



Safeguarding Training for Volunteers

- ✓ Understand your role in helping to keep children safe
- ✓ Recognise when something may be causing concern
- ✓ Respond appropriately to disclosures from children
- ✓ Report concerns to the safeguarding team
- ✓ Understand key safeguarding expectations for volunteers





Safeguarding at The Greville

Children are at the centre of everything we do

Every concern is taken seriously

All adults have a responsibility to act

Never assume someone else will report a concern



Meet Our DSL Team



Lead DSL:

Louise Hammond (Deputy Headteacher)

Deputy DSL's:

Duncan Steele (Headteacher)

Millie Cushnie (Assistant Headteacher)

Louise Simpson (Assistant Headteacher)

Alex Williams (Inclusion Lead)

DSL@greville.surrey.sch.uk

Speak to a DSL immediately if you have a concern



Louise
Hammond



Duncan Steele



Louise
Simpson



Millie Cushnie



Alex Williams





What is Abuse?

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child.

Somebody may abuse a child by inflicting harm or failing to prevent harm.

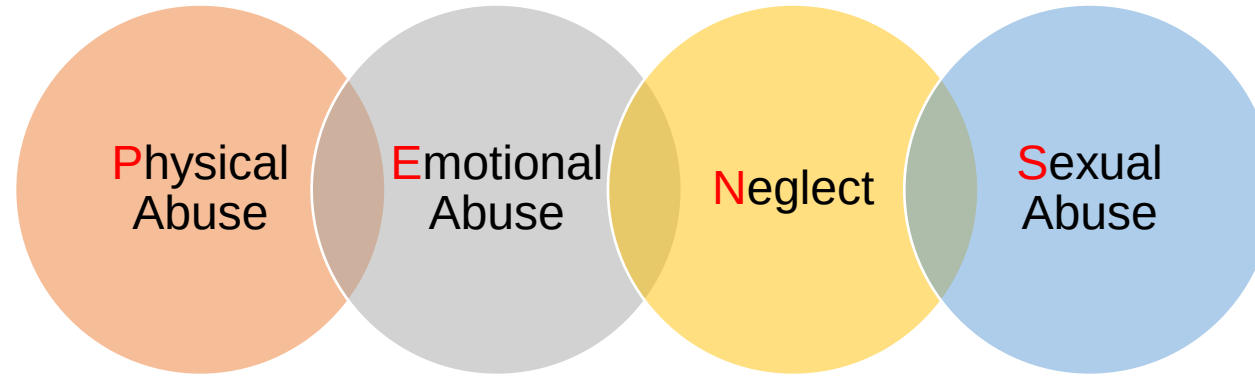
Abuse can happen:

- At home
- Online
- In the community
- Within organisations
- By adults
- By other children

Abuse can happen to any child.



The Four Categories of Abuse



Physical abuse is when someone causes physical harm to a child.

Emotional abuse is any type of abuse that involves hurting a child emotionally or severely affecting their emotional development.

Neglect Is when a parent or carer doesn't meet their child's basic physical and/or psychological needs.

Sexual abuse is when someone forces or entices a child to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.



Signs That May Cause Concern

- Excessive hunger
- Poor personal hygiene
- Frequent tiredness
- Inadequate clothing
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance at school
- Untreated medical problems
- Poor relationships with peers
- Compulsive stealing or scavenging
- Rocking, hair twisting or thumb sucking
- Running away
- Loss of weight, or being constantly underweight (same applies to weight gain or being excessively overweight)
- Low self esteem
- Poor dental hygiene
- Association with controlling/older individuals/peers
- Sudden speech disorders
- Self-harming (including eating disorders)
- Drug, alcohol and solvent misuse
- Lack of empathy (including cruelty to animals)
- Concerning interactions between parent/carer and the child (e.g. excessive criticism of the child or lack of boundaries)
- Changes in behavior/ language
- Changes in social interaction
- Changes in physical wellbeing
- Carrying weapons
- Decline in school performance
- Unexplained injuries
- Unexplained acquisition of money, clothes or mobile phones
- Gang association





Child on Child Abuse

Examples include

- Bullying
- Sexual harassment
- Sexual violence
- Harmful online behaviour
- Sharing inappropriate images

All concerns must be taken seriously.

We never dismiss behaviour as 'banter', just having a laugh' or 'part of growing up'.





Some Children Maybe Be More Vulnerable

- Children with SEND
- Children with disabilities
- Young Carers
- Children with mental health needs
- Children who have experienced trauma
- Looked after children
- Babies



Barriers to Reporting

- What if I'm wrong?
- I could make things worse
- Fear of repercussions
- Not my job
- I don't know what to do
- What do I know?
- I could jeopardise my relationship with the family
- I'm new in my role, I don't want to make a bad impression
- No one will listen to me
- Disbelief
- Losing sight of the child
- Mindsets – 'It doesn't happen here', 'It couldn't happen in that family'
- Unclear about roles/responsibilities
- Failure to seek appropriate advice/support
- Making assumptions
- Professional optimism
- Unconscious bias



If a Child Tells You Something

Listen

Reassure – they have done the right thing by telling someone

Take it seriously



Record – in the children's own words, sign and date

Do not investigate or ask leading questions

Report – speak to the class teacher or DSL as soon as possible

TED method - Be prepared to have a conversation with a child or young person who has disclosed to you.





You can practice these techniques whenever someone's telling you a story.





Do's and Don'ts

Do:

- ✓ Listen
- ✓ Stay calm
- ✓ Use the child's words
- ✓ Report immediately

Don't:

- X Promise secrecy
- X Ask leading questions
- X Investigate
- X Delay reporting

It is not your responsibility to decide if the allegation is true or not



What Happens Next?

1. Concern reported
2. DSL reviews information
3. Appropriate action taken – for example further discussion with the child, discussion with a parent, or carer phone call to children's services for advice or monitoring
4. Information recorded securely via our safeguarding system called CPOMs





Concerns About Adults

If you have a concern about an adult's conduct in the school, speak with one of the DSLs.

The lead DSL will be notified and can get advice from the LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer) Service which manages allegations against individuals who work or volunteer with children in Surrey.

LADO@surreycc.gov.uk

If the concern is about the headteacher, contact the chair of governors, Trevor Hood.

THood@greville.surrey.sch.uk





Volunteer Expectations

- Wear your visitor lanyard with badge
- Follow safeguarding procedures
- Never exchange contact details with a child
- Never contact children via social media
- Report concerns immediately
- Mobile phones should be switched off or on silent and not used by or around children.



Thank You



If in doubt speak to a DSL

Please keep

