



Ashmole Primary School Safeguarding Newsletter



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Who are the Safeguarding Team at our school?

Designated Safeguarding Lead – Miss Costas



Deputy Safeguarding Lead – Mr Tofallis



Deputy Safeguarding Lead – Mrs Toal



Designated Safeguarding lead for the Trust - Mrs McLaren

Safeguarding Governor - Dr Bowry

Useful Acronyms & Vocabulary about Safeguarding.

BICS- Barnet Integrated Clinical Service (a Wellbeing and Mental Health Service).

CAMHS- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.

CAFCASS - Children and Family Court and Advisory and Support Service

MASH: Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub.

EHA – Early Help Assessment

Universal Plus – This is additional help through universal services to support children, young people and families, which generally involves one Universal service alongside just one other agency/or professional.

Ashmole Primary School Safeguarding Newsletter Summer 2!

Dear Parents/Carers,

Welcome to our final Safeguarding newsletter of this academic year. Our regular newsletters aim to provide our parents with key information and the latest guidance in relation to Safeguarding and Keeping Children Safe in Education. As the summer holidays are quickly approaching our final newsletter focuses on further important themes.

As always, all key Safeguarding information is on our Ashmole Primary School website including how to report a concern as well as where our Safeguarding and Online Safety newsletters can also be found.

<https://www.ashmoleprimary.org/page/?title=Safeguarding&pid=92>

In addition to this if you require any support, guidance or further support and would like to speak to someone, please do not hesitate to speak to me directly in person (or a member of the Safeguarding team) or contact me via the school office to speak via phone.

Wishing you a fantastic summer break!

Miss Costas

This newsletter will focus on:

Child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment

Sexual harassment in general is any unwanted sexual attention that can cause physical, emotional, mental, psychological or economic harm to the victim. It can happen both online or offline.

Domestic Abuse

Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours and may be a single incident or a pattern of incidents. That abuse can be, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional. It is important that children can be victims of domestic abuse as they may see, hear, or experience the effects of abuse at home.

BICS (Barnet Integrated Clinical Service)

Barnet Integrated Clinical Services (BICS) provides mild to moderate mental health services to children, young people and families in the borough.



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Domestic Abuse

Are you a victim/survivor of domestic abuse or are you worried about someone experiencing domestic abuse?

Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours and may be a single incident or a pattern of incidents. That abuse can be, but is not limited to, psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional. Children can be victims of domestic abuse. They may see, hear, or experience the effects of abuse at home and/or suffer domestic abuse in their own intimate relationships (teenage relationship abuse). All of which can have a detrimental and long-term impact on their health, well-being, development, and ability to learn.

Calling 999. When you dial 999, all of these calls are directed to call centres and will be answered by BT operators. If you have a hearing or speech impairment, use the textphone service 18000. If you are in danger and unable to talk on the phone, call 999 and listen to the questions from the operator and, if you can, respond by coughing or tapping on the handset. If making a sound would put you or someone else in danger and the BT operator cannot decide whether an emergency service is needed, your call will be transferred to the Silent Solution system.

The Silent Solution is a police system used to filter out large numbers of accidental or hoax 999 calls. It also exists to help people who are unable to speak, but who genuinely need police assistance. You will hear an automated police message, which lasts for 20 seconds and begins with 'you are through to the police'. It will ask you to press 55 to be put through to police call management. The BT operator will remain on the line and listen. If you press 55, they will be notified and transfer the call to the police. If you don't press 55, the call will be terminated. Pressing 55 does not allow police to track your location. When transferred to your local police force, the police call handler will attempt to communicate with you by asking simple yes or no questions. If you are not able to speak, listen carefully to the questions and instructions from the call .

Further Support and Information

- Women can call [The Freephone National Domestic Abuse Helpline, run by Refuge](#) on [0808 2000 247](#) for free at any time, day or night. The staff will offer confidential, non-judgemental information and support.
- Talk to a doctor, health visitor or midwife.
- Men can call Men's Advice Line on [0808 8010 327](#) (Monday to Friday 10am to 8pm), or visit the webchat at [Men's Advice Line](#) (Wednesday 10am to 11.30am and 2.30pm to 4pm) for non-judgemental information and support.
- Men can also call [ManKind](#) on [0182 3334 244](#) (Monday to Friday, 10am to 4pm)
- If you identify as LGBT+ you can call [Galop](#) on [0800 999 5428](#) for emotional and practical support.
- Anyone can call [Karma Nirvana](#) on [0800 5999 247](#) (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm) for forced marriage and honour crimes. You can also call [020 7008 0151](#) to speak to the [GOV.UK Forced Marriage Unit](#).
- Women can email helpline@womensaid.org.uk. Staff will respond to your email within 5 working days
- Men can email info@mensadvice.org.uk
- LGBT+ people can email help@galop.org.uk

[The Survivor's Handbook from the charity Women's Aid](#) is free and provides information for women on a wide range of issues, such as housing, money, helping your children, and your legal rights.

If you are worried that you are abusive, you can contact the free [Respect helpline](#) on [0808 802 4040](#).



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Child on child sexual violence and sexual harassment

What is sexual harassment?

Sexual harassment in general is any unwanted sexual attention that can cause physical, emotional, mental, psychological or economic harm to the victim. It can happen both online or offline.

Does this happen in primary schools?

Boys and girls mix together in every social environment, at every age and many children will never experience sexism, harassment or abuse based on gender. It is important that we teach all children (both boys and girls), of all ages, what is acceptable interaction and what is not, and then what they must do if any unwanted attention happens to them. It is imperative that school leaders should create a culture where sexual harassment and online sexual abuse are not tolerated, and where they identify issues and intervene early to better protect children and young people.

What do we do at Ashmole Primary School?

We encourage children to be open about their experiences so that they know it is always safe to disclose concerns to a trusted adult. We aim to create an environment that teaches boys and girls how to behave respectfully towards each other, and how to respect personal and physical boundaries. Through our SCARF lessons, we ensure the children develop an age-appropriate awareness of this theme, including understanding how to show respect to themselves and others. If children understand their own bodies, the terminology to use and why certain words are not appropriate, they will speak more knowledgeably and respectfully to each other.

BICS offer a range of individual and family evidence-based interventions, alongside groups and workshops. They can meet face-to-face or virtually either in school or in the community. They offer a range of online content to support wellbeing and good mental health in Barnet.

BICS can help with difficulties such as:

Social difficulties

- Relationship issues (with friends or family for example).
- Persistent difficulties managing relationships.
- Social anxiety.
- Isolation or struggling to go out.

Emotional difficulties

- Problems in attachment to parent or carer.
- Gender discomfort issues.
- Difficulty controlling emotions.

Behavioural difficulties

- Behaviours that can be challenging (verbal or physical aggression for example).
- Toileting concerns.
- Mild eating concerns.
- Unexplained physical symptoms which may be psychosomatic.
- Disturbed sleep or sleep issues.
- Self-care issues, such as hygiene.
- School refusing difficulties.

Mental health difficulties

- Low mood.
- Anxiety, panic and phobias
- Mild obsessions and compulsions.
- Trauma, mild self-harm behaviours.