



# Safeguarding Newsletter

## Welcome to our Newsletter

### Why have a Newsletter?

Safeguarding is such an important issue for our children and young people that we have decided to have a half termly newsletter that shares key information and advice with parents, staff and children so that we can all work together with the same aim of keeping children safe in school, at home and in the wider community.

We are aware that students and parents sometimes wish to raise safeguarding concerns. Please contact us through [enquiries@shsb.org.uk](mailto:enquiries@shsb.org.uk) if there is a general concern that you wish to share. Alternatively, if you wish to discuss a confidential safeguarding concern, please email the safeguarding team below directly at [safeguarding@shsb.org.uk](mailto:safeguarding@shsb.org.uk).

## Our Designated Safeguarding Leads

Any safeguarding or child protection concerns **MUST** be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or the Deputy Safeguarding Leads. Safeguarding is **EVERYONE'S** responsibility.

MRS R WORTH



Designated  
Safeguarding Lead

MR L BAINES



Deputy Designated  
Safeguarding Lead

MR J BRANDON



Deputy Designated  
Safeguarding Lead

MR C FOLEY



Deputy Designated  
Safeguarding Lead

MR G MARCH



Deputy Designated  
Safeguarding Lead

We have prepared key information on the school website for parents to access important documents and contact details. Please have a look at:

[www.shsb.org.uk](http://www.shsb.org.uk)

### Missed Issue 1? Click HERE

<https://www.shsb.org.uk/attachments/download.asp?file=2119&type=pdf>

### Issue 2? Click HERE

<https://www.shsb.org.uk/attachments/download.asp?file=2240&type=pdf>

In this issue we are focusing on vaping and radicalisation

For advice on vaping  
<https://www.talktofrank.com/drug/vapes>

Vaping and e-cigarettes: The facts for parents and carers  
<https://www.shsb.org.uk/attachments/download.asp?file=2434>

Creating a smoke free generation and tackling youth vaping: what you need to know  
<https://healthmedia.blog.gov.uk/2023/10/12/creating-a-smokefree-generation-and-tackling-youth-vaping-what-you-need-to-know/>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/no-more-free-vapes-for-kids>



# PARENT FACTSHEET

- In 2023 20.5% of children had tried vaping
- The majority having only tried it once or twice
- The majority had only vaped once (11.6%) whilst 7.6% were currently vaping
- Since 2021 more young people report that they are currently vaping than they do smoking



## Vaping: what is it?

E-cigarettes are electronic devices that heat a liquid and produce an aerosol, or mix of small particles in the air. They come in many shapes and sizes. Most have a battery, a heating element, and a place to hold a liquid.

Some e-cigarettes look like regular cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. Some look like USB flash drives, pens, and other everyday items. Larger devices such as tank systems, or “mods,” do not look like other tobacco products.

## How does it work?

E-cigarettes produce an aerosol by heating a liquid that usually contains nicotine, flavourings, and other chemicals that help to make the aerosol.

Users inhale e-cigarette aerosol into their lungs. Bystanders can also breathe in this aerosol when the user exhales it into the air.

**JUUL** is a brand of e-cigarette that is shaped like a USB flash drive. Like other e-cigarettes, JUUL is a battery-powered device that heats a nicotine-containing liquid to produce an aerosol that is inhaled.



Approximately two-thirds of JUUL users aged 15 – 24 do not know that JUUL always contains nicotine.



**Elf Bar.** Each bar contains the equivalent of 40- 50 cigarettes. They are very addictive and can cause serious health issues.

In fact a US study found that 99% of all e-cigarettes sold contain nicotine. Some vape product labels do not disclose that they contain nicotine, and some vape liquids marketed as containing 0% nicotine have been found to contain nicotine.

**Why is it dangerous?** Nicotine can harm the developing adolescent brain. The brain keeps developing until about age 25. Using nicotine in childhood can harm the parts of the brain that control attention, learning, mood, and impulse control. Each time a new memory is created or a new skill is learned, stronger connections – or synapses – are built between brain cells. Young people’s brains build synapses faster than adult brains. Nicotine changes the way these synapses are formed.

Using nicotine in childhood may also increase risk for future addiction to other drugs.

# Radicalisation

## What is radicalisation?

Radicalisation is the process of a person legitimising support for, or use of, terrorist violence. It's where terrorism begins. People might be susceptible to radicalisation due to a variety of circumstances, needs or other underlying factors. There is no single model of someone's radicalisation journey or single profile of a radicalised person.

The overriding objective of Prevent is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

It sits alongside safeguarding duties. Those who work in the education sector see young people daily and are well placed to identify behaviours that may cause concern.

## What are the behaviours that may cause concern?

### **Online behaviour**

- more than one online identity
- spending more time online and accessing extremist online content
- downloading propaganda material

### **Increasingly agitated or violent behaviour**

- more argumentative in their viewpoints
- being abusive to others
- justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues

### **Changing associations**

- changed friends
- altered their style of dress or appearance to accord with an extremist group
- using a new vocabulary
- isolated from friends and family

### **Increasingly anti-social behaviours**

- unwilling to engage with people who are different
- secretive and reluctant to discuss their whereabouts
- adopted the use of certain symbols associated with terrorist organisations

## Some common misconceptions

### **You need to be an expert in different faiths to understand the Prevent duty.**

You do not need to be an expert to understand the Prevent Duty – the most important thing is that you feel comfortable to speak up if you are concerned

### **Prevent does not target specific faiths or ethnic groups.**

It addresses the ideological causes of terrorism

### **Prevent is not about getting people into trouble.**

It's about supporting people who are susceptible to radicalisation.

## What radicalisation can look like

Extremist material online

Public displays of hate and division

The adoption of icons or symbolism

In person meetings

Promoting ideologies

Travelling to an area of conflict

Anyone could be radicalised. There is no one social group or set of personal circumstances that lead there.

## Where can I find out more information?

**Internet Matters** has some helpful advice for parents who want to know more. This includes some stories and information shared by other parents.

[https://www.internetmatters.org/issues/radicalisation/?gad=1&gclid=EAlalQobChMI466YiuWEggMVowUGAB30BwOBEEAYASAAEgLFm\\_D\\_BwE](https://www.internetmatters.org/issues/radicalisation/?gad=1&gclid=EAlalQobChMI466YiuWEggMVowUGAB30BwOBEEAYASAAEgLFm_D_BwE)

[https://www.internetmatters.org/issues/radicalisation/?gad=1&gclid=EAlalQobChMI466YiuWEggMVowUGAB30BwOBEEAYASAAEgLFm\\_D\\_BwE](https://www.internetmatters.org/issues/radicalisation/?gad=1&gclid=EAlalQobChMI466YiuWEggMVowUGAB30BwOBEEAYASAAEgLFm_D_BwE)

The **NSPCC** have some fabulous resources for all aspects of safeguarding, including radicalisation.

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/reporting-abuse/dedicated-helplines/protecting-children-from-radicalisation/>

**educate.against.hate** is a resource developed by Department of Education and the Home Office

<https://www.educateagainsthate.com/parents/>

You can also speak with one of the Safeguarding leads at school if you concerned about the welfare of a young person.

