



Content page

Learning outcome/objective:

To gain an understanding of why the organization exists and why it was created. To identify key factors to why/how the NSPCC developed over the years.

- INTRODUCTION AND INSIGHTS OF THE NSPCC - Presented by Channa Holding 1909014
- THE NSPCC HISTORY - Presented by Joyce Kakula-wa-kakulu 1909482
- THE CHALLENGES AND SUMMARY - Presented by Josephine Mantey 1908220
- THE IMPACT AND THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES - Presented by Lawrence Favour 1908220
- ANSWERING QUESTIONS - Presented by Joyce

Presented by channa

NSPCC introduction

In 1884 NSPCC was introduced by Benjamin Waugh as London Society.

The Law was first passed in parliament after five years of campaigning.



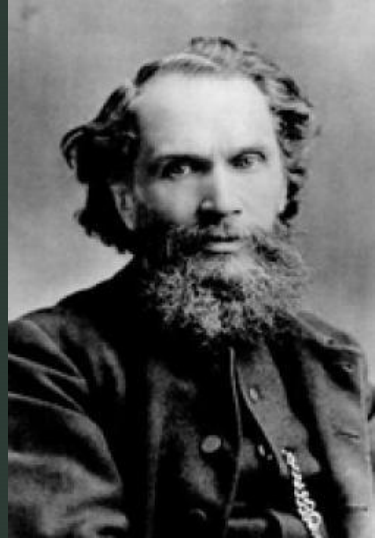
THE AIM OF THE ORGANISATION

The aim of this organisation is to protect children from abuse, neglect and help to safeguard and fight for their worth and security, (Ofsted, 2018)

The history

*Presented by
Joyce*

- Founded in 1884 by Benjamin Waugh
- Parliament passed UK law in 1889
- An Abbreviation for National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
8th July 1884
- AS part of the London SPCC (London Society for the prevention of cruelty to Children
- UK's first ever law that protected children against neglect and abuse only in London.
Once Parliament had passed it as a UK law did it cross over all of the UK.



INSIGHTS OF THE NSPCC



- NSPCC provides Childline services that is 24 hours.
- NSPCC has modern services such as social network and local Hubs in communities for extra support.
- NSPCC offers Counselling support to children and young

Presented by channa

Challenges of data storage at NSPCC

- Infrastructure
- Cost
- Security
- Volume
- Lack of data update

Presented by JOSEPHINE

Advantages and disadvantages



ADVANTAGES OF THE ORGANISATION

- To keep children and young people safe from threat of radicalization, exploitation, and maltreatment and promote child protection that enhances good care for children by respecting and listening to their view and responding to them directly through modern device such as Share Aware, An O2 guru, Parentzone Childline, Internet Watch Foundation(IWF), (*Hamilton-Giachritsis et al, 2017*).
- They create platform for mandatory trainings to encourage all local organization to work in collaboration to enhance child protection and safeguarding of all children in England as to promote their wellbeing (*Brayne et al, 2016*)

DISADVANTAGES OF THE ORGANISATION

- The organisation was mislead on enquiry that lead to the death of Victory Climb. An 8year old girl who experienced torture and abuse that led to her death. (National institute for health and care excellence (since) 2019)

presented by Lawrence

Impact of the NSPCC



- Childline helps children and young people to keep safe by providing support within the wider child protection landscape, responding to concerns about a child.
- To bring the best outcome in promoting and protect the well-being of all vulnerable children and responding to suicide risk in children and young people which could help to reduce numerous death of

Summary

- . SUMMARY OF THE USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN NSPCC
- · NSPCC has a strategy to keep 5 million children safer Stay safe.
- · NSPCC have taken the service though Modern technology to over 1.6 million children over the past providing them with tools to keep both themselves and other peers safer.
- · You can talk to the in English or Welsh.
- · Calling Childline is free and doesn't show up on the phone bill.

Summary

- NSPCC Childline is yours – a free, private and confidential service where you can talk about anything. Whatever your worry, whenever you need help, we're here for you online, on the phone, anytime due to the use of Modern technology.
- · NSPCC Childline is free, confidential and available any time, day or night. You can talk to us:
 - by calling 0800 1111, by email.
- · NSPCC have Other websites include Facebook, Instagram, voice box video to YouTube.

Reference

Page 1 - 4- working together to safeguard children (2015)
(DFE, p. 5, 2015)

Department for digital, culture, media and sport (DCMS, 2019) online harm white paper.,(Accessed 05/12/2019).
Department of health, social services and public safety (dhssps) (2017) code of practice on protecting the confidentiality service user information.(Belfast) DHSSPS.

Department for education (dfe) (2018a) Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing Safeguarding service to Children, people, parent and carers.(London)

DfE (2015) Information sharing advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and careers. Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419628/Information_sharing_advice_safeguarding_practitioners.pdf (Accessed: 8 December 2019).

DfE (2015d) Working together to safeguard children A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419595/Working_Together_to_Safeguard_Children.pdf (Accessed: 5 December 2019).

Hamilton-giachrisis, c., Et al(2017) “ everyone deserves to be happy and safe”; a mixed methods study exploring how online and offline child sexual abuse impact young people and how professionals respond to it. London.

National institute for health and care excellence (nice) (2019) Child Abuse and Neglect: Quality Standard.(DS 179). Accessed 8/12/2019).

Ofsted (2018)Sharing Concerns and Information with Ofsted about Children’s social care service. (Accessed 08/12/2019)

<https://www.smartdatacollective.com/7-biggest-problems-data-storage-overcome>

<https://www.childline.org.uk/about/about-childline>

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk>