

SAFEGUARDING BASIC AWARENESS


A brief introduction

A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying thicknesses, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, set against a blue gradient background.


KEEPING CHILDREN SAFE

Safeguarding is all of us keeping children safe, at school, in the playground, online, at home and out in the community

It is our responsibility as the adults to:

- ▶ Prevent any sort of harm
 - ▶ Look for any signs of harm
 - ▶ Put in support early where possible
 - ▶ Refer on to the relevant agency
 - ▶ Educate Children
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WHAT DO WE LOOK FOR IF WE ARE CONCERNED?

- ▶ Changes in behaviour
 - ▶ More time alone
 - ▶ Physical signs
 - ▶ More presents or money
 - ▶ Going out more and not knowing who with
 - ▶ More secretive
 - ▶ Saying things that may not be their own words
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SAFEGUARDING


School is one of safest places they can be!

We have:


- ▶ Security fences
 - ▶ Signing in and out for students and adults
 - ▶ Police checks for all those in school
 - ▶ We also do a lot of education, but our difficulty is that we cannot police what they are doing out of school and on the web.
 - ▶ We have blocks on our network and ban things like social media.
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IN SCHOOL

We also:

- ▶ Have worry boxes for students to pass on any concerns.
 - ▶ Clear signposts where children can go and talk to if they are worried about themselves or someone else.
 - ▶ Give advice to students and refer to internal support or external agencies when needed
 - ▶ Attend locality meetings with agencies such as Social Care, GET SET, PFSA's, CAMHS etc
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BULLYING

- ▶ We try to do a lot in school to keep students safe from bullying, much of this is around resilience.
 - ▶ We have worked with our Educational Psychologist on producing a resilience leaflet, which is about developing strategies and things like that 'ready brek' layer so that things bounce off!
 - ▶ A lot of bullying is actually friendship fall outs!
 - ▶ Nearly all bullying is linked to social media in some way.
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SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media is a fantastic way of communicating and keeping in touch with others, but the drawback is that it is used as a bullying mechanism by some and also there are real risks linked with grooming, sexting, child sexual exploitation and radicalisation.



KNOWLEDGE

- ▶ Much of this is about your knowledge
- ▶ Do you monitor the screen time your young people have access to?
- ▶ Do you monitor their social media and settings?
- ▶ Do you monitor the apps they use and their settings?

This is all do-able, it may not be popular, but it will keep them safe!

A series of several parallel white lines of varying lengths and orientations, located in the bottom right corner of the slide, creating a dynamic, abstract graphic element.

ONLINE GAMES AND APPS

Many online games and apps let students communicate with others. The risk is that they do not actually know who they are communicating with. It could be anyone!

Just a few examples are:

- ▶ Pokemon Go
 - ▶ Minecraft
 - ▶ X box games
 - ▶ Musicaly, students posting pictures of themselves
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SEXTING

This is when people – usually young people – send, receive or forward sexually explicit messages, photographs or images, primarily between mobile phones. But can also include the use of a computer or digital device.

- ▶ It often starts by sending to a friend, or posting it as a profile picture.
- ▶ The 'friend' may not be someone they know, or the 'friend' may pass this knowingly or unknowingly on to others. It is then 'out there forever'

SEXTING – POSTING PICTURES

Young people posting photos of themselves is really common, would you let them put provocative pictures of themselves in the paper? It is worse than that as it gets further, quicker!


- ▶ Have you got checks on phones
- ▶ Have you had conversations with young people about how dangerous this is

For more information visit:

www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/sexting/

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

This is when a young person is exploited. It may be that pictures are shared.

- ▶ It may start by messaging, then giving out addresses, then onto being exploited. It could be that drugs or sex are involved.
 - ▶ It could be the start of a young person becoming radicalised.
 - ▶ These things do happen in the UK!
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CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

- ▶ Education is key.
- ▶ Ensure that privacy settings are really tight.
- ▶ Passwords are frequently changed
- ▶ Friends are friends!
- ▶ Numbers and addresses are never given
- ▶ Meetings are never arranged
- ▶ Adults monitor this, not because of a lack of trust, but because it is the safe thing to do!

For more information visit:

www.paceuk.info/wp-content/uploads/Keeping-it-together-PDF.pdf

KEEPING SAFE WHEN OUT

- ▶ Do you know where your young person is?
- ▶ Do you know who your young person is with?
- ▶ Are you sure?
- ▶ Are they safe?

For more information visit:

www.hollieguard.com/index.php#features



WEBSITES OFFERING ADVICE TO STUDENTS AND THEIR PARENTS.

www.childnet.com/resources/phsetoolkit

www.childdevelopmentinfo.com/family-living/kids-media-safety/children-teens-web-internet-safety/#.WJnGAIWLSUK

www.saferchildren.org.uk/parents/

www.getsafeonline.org/safeguarding-children/

www.youtube.com/



INTERNET SAFETY WEBSITES

www.safetynetkids.org.uk/personal-safety/staying-safe-online/

www.bbc.co.uk/webwise/0/21259413

www.saferinternet.org.uk/safer-internet-day/2017



APPS FOR SUPERVISING PHONE USE

www.geeksquad.co.uk/articles/set-up-parental-controls-android

www.pcadvisor.co.uk/feature/security/how-keep-your-kids-safe-online-3411255

www.imore.com/restrictions

www.toptenreviews.com/software/privacy/best-cell-phone-parental-control-software/

