# Safeguarding Forum Update

Southwark Safeguarding Children Partnership

**Neglect strategy** 

20.12.23 Shimona Gayle, Named GP for Safeguarding Children

### Working Together to Safeguard Children -Updated Dec 2023



Neglect - 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.

Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers)
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment
- provide suitable education

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs

Working together to safeguard children - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk) Child safeguarding toolkit: Introduction | Home (rcgp.org.uk)

## Pathways to harm through neglect

	Clinical Commissioning Grou
Severe deprivational neglect	where the neglect was the primary cause of death or serious harm; neglect of the child's basic needs leads to impairments in health, growth and development; severe
	illness or death may result from malnutrition, sepsis, or hypothermia among others.
Medical neglect	failure to respond to a child's medical needs (acute or chronic) and necessary medication; such failure may lead to acute or chronic worsening of a child's health
Accidents	which occur in a context of neglect and an unsafe environment; hazards in the home environment and poor supervision may contribute.
Sudden unexplained death in infancy (SUDI)	within a context of neglectful care and a hazardous home environment; deaths may occur in dangerous co-sleeping contexts, or where other recognised risk factors are prominent and not addressed.
Physical abuse	occurring in a context of chronic, neglectful care; the primary cause of serious harm or death may be a physical assault, but this occurs within a wider context of neglect.
Suicide and self-harm	in adolescents with mental health problems associated with early or continuing physical and emotional neglect.
Vulnerable adolescents harmed through risk-taking behaviours	associated with early or continuing physical and emotional neglect.
Vulnerable adolescents harmed through exploitation	associated with early or continuing physical and emotional neglect.
	Triennial Analysis of SCRs: Briefing for health practitioners





"SEE, LISTEN, AND BELIEVE ME." CHILDREN AT THE CENTRE OF OUR RESPONSE TO NEGLECT.

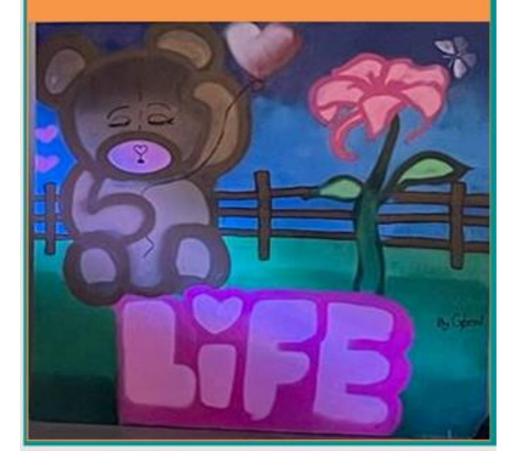
SOUTHWARK SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN PARTNERSHIP 2022 - 2027



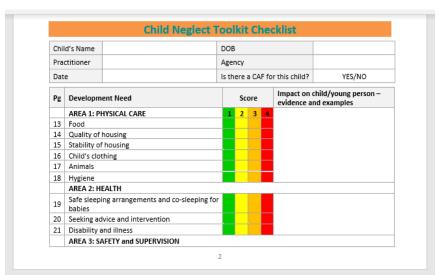




For assisting in the identification of child neglect



### NHS South East London **Clinical Commissioning Group**



22	Safety awareness and features					
23	Supervision of the child					
24	Handling of baby/response to baby					
25	Care by other adults					
26	Responding to adolescents					
27	Traffic awareness and in car safety					
	AREA 4: LOVE and CARE					
28	Parent/carer's attitude to child, warmth, care					
29	Boundaries					
30	Adult arguments and violence					
31	Young caring					
32	Positive values					
33	Adult behaviour					
34	Substance misuse					
	AREA 5: STIMULATION and EDUCATION					
35	Unborn					
36	0-2 years					
37	2-5 years					
38	School					
39	Sport and Leisure					
40	Friendships					
41	Addressing bullying					
42	PARENTAL MOTIVATION FOR CHANGE					
	Total in each area					

#### CONTENT

	5
	6
Stability of housing	7
	8
-	9
Hygiene 1	10
HEALTH	
	11
	12
	13
	1.5
SAFETY and SUPERVISION	
Safety awareness and features 1	14
Supervision of the child 1	15
Handling of baby/response to baby 1	16
Care by other adults 1	17
Responding to adolescents 1	18
Traffic awareness and in car safety 1	19
LOVE and CARE	
Parent/carer's attitude to child, warmth and care 2	20
Boundaries 2	22
Adult arguments and violence 2	23
Young caring 2	24
Positive values 2	25
Adult behaviour 2	26
Substance misuse 2	27
STIMULATION and EDUCATION	
Unborn 2	29
0-2 years 2	29
2-5 years 3	30
School 3	31
Sport and Leisure 3	32
Friendships 3	33
Addressing bullying 3	34



#### HEALTH: Seeking advice and intervention

South East London

<ol> <li>Child focused</li></ol>	2) Adult focused	3) Child's Needs are secondary to adults.	<ol> <li>Child's needs are</li></ol>
care giving.	care giving.		not considered.
Advice sought from professionals/ experienced adults on matters of concern about child's health. Appointments are made and consistently attended. Preventative care is carried out such as dental/optical and all immunisations are up to date. Carer ensures child completes any agreed programme of medication or treatment.	Advice is sought about illnesses, but this is occasionally delayed or poorly managed <u>as a result of</u> carer difficulties. Carer understands the importance of routine care such as optical/dental but is not always consistent in keeping routine appointments. Immunisations are delayed, but eventually completed. Carer is inconsistent about ensuring that the child completes any agreed programme of medication or treatment, but does recognise the importance to the child, but personal circumstances can get in the way.	The carer does not routinely seek advice about childhood illnesses but does when concerns are serious or when prompted by others. Dental care and optical care are not routinely attended to. Immunisations are not up to date, but carer will allow access to children if home visits are carried out. Carer does not ensure the child completes any agreed programme of medication or treatment and is indifferent to the impact on child's wellbeing.	Carer does not attend to childhood illnesses, unless severe or in an emergency. Childhood illnesses allowed to deteriorate before advice/care is sought. Carer hostile to advice from others (professionals and family members) to seek medical advice. Routine appointments such as dental and optical not attended to, immunisations not up to date, even if a home appointment is offered. Carer does not ensure that the child completes any agreed programme of medication or treatment and is hostile to advice about this from others, and does not recognise likely impact on child.

Reminder- Continuum of need matrix- newly adopted in July 2023

http://www.londoncp.co.uk/

https://www.londonsafeguardingchildrenprocedures.co.uk/files/threshold.pdf



### Free Prescriptions for Care Leavers

- In line with the <u>Pan-London Care Leavers' compact</u> recommendations, we are increasing our offer to Care Leavers in south east London ICS.
- Prepayment prescription certificates are available to those Care Leavers aged 18-25 from southeast London, who are not entitled to free prescriptions through other schemes. The offer is available to all Care Leavers, including those who are working or studying, asylum seekers and those who are now living out of area, but are eligible for Leaving Care Services within Southeast London
- Please advise the Care Leaver to contact the Leaving Care Team in Local Authority they originate from in the first instance or ask their Personal Advisor (PA) to assist

NB: This is not a national arrangement, Care Leavers who live in Southeast London but originate from out of area, will need to seek advice from the care leaving team in the area that they originated from.







Refuge



Group discussions

One-to-one support session

thwark

#### What support is available from the Southwark service?

We provide confidential, non-judgemental, and independent support services for those experiencing gender-based violence. For anyone living in Southwark.

- A specialist independent gender-based violence advocacy (IGVA) team to support those at risk of serious harm
- A specialist housing IDVA
- A specialist IRIS advocate educator service for those accessing support through their GP
- Access to adult one-to-one counselling and children's therapy with our partners Bede House
- · A sanctuary scheme to improve home safety
- Group support
- Perpetrator intervention

We will work with you to create a support plan that helps keep you safe.

#### How can I access the service? 0118 214 7150 E sdas@refuge.org.uk W www.refuge.org.uk

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### What is gender-based violence?

- Domestic abuse (physical, sexual, economic, technological, emotional, or psychological abuse)
- Rape and sexual assault
- Stalking
- Prostitution
- Sexual exploitation
- · Trafficking for sexual exploitation
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Forced marriage
- So-called 'honour'-based violence

### New Refuge Poster sdas@refuge.org.uk