

# Safeguarding and staying safe

**Keeping YOU safe is a key priority of schools.**

**How safe are YOU really?**

**Do YOU help to keep others safe?**

**Is staying safe a priority for YOU?**

## Safeguarding means:

- protecting children from abuse and harm
- preventing harm to children's health or development
- ensuring children grow up receiving safe and effective care
- Making sure all children and young people have the best possible life chances.

## What issues may come under safeguarding?

children missing from education	missing children and adults	fabricated or induced illness	child missing from home or care
bullying / cyberbullying	relationship abuse	private fostering	forced marriage
drugs	trafficking	faith abuse	hate
domestic violence	sexting	mental health issues	child sexual exploitation
preventing radicalisation	female genital mutilation	gender based violence	gangs / youth violence

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What are the most common problems?

The most reported problems to schools and social services are:

Emotional abuse

Physical abuse

Neglect

Abuse is never your fault.  
Someone might say it is, but it isn't.

It must be prevented or stopped.

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## Emotional abuse

Is when an adult hurts a child or young person's feelings.

They might call them names, make fun of them or make a child feel bad about themselves.

Seeing or hearing parents or carers hurting each other can also make you feel worried.

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## Physical abuse

Is when an adult deliberately hurts a child or young person.

This may leave marks on the body such as cuts and bruises.

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## Neglect

Is when a parent or carer does not look after a child properly.

They might not give them enough food and drink, or the right kind of clothing.

It can also be when a child is left on their own for too long.



		sexual violence and harassment	
bullying / cyberbullying	relationship abuse		
			hate
	sexting		
		gender based violence	gangs / youth violence

It is important to tell family or school if there are problems with your friends or in your peer group.

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## What is sexual harassment?

Is an action that makes people feel:

- intimidated
- degraded
- humiliated and/or
- create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

It can include actions such as:

- sexual comments, such as making sexual remarks about clothes and appearance and calling someone sexualised names;
- sexual “jokes” or taunting;
- physical behaviour, such as: deliberating brushing against someone, interfering with someone’s clothes and displaying pictures, photos or drawings of a sexual nature; and
- online sexual harassment, which might include: sharing of images and videos (often referred to as sexting) or inappropriate sexual comments on social media.

## Sexual violence and harassment

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two or more children.

We are clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment is **not** acceptable, will **never** be tolerated and is **not** an inevitable part of growing up.

We will always challenge **behaviour** or **language** that seeks to normalise sexual harassment or violence in school.

Sanctions will be applied in accordance with our behaviour policy.

Should you tell us if there is something wrong?

Asking for help is important.

Trust us that we will always try to help you.

What happens once you've told us?

We listen.

We don't keep secrets for you- we must pass your worries on.

We will always try and get you the right support.

## What support is there for you?

In school support:

Tutors/ HOCs

Place to Be and counselling services

Child Protection Team

Support from professionals outside of school:

Doctors

Social Services support

Family support workers

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Who to tell?

A responsible adult?

A family member?

A teacher, your tutor, your Head of College?

The police?

Ms Sullivan

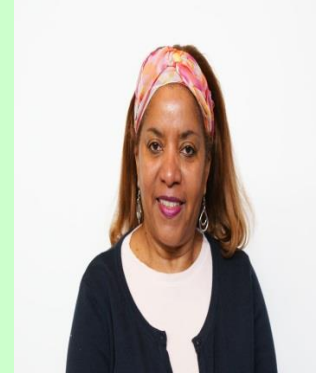
Ms Allaway

Mr Ward

Ms Brown

Ms Lewis

Ms Judge



In school these are the staff who are

## **Child Protection Officers.**

We are specially trained to deal with issues that students may have and know who to get help from.



## Staying safe- ways you can help yourself

- Knowing what to do when you are put under pressure and may feel uncomfortable, unhappy, or feel you have no power to refuse. Who do you need to speak to for support?
- Recognising the different risks you will meet in situations and knowing how to behave responsibly.
- Judging what kind of physical contact is acceptable, or unacceptable.
- Having the confidence to ask for help when you feel unhappy and need support.

How many of these do you really do?

Don't post any personal information online – like your address, email address or mobile number.

Keep your privacy settings as high as possible

Never give out your passwords

Don't befriend people you don't know

Don't meet up with people you've met online. Speak to your parent or carer or teachers about people suggesting you do

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If you see something online that makes you feel uncomfortable, unsafe or worried: leave the website and tell a trusted adult immediately

Think carefully about what you say before you post something online

Remember that not everyone online is who they say they are

Think carefully before posting pictures or videos of yourself. Once you've put a picture of yourself online most people can see it and may be able to download it, it's not just yours anymore.