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Quality Assurance Policies & Procedures

SAFEGUARDING AND PREVENT POLICY

CHILD AND VULNERABLE ADULT PROTECTION

Appendix Q

Domestic violence & Abuse

Protecting children from domestic abuse

Introduction

Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between people who are, or who have been in a relationship, regardless of gender or sexuality. It can include physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or financial abuse.

Each UK nation has its own definition of domestic abuse for professionals who are working to prevent domestic abuse and protect those who have experienced it (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, 2016; Home Office, 2013)

Domestic abuse can include:

- sexual abuse and rape (including within a relationship)
- punching, kicking, cutting, hitting with an object
- withholding money or preventing someone from earning money
- taking control over aspects of someone's everyday life, which can include where they go and what they
 wear
- not letting someone leave the house
- reading emails, text messages or letters
- threatening to kill or harm them, a partner, another family member or pet

Witnessing and experiencing domestic abuse

Children never just 'witness' domestic abuse; it always has an impact on them. Exposure to domestic abuse or violence in childhood is child abuse.

Children may experience domestic abuse directly, but they can also experience it indirectly by:

- hearing the abuse from another room
- seeing a parent's injuries or distress afterwards
- finding disarray like broken furniture

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being hurt from being nearby or trying to stop the abuse

How domestic violence impacts on children and young people

- Poor concentration.
- Aggression, hyperactivity, disobedience.
- Disturbed sleep, nightmares.
- Withdrawal, low self-esteem.
- Showing no emotion ('spaced out')
- Guidance

Domestic abuse: recognise the signs

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/10890 15/Domestic Abuse Act 2021 Statutory Guidance.pdf

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-recognise-the-signs/domestic-abuse-recognise-the-signs

Victims of domestic violence GOV

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/victims-of-domestic-violence

Protecting children from domestic abuse NSPCC

https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/child-abuse-and-neglect/domestic-abuse

Operation Encompass is an initiative led by Cleveland Police, launched on 1st October 2015. It is a process by which Key adults (Safeguard Leads) in colleges, schools, academies and nurseries are informed that a child/young person may have been affected by domestic abuse within 24 hours of the event taking place

https://www.operationencompass.org/

College procedures following an operation encompass report

The report will be recorded on ProMonitor in the confidential file area. Depending on individual circumstances the safeguarding team will meet with the student and provide the relevant level of support. The Head of School and course tutor will be informed and asked to report any concerns they have regarding signs of safeguarding to the safeguarding team.

If subsequent reports arrive for the same student, the safeguarding team will contact the Children's Safeguarding Hub for advice. An Early Help referral or Safer Referral will be made as deemed appropriate by both the College and the Children's Safeguarding Hub.

The Children's Safeguarding Hub has responsibility for informing the College of any safer referrals that have been submitted by the police.