

# Wolverhampton Police

## Security Bike Marking

Don't give cycle thieves an easy ride – follow these simple crime prevention tips.

### Lock it or lose it

- Securely lock your bicycle to an immovable point or cycle anchor every time you leave it. Use a rigid D Lock which – flexible chain and knotted chain locks can easily be snapped.
- Wolverhampton Police have purchased a number of 'Solid Secure' rated D Locks at a heavily discounted price. We cannot guarantee the locks may never be broken, however, they are the highest rated security locks on the market and should give us a fighting chance against bike thieves. Locks are available from Wolverhampton Police for £20. Please contact [wv\\_partnerships@west-midlands.pnn.police.uk](mailto:wv_partnerships@west-midlands.pnn.police.uk)



### Steer clear of criminals

- Do not leave your bicycle unattended in isolated places for long periods of time
- Store it securely at home in a locked shed or garage or bring it inside the property

### Register your ride

- Take photograph of your bicycle and make a note of the make/model and frame number (which can be found under your pedals)
- Register the details of your bike for FREE on the national property registration database [www.immobilise.com](http://www.immobilise.com) and help Police return a found or stolen bicycle to you.
- You can also get your bike security marked for FREE by Wolverhampton Police with Bike Register.



 **Bike Register**  
Ultimate Bicycle Security



# Wolverhampton Police

**TO PROTECT IT  
REGISTER IT**



Over 100,000 bikes were stolen across the UK last year; less than 5 per cent were returned as the Police were unable to trace the owner.

Register the ownership details of your bike and make them viewable to the Police nationwide **FREE** for life on the Immobilise Property Register.

**IMMOBILISE  
PROPERTY CRIME**

[www.immobilise.com](http://www.immobilise.com)



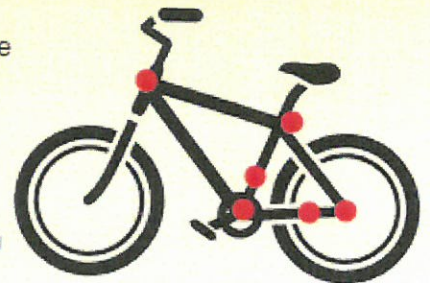
**DON'T GIVE  
THIEVES AN  
EASY RIDE  
ON YOUR BIKE**

## **REGISTER**

Register your bike at  
[www.immobilise.com](http://www.immobilise.com)

It only takes a couple of minutes and it is **FREE** of charge. All you need is your bike's make, model, frame or other identifying numbers.

The red dots indicate where you can find identifying numbers.



Once registered you will have a greater chance of getting it back if it is stolen. This is because the Identifiers and your contact details are viewable on the Police national stolen property database systems.

## **REUNITE**

If your bike is recovered you will be contacted by the Police and given the appropriate recovery information.

50-400



# Wolverhampton Police



**THEWAY**  
WOLVERHAMPTON YOUTH ZONE

## FREE Bike Marking

Wednesday 27th July

4.00pm - 10.00pm

The Way Youth Zone

All bikes marked for FREE with  
BikeRegister



# Wolverhampton Police



**THEWAY**  
WOLVERHAMPTON YOUTH ZONE

## FREE Bike Marking

Sunday 14th August

4.00pm - 10.00pm

The Way Youth Zone

All bikes marked for FREE with  
BikeRegister



# Wolverhampton Police



## FREE Bike Marking

Monday 22nd August

4.00pm - 10.00pm

The Way Youth Zone

All bikes marked for FREE with  
BikeRegister



# TO PROTECT REGISTER

Register your mobile  
and electronic goods  
for **FREE** and improve  
your chances of getting  
it back if it is stolen.



# Keeping Yourself Safe

These will help to make you feel safer and reduce the chances of becoming a victim.

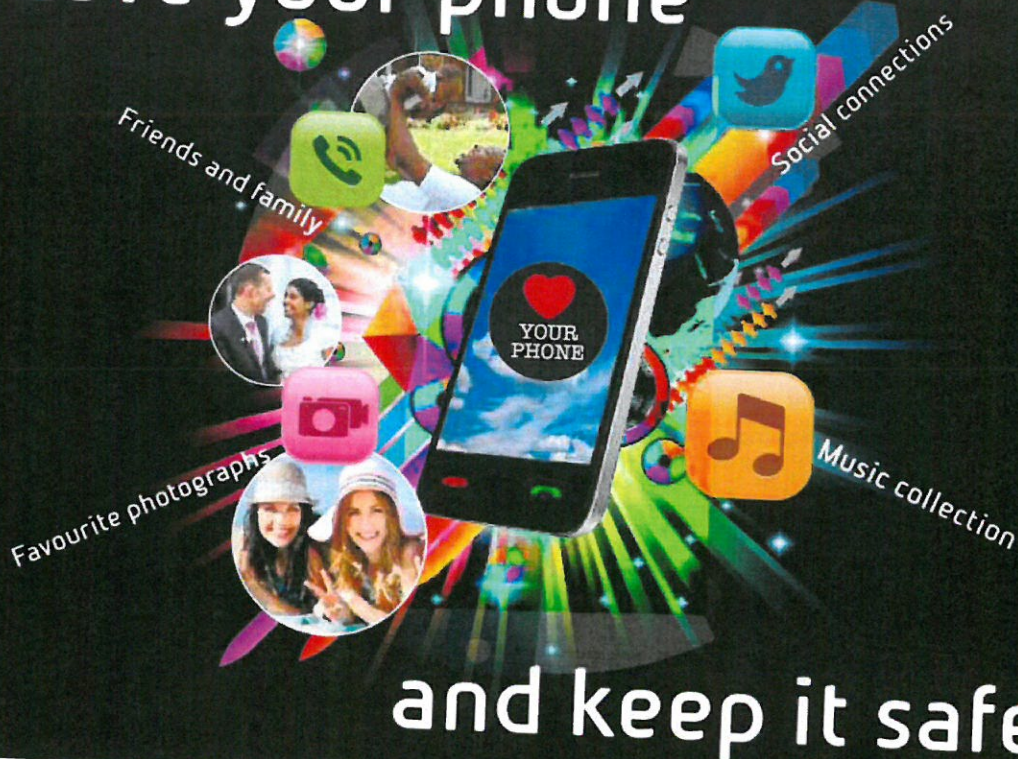
- Look confident and listen to your instincts – know your route, avoid alley ways, dark places and badly lit streets.
- Stay alert – do not let headphones block out traffic, strangers or potential trouble.
- Keep valuables, especially jewellery, out of sight. Put jewellery chains under clothing.
- If you suspect you're being followed, cross the street several times.
- If you still think you are being followed, try to get away from the situation. If necessary, run to a busy area such a shop or café.
- Seek help from someone such as a shopkeeper or hotel receptionist.
- Shout a clear instruction such as "call the police". Even if you don't see anyone nearby, this could still frighten off attackers.
- If you are worried, frightened or think you may be in danger, call 999.
- Always tell someone where you are going and when you will be back.
- If you take a different route home from your friends, let each other know that you've arrived safely. Call or text your friend once you arrive home safely.
- Wait for the bus, tram or train at a busy place and sit as near as possible to the driver.
- Never be afraid to use the emergency cord if in danger.
- If you are robbed, try to remember as much detail as you can, for example descriptions of offenders and contact the police.

**To contact the police by phone, 24 hours a day, call: 101**

**If life is in danger or a crime is in progress, call: 999**



# Love your phone



# and keep it safe

Thieves and pickpockets want your phone – don't make it easy for them to take it.

Think how you'd feel if you lost your contact numbers, photographs, videos and music.

Stay safe:

- Be discreet on the street – keep your phone and other valuables out of sight.
- Stay alert – don't let headphones block out traffic, strangers or potential trouble.
- Listen to your instincts – know your route, avoid dark places and if you don't feel safe, move to a busier area.
- Never let a stranger use your phone. If it is an emergency, dial 999 on their behalf.
- Note down the unique IMEI number – you will need this number to report a stolen phone.
- Key \*#06# into your mobile and it will display this number.
- Mark your postcode and door number in UV pen on your phone.
- Register for free at [immobilise.com](http://immobilise.com) to help get a lost or stolen phone back.
- Block your phone – contact your network provider or call 08701 123 123.
- Trace lost or stolen phones by activating their in-built tracker app or by downloading a reputable one from your app store.







## Keeping your child safe online - A checklist for parents and carers


As a parent you'll probably know how important the internet is to children and young people. They use it to learn, play, socialise and express themselves in all types of creative ways. This may be through sharing photos and videos, blogging, gaming, or even developing their own apps. It is a place of amazing opportunities.


The technology children use in their daily lives can seem daunting. You might worry about the risks they can face online, such as bullying, contact from strangers, as well as the possibility of access to inappropriate or illegal content. To help them stay safe, it's important that you understand how your child uses the internet.


By following this simple checklist, you can start to protect them and decrease the risks they face: 


 **I have asked my child to show me sites they use** – By doing so, your child is including you in their online life and social activity. Show an interest and take note of the names of their favourite sites. You can then re-visit these when you are alone. Take your time and explore the space, find out how to set the safety features and learn how to report any issues directly to the site.

 **I have asked my child to set their profile settings to private** – Social networking sites, such as Facebook, are used by children to share information, photos and just about everything they do! Encourage your child to set their privacy settings to private. They need to think about the information they post online as it could be copied and pasted anywhere, without their permission. If it got into the wrong hands, somebody may wish to use it against them or worst of all try to locate them in the real world.

 **I have asked my child about their online friends** – We know that people lie online about who they are and may create fake identities. It is very important children understand this. Whether they are visiting a social network or a gaming site, the safety messages are the same. Children and young people must never give out personal information and only be "friends" with people they know and trust in the real world.

 **I have set appropriate parental controls on my child's computer, mobile and games console** – Filters on computers and mobiles can prevent your child from viewing inappropriate and possibly illegal content. You can activate and change levels depending on your child's age and abilities. You can also set time restrictions for using the internet or games. They can be free and easy to install. Call your service provider who will be happy to assist or visit CEOP's parents' site for further information. Explain to your child why you are setting parental controls when you talk to them about their internet use.

 **My child has agreed to tell me if they are worried about something online** – Sometimes children get into situations online where they don't feel comfortable or see something they don't want to see. By opening up the communication channels and talking to your child about the internet, their favourite sites and the risks they may encounter, they are more likely to turn to you if they are concerned about something.

 **I know where to get help if I'm concerned about my child** – The CEOP Safety Centre provides access to a range of services. If you are concerned that an adult has made inappropriate contact with your child you can report this directly to CEOP. You can also find help if you think your child is being bullied, or if you've come across something on the internet which you think may be illegal.

Visit the Safety Centre at [www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre](http://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre) or by clicking on this button:



For further help and guidance on all the information mentioned please visit  
[www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents](http://www.thinkuknow.co.uk/parents)

# Wolverhampton Police

## Sexting

**Sexting is the sending of sexually explicit messages and pictures via mobile phones. It is a growing trend amongst young people and is also often used by sexual predators when they are grooming child victims.**

There is a growing trend among children and young people to take indecent photographs of themselves (and sometimes even of friends) to send on to each other or post in public places. This could be on the internet - for example on Facebook - or by sending the photos to each other on their mobile phones.

When people talk about sexting, they usually refer to sending and receiving:

- Naked pictures or 'nudes'
- 'Underwear shots'
- Sexual or 'dirty pics'
- Rude text messages or videos

They can be sent from a friend, boyfriend, girlfriend or someone you've met online. You might have also sent a sexual photo, video or text to someone else.

Many young people see it as harmless fun - often thinking it is a good way to show someone they like and trust them. Others may see it as a modern way to push boundaries and experiment with risk taking, particularly as they become more socially active and sexually aware.

### **What Are The Risks?**

The images could get into the wrong hands in a number of ways. A simple example would be that a child or young person loses their mobile telephone (which contains images of them).

A further common example is where a young person sends a 'sext' message to their boyfriend or girlfriend. When the relationship ends and one of the partner decides to circulate for 'revenge' or 'a laugh'. This also puts that person who originally sent the images in a vulnerable position, and can often lead others to bully and harass them.



# Wolverhampton Police

Once an image is on the internet, it can be freely copied by anybody.

This could include people who have a sexual interest in children. Child Exploitation and Online Protection (CEOP) report that a number of 'self-taken' images are appearing on paedophile chat sites and forums.

Children and Young People may not realise that what they are doing is illegal or that it may be potentially harmful to them in the future.

## The Law

Children who are 'sexting' may actually be committing criminal offences.

It is an offence to possess/send/make/take/distribute/show indecent photos of children (person under the age of 18). That means that the child who takes the photo commits an offence as does any person who it gets sent to. This is the case regardless of whether or not they forward it onto other people and also applies to anyone who simply shows it to other people.

If you are under the age of 18, the law sees you as a child.

Therefore, if you have any indecent images or videos of somebody who is under 18 you would technically be in possession of indecent images of children- even if you are the same age.

This is an offence under the Protection of Children Act 1978 and the Criminal Justice Act 1988.

If you are under 18 and you send, upload or forward indecent images or videos onto friends or boyfriends/girlfriends, this would also be breaking the law, even if they are photos of yourself ("selfies").



# Wolverhampton Police

Section 1 of the Protection of Children Act 1978 creates various offences regarding the taking, making or distributing indecent photographs (or pseudo-photographs) of a child.

1(1) Subject to sections 1A and 1B, it is an offence for a person -

(a) to take, or permit to be taken, or to make, any indecent photograph or pseudo-photograph of a child; or

(b) to distribute or show such indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs; or

(c) to have in his possession such indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs, with a view to their being distributed or shown by himself or others.

is guilty of an offence

For which you can be arrested interviewed and imprisoned for up to 10 years there would also be a requirement to sign-on the sex offenders register, potentially for some considerable time

For further information and advice visit:-

**Thinkuknow**- CEOP's site with information on internet safety

or

**[www.nspcc.org.uk/sexting](http://www.nspcc.org.uk/sexting)**

