't tell anyone else – it is important that reported concerns are not discussed with anyone else including other staff or family members etc unless specifically directed by the Safeguarding Officer
- **Report** it immediately, if you can, to the person who is responsible for safeguarding, if possible with the child depending on situation

Know your role

Never promise to keep it a secret!

If the 'secret' is one of concern, you would be breaking a child's trust by reporting it, which will have implications in dealing with the issue. It could take a child an enormous amount of courage to 'tell', especially if it involves a family member and trust is an important element in the process of supporting children who have been abused

Know your role

- Read policies
- Know the identity of the person to report to
- Know the identity of the designated governor
- Support a caring ethos and be approachable
- Remain alert
- Report all concerns
- Report immediately any disclosure and write down exactly what was said
- Be completely confidential
- Be willing to whistle blow
- Take opportunities for training

- https://undressed.lgfl.net/?utm_campaign=DigiSafe&utm_medium=email&_hsmi=100477262&_hsenc=p2ANqtz--2b-GICQkevFpkCAukdt9QmCTeflNS1BMxjL1mbi5WrQl2k5K2deLp7nsUqolEJMJIcaGA0Z6wty4yHBm-gVNNOiGxgEKZkXb_4zlbwwxtHC8R178&utm_content=100477262&utm_source=hs_email

E-Safety and useful websites

- **CEOP Centre** - Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre www.ceop.police.uk . The centre is committed to eradicating the sexual abuse of children. It is part of UK policing and works to track and prosecute offenders directly or in partnership with local and international police forces.
- **Online Safety websites:**
 - www.thinkuknow.co.uk/
 - www.getnetwise.org
 - www.kidsmart.org.uk
- **Safe Search engines for Children**
 - www.ajkids.com – Ask Jeeves for children
 - www.yahooligans.yahoo.com
 - www.primaryschoolict.com/superhi.php