



JANUARY 2025

Bodmin College | Brannel School | Carclaze CP School | Fowey Primary School | Lostwithiel Primary School | Luxulyan School | Mevagissey Primary School | Mount Charles School | Newquay Junior Academy  
Newquay Primary Academy | Newquay Tretherras School | Penrice Academy | Poltair School | Pondhu Primary School | Port Isaac Academy | St Mewan CP School



### Safeguarding vision at CELT -

- Safeguarding is the golden thread through CELT
- 'it could happen here'
- Ensure that every pupil and young person are heard
- Zero tolerance for discrimination
- Empowerment of our staff
- Safeguarding is everybody's responsibility

PROTECTION PARTNERSHIP  
ACCOUNTABILITY  
CARE SAFEGUARDING EMPOWER  
STRENGTHEN IMPROVE  
ENABLE EVERYONE VULNERABLE  
RESPONSIBILITY

## Radicalisation



“Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.” Keeping Children Safe in Education

Professionals have a duty to be aware of the risks of extremist ideologies and radicalisation for children and young people. Modern technology means that they can radicalise themselves without others being involved just by searching for particular topics.

This does not mean that individuals are not entitled to have different points of view - differing points of view and healthy debate in relation to those are, after all, what brings about change. However, it's vital that we identify and get support for those who express extremist views.

All children and young people are at risk of radicalisation however across the CELT trust your safeguarding teams will have discussed with you previously the students who may be at more risk- including children who;

- struggle with their sense of identity/ knowing where they belong;
- are experiencing family issues;
- are experiencing racism or discrimination;
- have experienced a traumatic event;
- have poor self-esteem or mental ill-health;
- have specific needs (e.g., learning needs or disabilities);
- are permanently excluded from school.

**It is important that we spot the signs early and so can put in some early intervention. Signs could be:**

- being overly secretive about their online viewing or social media;
- expressions of an 'us and them' mentality;
- talk of revenge, an obsessive desire for change;
- being quick to condemn those who disagree and ignoring views that contradict their own;
- questioning their faith or identity, or sudden, unexplained religious conversion;
- downloading or promoting extremist content;
- social isolation or a high number of new friends;
- altered appearance – e.g., a change in style of dress

**If you are concerned about a young person**

- listen to the conversations of children and young people;
- support children and families;
- promote spiritual, moral, social and cultural development along with fundamental British values;
- raise concerns with your designated safeguarding lead and/or Prevent lead.

## Prevent duty/channel

The aim of Prevent is to stop people from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. The objectives of Prevent are to: tackle the ideological causes of terrorism. intervene early to support people susceptible to radicalisation.

Under the government's CONTEST strategy (counter terrorism strategy) there is a specific requirement for settings including schools to ensure that children who are at risk of being radicalised are identified and flagged to multi-agency partners. In line with general safeguarding practices, this is about knowing the children and young people that you work with and identifying those you have concerns about.

**The four key elements of the strategy are:**

• **Prevent:**  
to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism

• **Pursue:**  
to stop terrorist attacks

• **Protect:**  
to strengthen our protection against a terrorist attack

• **Prepare:**  
to mitigate the impact of a terrorist attack.

Channel is a multi-agency group to support individuals vulnerable to radicalisation Channel may be appropriate for pupil who are vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism.

Channel is about ensuring that vulnerable children and adults of any faith, ethnicity or background receive support.

If schools have concerns about a young person then they can make a referral to PREVENT. Your DSL and safeguarding will do this. If you have any concerns about a young person, please report this to your DSL.

## Awareness Days

### Brew Monday - January 20th 2025

Brew Monday, also known as Blue Monday, is an annual initiative in the United Kingdom that encourages people to connect with others over a cup of tea or coffee. It aims to combat loneliness and provide emotional support, especially during the winter months when feelings of isolation can be more pronounced.

#### What is Brew Monday 2025?

Brew Monday 2025 is a day dedicated to promoting social connections and mental well-being. It encourages individuals to take a break, share a warm beverage with friends or colleagues, and have meaningful conversations to lift their spirits.

Participating in Brew Monday is simple and can have a positive impact on mental health.

#### Here are some ways to get involved:

• **Host a Brew:**  
Invite friends, family, or colleagues for a cup of tea, coffee, or your favorite warm beverage.

• **Listen and Share:**  
Use this opportunity to have open and supportive conversations about mental health, feelings, and experiences.

• **Support Mental Health Charities:**  
Consider making a donation to mental health charities that provide vital services and support to those in need.

• **Spread the Word:**  
Share Brew Monday's message of connection and support on social media to encourage others to participate.

• **Self-Care:**  
Take time for self-care, whether it's enjoying a calming drink, going for a walk, or practicing relaxation techniques.

**If you are worried about a friend or colleague or if you feel you need some support, please contact the Samaritans**

**Call: free day or night on 116 123  
Visit: [www.samaritans.org](http://www.samaritans.org)  
Email: [jo@samaritans.org](mailto:jo@samaritans.org)**

There's always  
time for a cuppa  
and a catch-up



## DSLs across the Trust

It's normal to feel overwhelmed and confused if a child reveals they're being abused. It's a challenging subject that can be both difficult to accept and talk about. However, you must be aware of your safeguarding information sharing (or disclosure) responsibilities so you can take the correct course of action to ensure the safety of the child or young person.

Although the abuse could be kept a secret out of fear, children experiencing distress may speak to you as they find you trustworthy and deem the school a safe place. It's also not unusual for them to choose particular staff members that they feel have less authority or are less intimidating. Remember we are all Emotionally Available Adults to our students.

Regardless of your role, if a child approaches you to indicate abuse or disclose harm, your role is to recognise and refer the abuse - not to investigate. Please speak to a member of the Safeguarding Team

Trust Safeguarding Lead	Amy Daniels	adaniels@celtrust.org
Safeguarding Trustee	Sally Foard	SFoard@gov.celtrust.org

School	DSL	Email Address
Bodmin	Kym O'Mara Rebecca Soby (operational)	dsl@bodmin.celtrust.org
Brannel	John Doherty	dsl@brannel.com
Carclaze	Amanda Colwill	dsl@car.celtrust.org
Fowey	Natalie Hudd	dsl@fow.celtrust.org
Lostwithiel	Sarah Kriskovic	dsl@los.celtrust.org
Luxulyan	Nathan Cooper	dsl@lux.celtrust.org
Mevagissey	Jo Bailey	dsl@mev.celtrust.org
Mount Charles	Heidi Spurgeon	dsl@mcs.celtrust.org
Newquay Junior	Kate Rose-Lean	dsl@nja.celtrust.org
Newquay Primary	Michelle Hall	dsl@npa.celtrust.org
Newquay Tretherras	Carley Barber Laura Thomas (operational)	dsl@tretherras.net
Penrice	Abby McDonald	dsl@penrice.org.uk
Poltair	Heidi Spurgeon	dsl@poltair.celtrust.org
Pondhu	Emma Jolliff	dsl@pon.celtrust.org
Port Isaac	Jenny Young	DSL@pia.celtrust.org
St Mewan	Kay Walker	dsl@stm.celtrust.org
CELT Hub	Andy Egford	dsl@hub.celtrust.org

## Young Carers

**Young carers are a very much hidden section of society. Estimates suggest that as many as two children in every class of 30 could potentially be a young carer. Care provided covers many aspects, but we need to ensure that we support wherever possible.**

### Definition

A young carer is someone aged under 18 who helps look after a relative who has a disability, illness, mental health condition, or a drug or alcohol problem.

*Adapted from the NHS*

### What might this involve?

A young carer is a child or young person who regularly provides support beyond that which is expected of other children/young people. They may help with or do practical tasks like shopping or cooking, physical and personal care, household management, looking after siblings, giving medicine, interpreting and providing emotional support - essentially taking on adult worries and responsibilities.

### Duty to refer

Since 2015 teachers and other professionals have a statutory duty to identify young carers and refer them to the local authority for a Young Carers Needs Assessment. Note that there is no requirement on the child or young person to approach us and say that they are a young carer, the requirement is on us to identify the need and to act. All young carers must also be included in annual school/college censuses.

### Impact of caring

We know that the impact of being a young carer can be significant in its own right. If we then add in other issues such as poverty, housing problems or the effects of the pandemic, this can magnify the impact on the child or young person. Areas of impact include:

- **Mental ill-health** - Many young carers are known to experience anxiety and depression stemming from concern for the person they are caring for, lack of sleep and not having the same outlets to express themselves as others.
- **Difficulties at school/college** - Inability to get in on time or every day, struggling with homework, not having the opportunities to maintain friendships are just some of the ways that caring may impact on children and young people
- **Bullying** - Young carers are around three times more likely to be bullied by their peers. This could be because they are seen as different, don't join in with activities due to caring responsibilities, and/or lack of understanding by peers.
- **Social isolation and loneliness** - Young carers can struggle to fit in with friends often describing feeling different. Sometimes they can appear more mature because they have had to operate in an adult world. Caring may mean they miss out on many opportunities to socialise, especially in person.
- **Increased online risks** - The issues set out above may mean that young carers spend more time online. Their vulnerability can mean that they are at increased risk of being groomed and exploited.

### Signs and indicators

These can include attendance issues, being a victim of bullying, underachieving, needing to be in regular contact with home, isolated, anxious, being often tired, distracted or withdrawn or having low self-esteem / low confidence.

### Supporting young carers can include:

- providing someone to talk to who understands and can help;
- having a support plan in school that is understood by all relevant staff;
- having key staff know about their emergency/crisis plan;
- providing support for their emotional wellbeing and mental health.

As always, if you have any concerns discuss them with your safeguarding lead.

TRAINING  
THIS MONTH