

1. What is mental health

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Mental ill-health concerns clinically diagnosable illness¹, and covers conditions that affect mood, thinking or behaviour. Examples include depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, eating disorders and addictive behaviours. Mental ill-health may manifest differently in children than in adults, resulting for example in behavioural and conduct problems such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) or Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) as well as emotional problems. Environmental problems or difficulties (for example parental conflict) as well as developmental problems (for example Autistic Spectrum Disorder) may also give rise to these symptoms.

Mental well-being is concerned with how people feel about their lives and whether their lives are worthwhile; it is not just the absence of mental health problems. It has been described as a “dynamic state in which the individual is able to develop their potential, work productively and creatively, build strong and positive relationships with others, and contribute to their community” (from Foresight report cited in ONS, 2015)

Link:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/603107/Children_and_young_people_s_mental_health_peer_support.pdf

2. Case studies of behaviour management practices in schools rated Outstanding

There were 10 key underpinning themes emerging across all interviews. These were about the overall approach to behaviour management, not specific strategies (i.e. not all ‘outstanding’ schools were using the same strategies in the same way).

Senior leaders interviewed were all clear that any strategies employed had to be chosen and tweaked to fit the school, teachers and local population. Practices also needed to be reviewed, refined and updated over time. 6. What was common across schools was the overarching approach to behaviour management: balancing positive reinforcement and modelling of good behaviours for learning with clearly communicated approaches for dealing with poorer behaviour.

This was situated within a supportive culture and ethos within the school, led by senior leaders and was underpinned by high quality first level teaching and a curriculum tailored to the needs of the school context.

Link:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/602506/Behaviour_Management_Case_Studies_Report.pdf

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3. Statutory guidance - Slavery and Trafficking Prevention and Risk Orders

Guidance and forms for practitioners about Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders and Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders. Part 2 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 introduces 2 new civil orders designed to prevent the harm caused by slavery and human trafficking offences: Slavery and Trafficking Prevention Orders (STPOs) and Slavery and Trafficking Risk Orders (STROs). The police, the NCA, immigration officers and labour abuse prevention officers from the Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority can apply to court for these orders, which allow the courts to place a range of restrictions on the behaviour and activities of a person who poses a risk of committing slavery or trafficking offences. The HO has published this statutory guidance, issued under section 33 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, as a practical tool intended to help those responsible for applying for STPOs and STROs carry out their responsibilities effectively and appropriately.

Link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/slavery-and-trafficking-prevention-and-risk-orders>

4. Indecent images of children: guidance for young people

1. Overview

Taking, making, sharing and possessing indecent images and pseudo-photographs of people under 18 is illegal.

A pseudo-photograph is an image made by computer-graphics or otherwise which appears to be a photograph.

This can include:

Photos, videos, tracings and derivatives of a photograph, data that can be converted into a photograph

2. Different terms and what they mean

Definitions of some of the terms used in the legislation:

‘indecent’ is not defined in legislation but can include penetrative and non-penetrative sexual activity

‘making’ can include opening, accessing, downloading and storing online content

‘sharing’ includes sending on an email, offering on a file sharing platform, uploading to a site that other people have access to, and possessing with a view to distribute

3. Working together

The Home Office is working with partner organisations including the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), Marie Collins Foundation and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) to ensure young people know the law and understand that:

looking at indecent images of under 18s is illegal regardless of how old they look - no ifs, no buts these images are real children and young people, and viewing them causes further harm if they stumble across indecent images of children under 18 online, they should report them to the IWF. If you have any suspicion or concerns that a child may be at risk, always contact the police. If a child is in immediate danger, please dial 999 and ask to speak to police. If you have been affected by any of these issues, more information and support can be found at:

NSPCC, Marie Collins Foundation, Internet Watch Foundation, National Crime Agency, Samaritans

Link: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/indecent-images-of-children-guidance-for-young-people/indecent-images-of-children-guidance-for-young-people>