

# Parents Information Evening Keeping our Children Safe

Amy Smith- Deputy Headteacher and Designated Safeguarding Lead



## Aims of the session

- Definition of safeguarding
- Changes to safeguarding
- What we're doing as a school about mental health
- Online safety

#### Keeping Children Safe in Education

#### **KCSIE** states that:

"Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is **everyone's responsibility**. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families has a role to play"



#### The Definition of Safeguarding

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.



114. Schools should ensure they have clear systems and processes in place for identifying possible mental health problems, including routes to escalate and clear referral and accountability systems.

115. Schools and colleges can access a range of advice to help them identify children in need of extra mental health support, this includes working with external agencies.

What are we doing about mental health as a school?









Mrs Jackson Pastoral Support, ELSA and Drawing & Talking



Mrs Austin Higher Level Teaching Assistant -Transition



Mrs O'Neil Pastoral Support and ELSA



Sara Thornhill Health School Practitioner



Kate Arkwright School Nurse











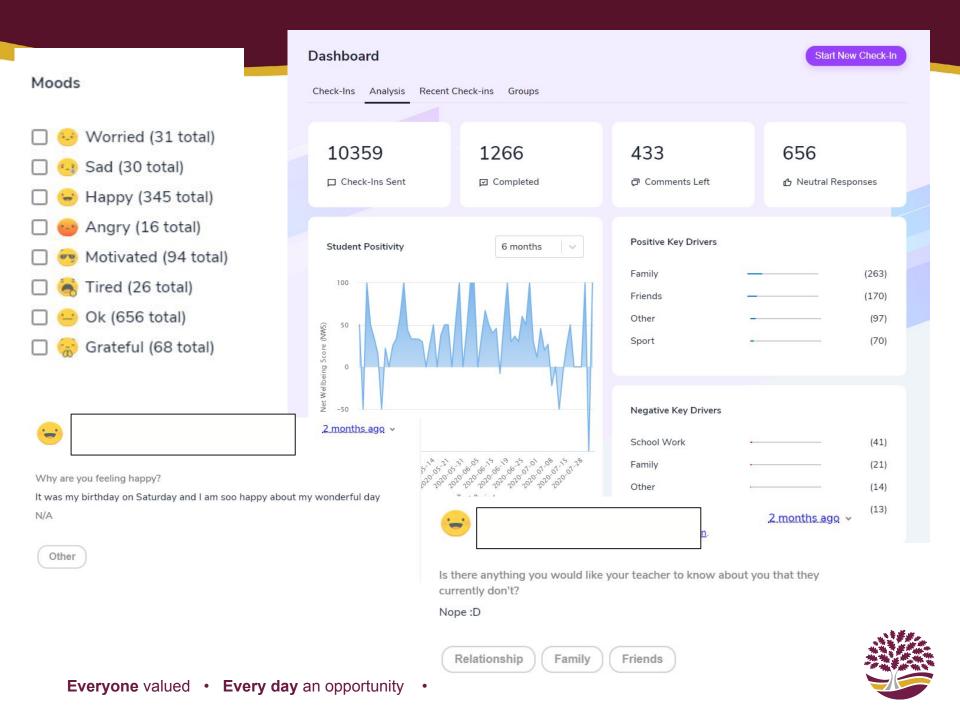
**E**Calm Harm











Assessments to be used	Early help	Early Intervention	Intervention
	225-24	ELSA	P
	Peer Mentoring	SEMH 1-2-1 work	AFC Youth Services -Self esteem
	Mental Health ambassador	School Nurse-Self esteem work	AFC SEMH Groups
Early Help assessment	PSHE	School Health Link Worker	Relate
CISS	Leadership opportunities	Snapback Programme	Real Talk
School refusal form	Green Room	EP-De-escalating group	EISS
ELSA Assessment	Headspace	TLC Tutor Group	Counselling-Places to be
8 types of andety	Mindfulness group	Parent SEMH classes	CYP (Epsom only)
Boxall	CPD-Staff	Parent SEMH classes	CAMHS
	Scenario based worked	(See Health and Fitness Category)	MOOT
		Young Minds	Drawing Talking
		Kooth	AFC Youth Services -Anger Managemer
		Calm Harm app	
		Grace dear trust	Grace dear trust
		AFC Youth Services -Self harm	Relate
8 types of anxiety	Pastoral support	Pastoral support	Real Talk
Risk Assessment	Headspace	ELSA	Counselling-Places to be
	Modulness	Parent SEMH classes	CYP (Epsom only)
	Nervolum associa	Parent SEMH classes	CAMHS
		to the contract of the contract of	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
		Young Minds	Drawing Talking
		Kooth	
		SEMH 1-2-1 work	Man and Boy Project
	CPD all staff- Attachment	Parent SEMH classes	Relate
	PSHE Programme	Parent SEMH classes	Family Support Worker
Early Help assessment	Restorative conversations	Family Support Worker	Parenting Classes
School refusal form	Conflict resolution	Parenting Classes	Parent drop in- Moor Lane
8 types of anxiety	Frienship Intervnetions	Parent drop in- Moor Lane	Saying Goodbye Project
	Bullying Workshops	Young Minds	Cruse Bereavement Care
	Social story work	Kooth	One stop shop- DV
	Scenarion based worked	Pastoral support	Safer Space-DV
			Turn2us-Financial help
		Control of the Contro	Youth Resilience team
	Daniel's story	Marvin (Used by HF)	Schools police officer
	PSHE- Sexual Relationships	Schools police officer	Substance Misuse
	PSHE- Bystander	Oxygen	Oxygen
	PSHE- Social Media	AFC Youth Services -Bystander work	AFC Youth Services -Dealing with conflic
	PSHE- Knife Crime		AFC Youth Services -Bystender work
			Gettington- Sexual health/ Drug and Alco services
	LGBTQ-PSHE		
	Healthy Relationships-PSHE		
	Black History	APC Youth Services- Provide all of the PSHE work we do in smaller groups	Galop- LGBT Anti-Violence charity (counselling)
	Challenging Prejudice		
	Stereotypes		
	Gender and Sexuality		
	Mentoring from an older student		

# CARE

**C**-Curious. Be curious about what they're telling you. You don't have to say what you would do. You don't have to give answers. You don't need to fill gaps of silence. Really listen. If you ask questions make sure they're open. Share with them what you've heard. Repeat back. Summarise.

**A**- Approachable. Be approachable, open and honest. Don't promise to keep secrets.

**R**-Refer. You're not expected to fix things all by yourself.

**E**-Empathy. Listening, understanding, validate feelings.



#### **Online Safety**

As schools and colleges increasingly work online, it is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate online material. As such, governing bodies and proprietors should ensure appropriate filters and appropriate monitoring systems are in place. Additional information to support governing bodies and proprietors keep their children safe online (including when they are online at home) is provided in Annex C.





The online world can be exciting and inspiring. It has lots of opportunities to offer young people. However it is important to manage and minimise the associated risks.

# The world of social media

- •89% of 12-17 year olds own a phone
- •A survey of 2,750 11- to 18-year-olds found one in 10 admitted checking their mobile phones for notifications at least 10 times a night.
- •Teens now spend up to 9 hours a day on social media.

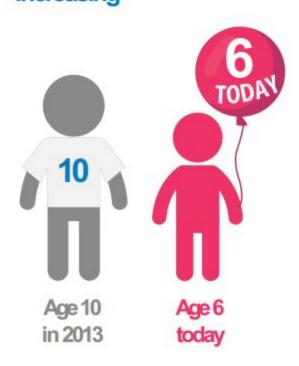


The average child posts 26 times per day on social media

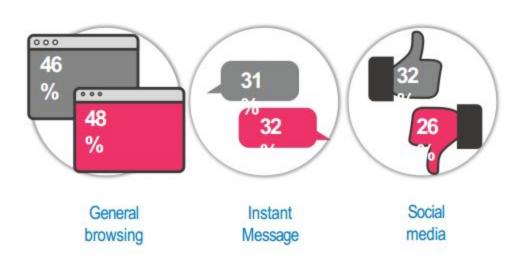


# The world of social media

Internet use by young children is increasing



6 is the new 10





# **E-Safety**

- Conduct
- Content
- The risks
- Taking control

## Conduct



Children need to be aware of the impact that their online activity can have on themselves and other people.

It's easy to feel anonymous online

# Before you speak:



- T = Is it True?
- = Is it Helpful?
- I= Is it Inspiring?
- = Is it Necessary?
- = Is it Kind?





Don't forget the digital footprint that is also being left behind



It's important to keep personal information safe and not share it with strangers. It's also important for children to realise that new friends may not be who they say they are.



6 out of 10 followers are friends in the 'real world'

- DOB/Age/Address
- Pictures in school uniform
- Pictures of locations
- Status updates about where they are
- Geo-location

#### Conduct



The **Malicious Communications Act** 1988 (MCA) is a British Act of Parliament that makes it illegal in England and Wales to "send or deliver letters or other articles for the purpose of causing distress or anxiety". It also applies to electronic communications.

#### Content

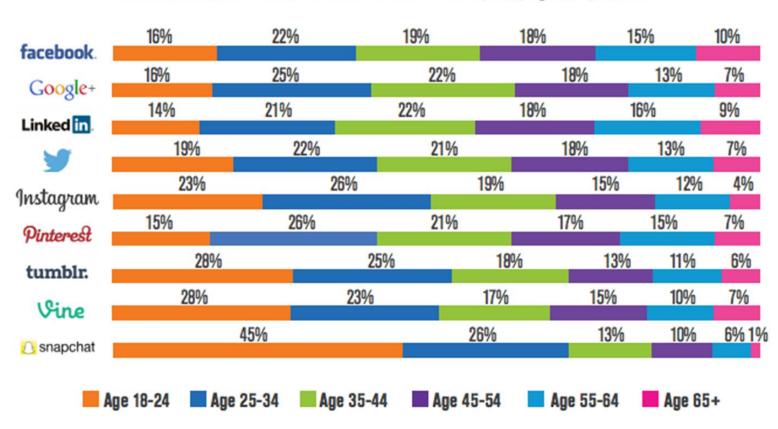
#### 2.3 What do parents think of social media sites?

In 2015 the NSPCC carried out a project in conjunction with Mumsnet to ask parents to view and rate the 60 most popular social media, games and apps that children use. It found that:

- parents saw sexual content in 72% of the sites
- bullying in 52% of sites
- and violent/hatred content in 52% of sites. (NSPCC, 2015)

#### Demographic Composition % of Leading Social Networks

Source: comScore Media Metrix Multi-Platform, U.S., Age 18+, Dec 2014





WhatsApp lets users send text messages, audio messages, videos, and photos to one or many people with no message limits or fees.

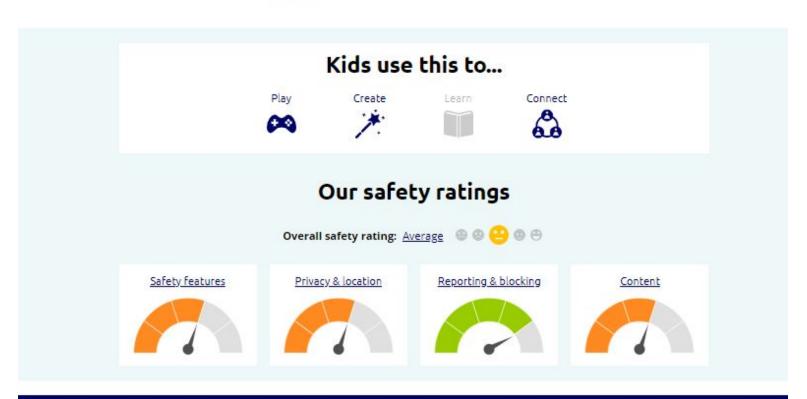
#### What parents need to know

- It's for users 16 and over. Lots of younger teens seem to be using the app, but this age minimum has been set by WhatsApp.
- It can be pushy. After you sign up, it automatically connects you to all the people in your address book who also are using WhatsApp. It also encourages you to add friends who haven't signed up yet.





people's videos and interact with them.



## The risks

- Cyberbullying
- Sexual
- Grooming

#### Spotting the signs

62% of parents worry about Cyberbullying

> 1 in 10 parents are aware their child has been bullied



Cyberbullying terms



- Flaming: electronic transmission of angry or rude messages;
- Harassment: repeatedly sending insulting or threatening messages;
- Cyberstalking: threats of harm or intimidation;
- Denigration: put-downs, spreading cruel rumours;
- Masquerading: pretending to be someone else and sharing information to damage a person's reputation;
- Outing: revealing personal information about a person which was shared in confidence;
- Exclusion: maliciously leaving a person out of a group online, such as a chat line or a game, ganging up on one individual

## Why is cyberbullying different?



Hard to escape



24 hour



Instantly reach audience



Anonymity



Repetative



Hard to police

# SEXTING





Sexting is taking and sharing a nude, partially nude or sexually explicit image or video.



If the person in the image is under-18 then it **breaks the law**. The Protection of Children Act states that it is illegal to create, distribute or possess an indecent image of a child, including self-generated images (e.g. selfies).



The police take a common sense approach and are not seeking to criminalise young people, but do have a duty of care if asked to investigate.



In the online world, content can get very far, very quickly and young people need to understand that they may lose control of who else sees their image. This can lead to emotional and reputational consequences.



Sexting is a risk even for younger children. A child with access to a device, who can take a photo and send it on, may not understand the possible consequences and just think they're being funny.

## "Terrorists are using ways to exploit covid 19"

- Pandemic being used as a hook to scoop people up and divert people into more extreme conversations and take action
- Perfect storm for vulnerable people
- Hooking people in at a time when people are emotional and using it to divide society.

## Spotting the signs of radicalisation

Radicalisation can be really difficult to spot. Signs that may indicate a child is being radicalised include:

- isolating themselves from family and friends
- unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- increased levels of anger

- talking as if from a scripted speech
- a sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- increased secretiveness, especially around internet use.



# ADVICE ON CYBERBULLYING

Discuss cyberbullying with your child - teach the importance of online respect and make sure they know they can talk to you if they have any worries or concerns.

If they are a victim of this type of behaviour:

- **Do** save the evidence
- Do report to your school/ the police
- **Do** use online tools to report and block the perpetrator.



**Don't** deny your child access to a device or service. They may feel punished when they're already the victim.



Don't retaliate.



Discuss sexting with your child - ensure they know that once this kind of content gets out there, it's very difficult to get it back and the consequences of this can be very upsetting.

Make sure they know they can talk to you if they have any concerns or worries.

With younger children, discuss which parts of their body should be kept private.



**Do** seek advice from your child's school if you need further support.



**Do** report to the Police or CEOP if you have any suspicions about the involvement of an adult or think you child has been coerced.



Discuss online friendship with your child - make sure they understand that a person they've never met face-to-face is still a stranger. Discuss what kinds of information they should avoid sharing with strangers.

Ensure they know they can come to you if they have any worries or concerns.

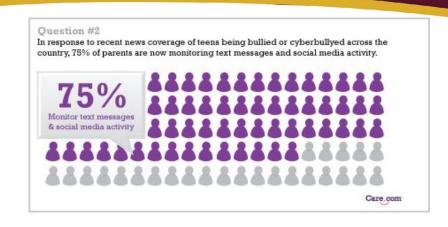
If you have an suspicions whatsoever about someone who is in contact with your child online then report it to CEOP.



You will be shown how to report to CEOP later in this presentation.

# What are parents using and doing?

Overall, nearly all parents say they are doing something – either using technical tools, talking regularly to their child, supervising them, or having specific rules in place. (Ofcom, 2015)



#### Getting in control

- An open honest dialogue with your child is key
- Talk to them about internet use
- Lead by example
- Encourage your child to think before they post
- BLock. Report. Evidence. Refer
- Consider a family agreement with expectations
- Filtering software to block unwanted material
- Check filters on both the wifi and mobile devices
- Ensure their accounts are on private
- Know what they're sharing
- Friends list

#### The do's



## Summary



# Questions can be asked via the Google Form link within the Year group area for Parents Information Evening