

Looking out for each other

Learning objectives

Learning objective:

To learn about strategies to support personal safety, especially when out socialising with peers.

Learning objectives:

- Identify situations where people may feel unsafe when out socialising
- Evaluate how to support personal safety for each other
- Analyse the effect of attitudes towards personal safety and violence against women and girls

Safe or unsafe scenarios?

- Order these scenarios from the most to least safe, explaining your choice for the least safe.
- Is there anything the person could do to make the unsafe situations safer?

Walking home alone after a night out

Going to watch live music alone

Going to a bar with friends

Going on a first date to the cinema

Inviting new friends over for a games night at home

Staying late at the library after everyone else has gone

Approaching a stranger on the street who looks upset

What makes it unsafe?

What are the key factors that might make social situations unsafe?

Is this different depending on the person's gender?



Walking home alone after a night out

Going to a bar with friends

Inviting new friends over for a games night at home

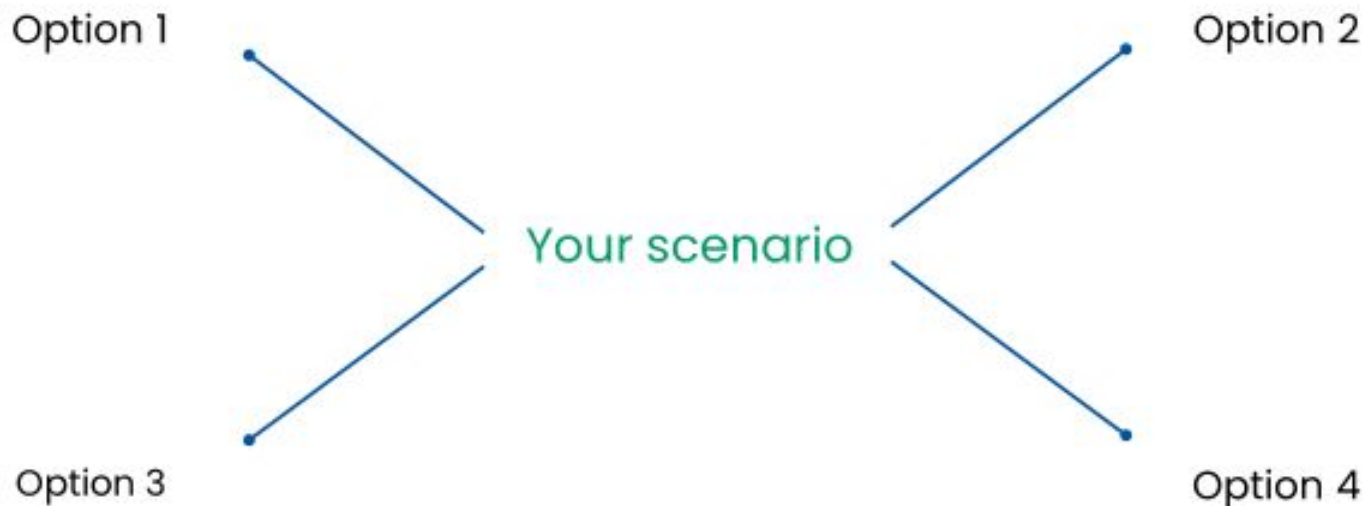
Going to watch live music alone

Going on a first date to the cinema

Staying late at the library after everyone else has gone

Approaching a stranger on the street who looks upset

What could they do?



Around your scenario, add the possible options of what your character could do.

Did you think of...

All go home and carry on drinking there

One friend could take Jane home

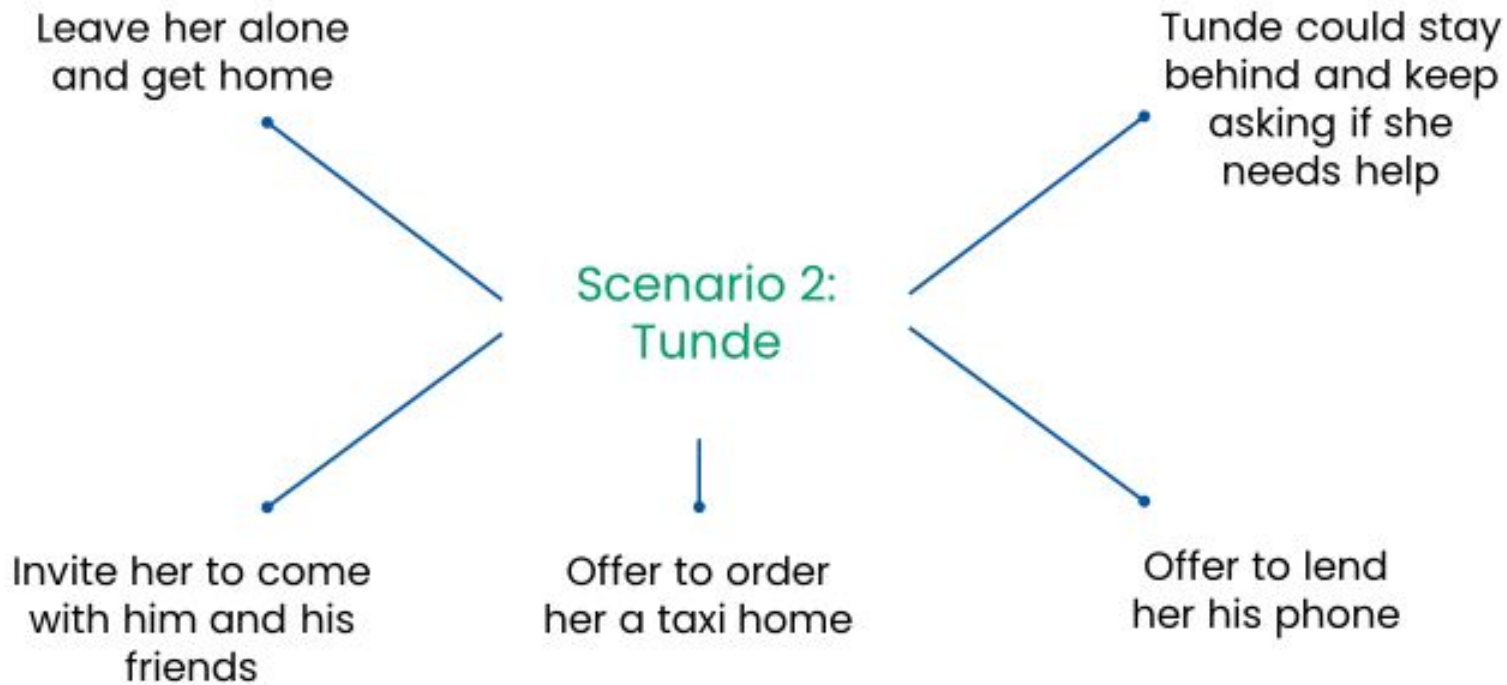
Scenario 1:
Jane and
friends

Try to convince the bouncer to let her in

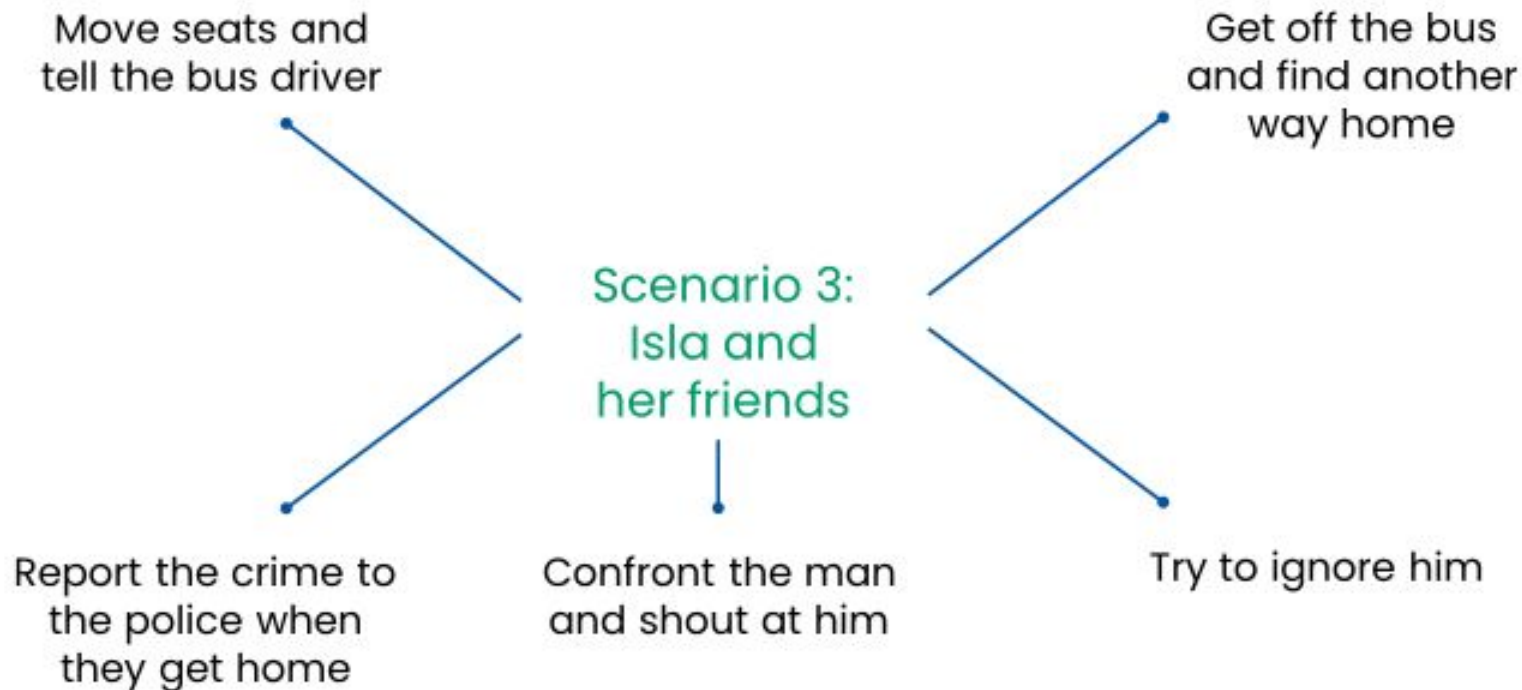
All go and try to get in another bar

Send Jane home in a taxi and carry on the night out

Did you think of...



Did you think of...



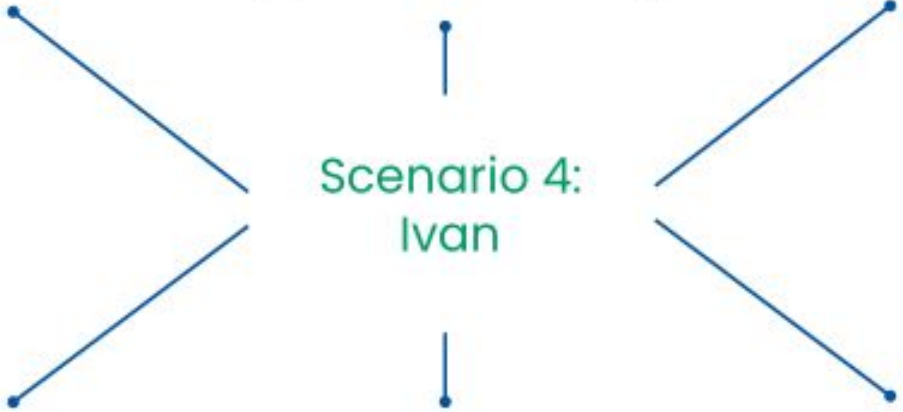
Did you think of...

Try to persuade Leo
not to go after Sofia

Do nothing and try to
enjoy the rest of his night

Insist on going
with Leo to find
Sofia

Scenario 4:
Ivan



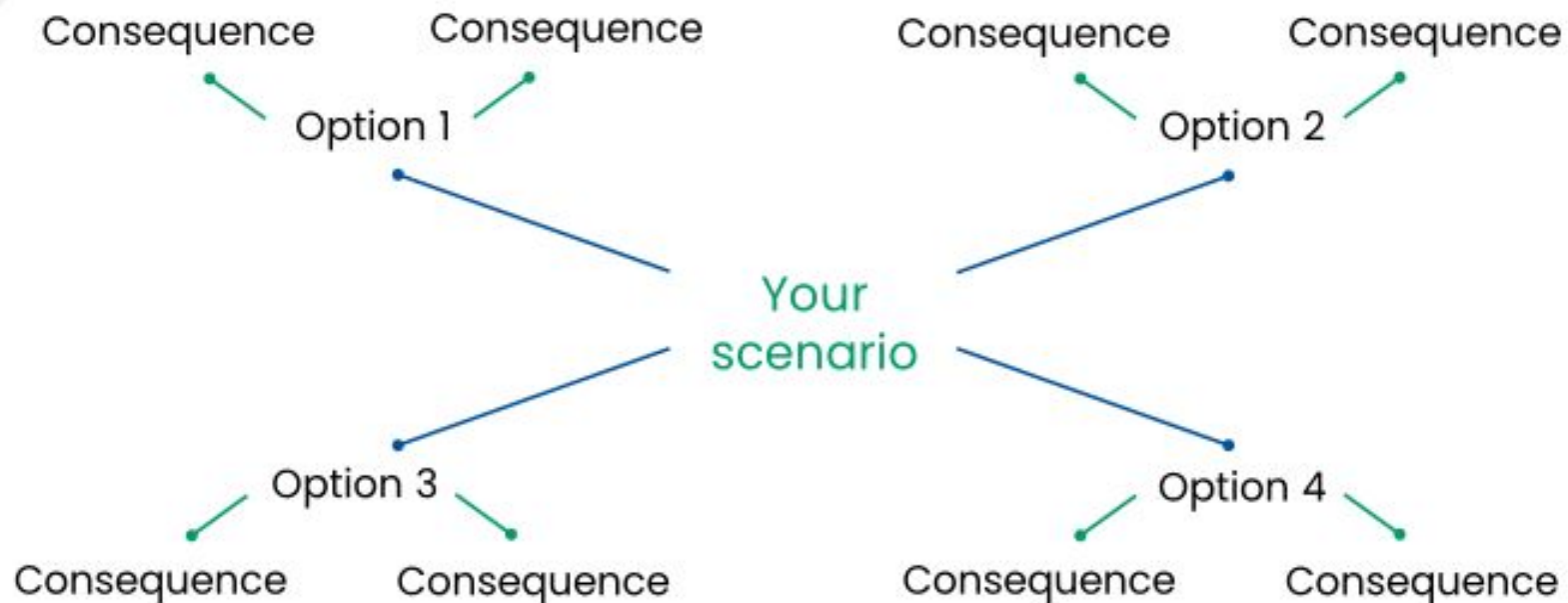
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graph TD; A[Scenario 4: Ivan] --- B[Try to persuade Leo not to go after Sofia]; A --- C[Do nothing and try to enjoy the rest of his night]; A --- D[Insist on going with Leo to find Sofia]; A --- E[Call Leo out and tell him he thinks its creepy]; A --- F[Speak to the other girls and see if they will go after Sofia]; A --- G[Tell all their friends what he is worried about];
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Tell all their
friends what he is
worried about

Speak to the other girls
and see if they will go
after Sofia

Call Leo out and
tell him he thinks
its creepy

Consequences



What are the possible consequences of each option?
Overall, which do you think is the safest choice for the character?

What prevents us?

- Which option do you think is the **most likely** for the character to take?
- Is it the same or different to the **safest** option?

What might prevent the characters from acting in the safest way?

Think about:

- Their thoughts and feelings
- Societal norms or stereotypes



What prevents us?

Choose one of the factors that might prevent someone from making the safest choice.

As a group, write a response to this thought, feeling or view that might help the person behave differently next time.

Did you know?

It is important to report any non-contact sexual offence, witnessed or experienced. This can make a real difference in helping the police build a picture of possible predators and to prevent them from committing more serious crimes.



Clare's Law

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE SCHEME

CLARE'S LAW

Does your
partner have a
history of
domestic
abuse?

**Now you can
find out.**



Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme

YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO ASK

CLARE'S LAW

WHAT IS DOMESTIC ABUSE?

Domestic abuse can happen to anyone. It is not only physical violence. It can include controlling or coercive behaviour, emotional, economic or sexual abuse, threats or intimidation.

Clare's Law covers all of these forms of abuse.

■ Who can apply?

- **Anyone aged 16 or over** who is concerned about their own relationship.
- **Anyone worried about someone else** – for example a friend, family member, colleague or neighbour.
- **Any professional**, such as a social worker, health professional or support worker, who has concerns about a person at risk - while also following local safeguarding procedures.
- The scheme is open to people of any sex or gender, in any intimate relationship.

■ Why apply?

- **Act early** to prevent risk from increasing.
- **Support informed choices** based on information shared.
- **Access safety advice and support** while making those decisions.

**IF YOU ARE WORRIED
THAT YOU, OR
SOMEONE YOU KNOW,
MAY BE AT RISK OF
DOMESTIC ABUSE...**

...you can ask the police to check whether their current or ex-partner has a history of abusive or violent behaviour. This is known as making a 'Right to Ask' request under the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), also called Clare's Law.

■ What is Clare's Law (DVDS)?

A national scheme in England and Wales that lets the police share information about someone's past abusive or violent behaviour, helping people make safer and more informed choices. It was introduced after Clare Wood was murdered in 2009 by an ex-partner, following her family's campaign for people to be able to find out about a partner's history.

HOW TO APPLY:

Apply in any of the following ways:

**Apply online
via Clare's Law:**
Police.uk request form



Thames Valley Police:
TVP DVDS request page



Call 101 or visit a police station

**If someone is in immediate
danger, call 999**



■ What you'll be asked

You will be asked for:

- **Your details**, including whether you are applying for yourself or someone else.
- **Details of the person at risk** (this may be you, or the person you are applying for).
- **Details of the person you want police to check.**
- **The nature of the relationship** between the person at risk and the person you want the police to check.

- **What is worrying you, and why.**
- **Safe contact details** for you and, if appropriate, for the person at risk. The police will only use safe, agreed ways of contacting you. This is to avoid increasing risk.

■ What happens after you apply

- The police will carry out initial checks and assess any risk. If they identify an immediate risk of harm, they will take the necessary steps to keep people safe.
- The police will contact you to discuss your application, using the safe method provided.
- If the police decide that a disclosure is appropriate, they will choose the safest and most appropriate person to receive it – usually the person at risk. This will be in person or by an agreed safe method.
If you applied on someone else's behalf, you may not receive the disclosure yourself.
- Anyone who receives information will be asked to keep it confidential and use it only to protect those at risk.
- The process should be completed within 28 days of your application.

FURTHER SUPPORT

If no information is shared, it does not mean the person poses no risk. Reasons for this may include that concerns have not previously been raised, reported, or recorded with the police.

Victims First: Free, confidential support for all crime victims in Thames Valley.

☎ 0300 1234 148 🌐 victims-first.org.uk

National Domestic Abuse Helpline:
Advice, safety planning and support.

☎ 0808 2000 247

Women's Aid: Specialist support for women, plus refuge space directory.

🌐 womensaid.org.uk

Men's Advice Line: Confidential support for men experiencing abuse.

☎ 0808 801 0327 🌐 mensadvice.org.uk

Galop: Specialist domestic abuse support for LGBTQ+ people.

☎ 0800 999 5428 🌐 galop.org.uk

For further information visit
[victims-first.org.uk/
crime-info/guidance-and-
support/domestic-abuse/](https://victims-first.org.uk/crime-info/guidance-and-support/domestic-abuse/)



“Hi I’m Angela”

If you go to the bar and ask for “Angela”
the bar staff will know you need some
help getting out of your situation
and will call you a taxi or help
you out discreetly - without fuss



#askforangela



WWW.NATIONALPUBWATCH.ORG.UK



What do you think now?

- Revisit the learning outcomes and rate where you think your confidence was at the start of the lesson, compared to now.
- Provide an explanation for the biggest change in confidence you have experienced.
- Complete the personal reflection.



Sources of support

In school you can speak to: your tutor, head of year or the safeguarding lead.

- Contacting Childline
www.childline.org.uk
- Contacting Victim Support
www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Reporting a non-urgent crime using 101 or online at www.police.uk
- In an emergency, calling 999
- Reporting crime anonymously using
www.fearless.org.uk



Extension idea

- Create an in-school campaign based on the learning from this lesson.
- Your campaign should include:
 - Strategies to maintain personal safety when socializing
 - How to challenge unhelpful attitudes
 - Sources of support

