

Keeping safe

- Life style choices
- Drugs and alcohol
- Road Safety
- Natural disasters
- Terrorism
- Abuse

UNITED KINGDOM		
Cause Of Death	Rank	Deaths
Coronary Heart Disease	1	376,157
Stroke	2	232,072
Lung Cancers	3	185,316

Threats to your safety

- Abuse
- Prevent agenda

Focus today

- To raise awareness around these issues
- Help you to look after yourself
- What to look out for
- Who to talk to

Aims of this assembly

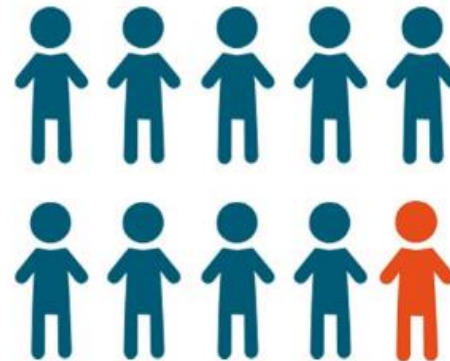
- Physical
- Emotional
- Sexual
- Neglect

Types of abuse

- Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs and is the most common form of child abuse.
- A child may be left hungry or dirty, without adequate clothing, shelter, supervision, medical or health care.
- A child may be put in danger or not protected from physical or emotional harm.
- They may not get the love, care and attention they need from their parents.
- A child who's neglected will often suffer from other abuse as well. Neglect is dangerous and can cause serious, long-term damage - even death.

Neglect

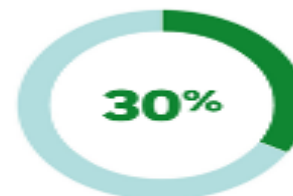
1 in 10 children have experienced neglect



Over 25,500
children were
identified as needing
protection from
neglect last year



30% of
contacts to the
NSPCC's helpline
were concerns about
neglect



- Emotional abuse is the ongoing emotional maltreatment or emotional neglect of a child. It's sometimes called psychological abuse and can seriously damage a child's emotional health and development.
- Emotional abuse can involve deliberately trying to scare or humiliate a child or isolating or ignoring them.
- Children who are emotionally abused are usually suffering another type of abuse or neglect at the same time – but this isn't always the case.

Emotional abuse

- Exploitation
- Grooming
- Domestic abuse – physical, sexual and emotional
- Andover crisis centre (CRUSH program) – red folder in library.

Abusive relationships

- withdrawn
- suddenly behaves differently
- anxious
- clingy
- depressed
- aggressive
- problems sleeping
- eating disorders
- takes risks
- misses school
- changes in eating habits
- obsessive behaviour
- nightmares
- drugs
- alcohol
- self-harm
- thoughts about suicide

Signs of abuse

- Physical harm/injuries/death
- Psychological affects/ self esteem
- Future relationships
- Mental health
- Impact on children

Impact of abuse and abusive relationships

- What is it ?
- Why do I need to know about this?
- What should I do?

Prevent agenda

- A way of stopping recruitment to groups promoting hatred, discrimination, violence or terrorism
- A way of alerting you to how you might be recruited (through the internet etc.)
- Educating you about extremism and its dangers (Jihad, extreme ideologies, anti-Semitism, anti-Islamic views, anti-capitalist views etc.)

What is Prevent





Radicalisation and extremism

Safeguard you against being drawn into terrorism.

Risk assess students based on potential local threats.

Challenge extremist ideas

Provide information on how to refer concerns

Our responsibility

- www.youtube.com/watch?v=pT59DZFyCmA

Radicalisation and e-safety

- Decision making through democracy
- Living under and respecting the rule of law
- The freedom to choose your faith/beliefs
- Acceptance of beliefs/faiths that are not your own
- Avoiding discrimination towards other beliefs and faiths
- Being able to identify and combat discrimination

British Values

- Change in behaviour/attitude
- Extreme views
- Withdrawn
- Spending a lot of time on the internet
- Change in dress/appearance

What to look out for

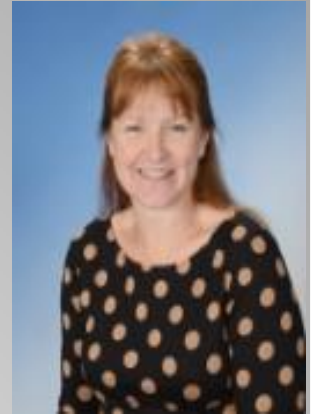
- Bullying - Harrow way definition, bullying button on VLE
- Self Harm - is when somebody intentionally damages or injures their body. It's usually a way of coping with or expressing overwhelming emotional

Other issues that need to be reported

- Look after each other
- Help each other
- Report it

Trust your instincts

- Designated Safeguarding lead – Mrs Pearce



- Deputy Safeguarding lead – Mrs Woods

- Deputy Safeguarding lead – Mrs Buckley



Who to speak to