

SAFEGUARDING NEWSLETTER



SUMMER 2022 – Issue 3

Latest advice for Parents and Carers

Welcome to the Third edition of our new monthly newsletter that will keep you up to date with essential information regarding safeguarding. For our third issue, we will be focussing on Peer on Peer abuse. Please remember that if you ever have a safeguarding concern regarding your child, or indeed another child, you can always speak to a member of our school's safeguarding team.

Headteacher: Jas Leverton

Designated Safeguarding Lead: Kimberly McKoy

Deputy Safeguarding Officer/ Mental Health Lead: Cassim Bana

Designated Lead for Looked After Children: Darshan Kaur

Governors with Safeguarding Responsibility: Sonia Gable and Marie Segal

What is mental health?

We all have mental health. Your mental health affects how you feel, think and act. It refers to your emotional, psychological and social wellbeing. Your mental health can change on a daily basis and over time and can be affected by a range of factors.

How can I help my child?

Parenting Smart is a hub of short, useful articles written by Place2Be's parenting experts. Each article, aimed at parents of children aged 5 to 11, shares practical advice on a number of different topics. Click on the images below for a short video and a quick read on the topic in each caption:

My child and I keep getting into arguments

2 min video
6 min read

Read now

My child might have bullied someone

2 min video
8 min read

Read now

My child is being bullied. What can I do?

2 min video
6 min read

Read now

Useful Links

[How to set up your child's new devices](#)

[Parental control step by step guide](#)

[The 6 apps and services that every parent should know about](#)

[Tips for Playing Games Online](#)

[PEGI Age Ratings](#)



Keeping children safe is everyone's responsibility

What is peer on peer abuse?

When someone is a similar age to you (peer) and abuses you, it normally involves being unkind which can be physical, emotional or sexual.

Some of the following behaviours can fall into this category:

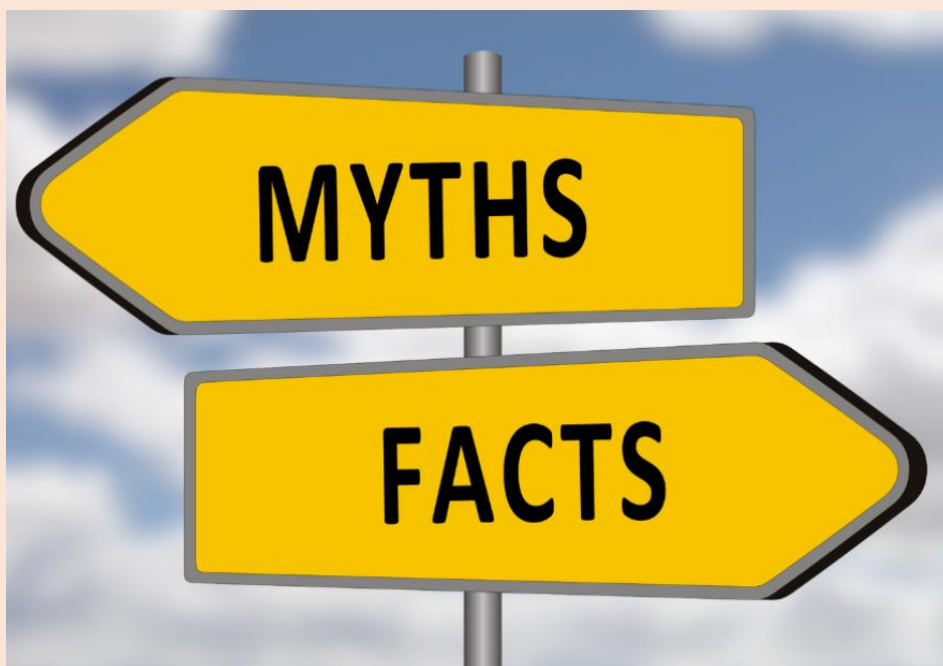
- Spreading rumours, telling lies about people
- Fake friending someone
- Threatening people
- Negatively joking about something
- Hurting each other (physically or emotionally)
- Your friends hurt or touch you in places you don't want to be touched
- Being pressured into doing something negative that you do not want to do

At Cranbrook Primary we take peer on peer abuse very seriously. Incidents of witnessed or reported behaviour are monitored, logged and consequences given. Support is given to the victim and the child demonstrating the behaviours. Please talk to your child/ren about the above behaviours to protect themselves and to prevent possible harm to others.

Bullying Myths and Facts

There are many myths surrounding bullying issues and some of these myths can often trivialise bullying and suggest the bullied individual is making a big deal out of nothing when actually that is not the case. This can undermine how a person feels if they are being bullied. Bullying should not be tolerated in any form.

The myths and facts can be a great discussion point to raise awareness of bullying with children and young people. Please click the image below for further information.



Safeguarding & Our Curriculum

Our school is committed to Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all of its pupils. We are dedicated to the prevention, early identification and appropriate management of Peer on Peer abuse and to ensure that any form of Peer on Peer abuse or HSB is dealt with immediately and consistently. This will reduce the extent of harm to the young person and minimise the potential impact on that individual child's emotional and mental health and wellbeing.

Peer on Peer Abuse: What is peer on peer abuse?

Peer-on-peer abuse is any form of physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse and coercive control, exercised between children through friendships and wider peers. Peer on peer abuse can and does happen in a whole range of settings that children attend, however it often goes unseen. It might take place online, for example, or away from school.

Allegations of peer-on-peer abuse are followed using our Safeguarding and Child Protection policy. The policy refers to locally agreed multi-agency arrangements put in place by our local safeguarding children board (LSCB)/local safeguarding partners.

How, as a parent, can I support my child?

Talk about peer on peer abuse in an age appropriate way. We can support children by educating them about making healthy long-term choices and keeping themselves safe from harm. Our approach is part of a wider whole-school approach to supporting children to be safe, happy and prepared for life beyond school. For example, the curriculum on relationships complements and is supported by, the school's wider policies on behaviour, inclusion, respect for equality and diversity, bullying and safeguarding which encapsulates our pastoral care. Children at Cranbrook are aware that they can speak to any trusted adult in school, who will listen to their worries and ensure it is addressed. There are also key safeguarding staff in school that children can speak to including Jas, Kimberly, Cassim and Darshan.

Contact

As a resident or a professional in Redbridge, you may have concerns about a child's welfare or safety. Any concerns should be reported by contacting Children's Social Care:

Tel: 020 8708 3885

E-mail: CPAT.referrals@redbridge.gov.uk

During the evening or at weekends, please call the Emergency Duty Team on 020 8708 5897.

If a child is in immediate danger, please call the police on 999

What is Cyberbullying?

Cyberbullying, or online bullying, can be defined as using the internet or technologies to deliberately and repeatedly upset someone else; it is often an extension of face-to-face bullying, where the internet provides an additional route to communicate and harass. Cyberbullying involving children is considered to be a type of **peer on peer abuse**.

Cyberbullying, like other forms of bullying, affects self-esteem and self-confidence and can affect mental health and wellbeing. Cyberbullying can/may involve:

- Defamation, taunting and humiliation
- Exclusion or peer-rejection
- Harassment and cyberstalking
- Impersonation, identity theft or hacking
- Intimidation or threats of violence
- Manipulation and exploitation
- Publication of private or personal information and images.

Understanding online bullying

Guidance on the prevalence of online bullying, how it relates to the law & how it affects different groups.



Cyberbullying can be characterised in several specific ways that differ from face-to-face bullying. These include the profile of the person carrying out the bullying, the location of online bullying, the potential audience, the perceived anonymity of the person, motivation of the person cyberbullying and the digital evidence of cyberbullying. Click on the image for further guidance and resources.

