



# Safeguarding Policy

<b>Last Reviewed on:</b>	<b>August 2023</b>	<b>Next Review Due:</b>	<b>August 2024</b>
<b>Reviewed by:</b>	<b>Jacey Rowley</b>	<b>Position:</b>	<b>Director, Designated Safeguarding Lead</b>

## **Safeguarding Team**

Designated Safeguarding Lead – Jacey Rowley  
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Our safeguarding team are also available evenings and weekends to support industry working hours and provide emergency support to our apprentices and apprenticeship employers when Halls of Ivy's offices may be closed.

Evening and Weekend Contact Number: **07498 067977**

## **Introduction**

Halls of Ivy is committed to adopting the highest possible standards and taking all reasonable steps in relation to the safety and welfare of children, young people and adults. We will meet our social and moral responsibilities to protect such individuals fully in accordance with the law and where appropriate, with the support of relevant external agencies.

All children, young people and adults without exception, have the right to protection from abuse regardless of age, disability, gender, marriage or civil partnership, pregnancy, and maternity, race, religion and belief, gender, sexual orientation or economic background.

We aim to create a positive learning and working environment where every individual can be true to themselves and is able to learn and work without fear of harm. We will ensure that our employees are carefully selected, trained, supervised and have the appropriate level of DBS check in place where required. We will ensure all employees are proactive and respond to any allegations appropriately and in accordance with the reporting procedure.

## **Scope and Purpose**

This policy applies to:

- Learners and apprentices
- Employees
- Employers
- External stakeholders and visitors

The purpose of this policy is to set out our approach to safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults, protecting them from a range of potential harm.

## **General Principles**

Halls of Ivy's Safeguarding Policy and associated policies are based on the following principle:

- All children, young people and vulnerable adults have the right to protection from abuse.
- It is the responsibility of experts to determine whether abuse has taken place, but it is everyone's responsibility to report any concerns using the appropriate procedures outlined in this policy
- All incidents of suspicious practice and allegations must be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately

- Confidentiality must be upheld in line with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018, Data Protection Act 1998 and the Human Rights Act 1998.

## **Definitions**

Child - A child is defined as someone who has not reached 18 years of age.

Vulnerable Adult - Following the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 the definition of regulated activity relating to adults no longer labels adults as 'vulnerable'. Instead, the definition identifies the activities which, if any adult requires them, lead to that adult being considered vulnerable at that time. This means that the focus is on the activities required by the adult and not on the setting in which the activity is received; or the personal characteristics or circumstances of the adult receiving the activities or the frequency in which they receive the service.

An adult is defined as vulnerable when they are in receipt of a 'regulated activity' in relation to vulnerable adults. Regulated activity is therefore defined by the following 6 broad categories:

1. Providing health care
2. Providing personal care
3. Providing social work
4. Assistance with cash, bills and/or shopping
5. Assistance in the conduct of a person's own affairs
6. Providing transportation of individuals where that transport is provided because of age, health or disability

For more information, please see the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012.

## **Types of Abuse**

### **Discriminatory Abuse**

Discriminatory abuse includes psychological abuse, harassment and discrimination which is motivated by a person's age, gender, disability, sexual orientation, race, cultural background or religion. Discrimination may be a motivating factor in other forms of abuse such as domestic violence or hate crime.

Where the abuse or neglect is motivated by age, gender, sexual orientation, immigration status, racial, religion or disability; or occurs in a domestic violence situation; or perceived as a Hate Crime: the abuse will be considered to be aggravated by these factors.

Discriminatory abuse can be in the form of personal or institutional discrimination. Personal discrimination is the prejudice of the individual, whereas Institutional discrimination is where systems and structures directly discriminate against potential or actual users of a service.

Signs and symptoms of discriminatory abuse can include:

- fearfulness expressed in the eyes, person avoids looking at the potential abuser, flinching on approach
- emotional withdrawal
- sleep disturbance
- low self-esteem
- unexplained fear or defensiveness
- isolation / shunning by others

- threats or intimidation, bullying or shouting
- unexplained attacks on property or possessions
- continual favouritism to other people in preference to the individual
- internalising the discrimination to the extent that they express similar discriminatory views about others

Other types of abuse which could be considered discriminatory:

- **Hate Crimes:** Any incident which constitutes a criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person as being motivated by prejudice and hate.
- **Ageism:** Discrimination based on age, especially against the elderly.
- **Gender Discrimination:** A belief that one sex is superior to the other and that the superior sex has endowments, rights, prerogatives and status greater than those of the inferior sex.
- **Homophobia:** Discrimination against (fear or dislike of) homosexual people and homosexuality
- **Transgender Discrimination:** Discrimination against people who are transgender
- **Religious Intolerance:** Is either intolerance motivated by one's own religious beliefs or intolerance against another's religious beliefs or practices.
- **Racism:** The belief that all members of each race possess characteristics or abilities specific to that race, especially so as to distinguish it as inferior or superior to another race or races.
- **Disablism:** Discriminatory, oppressive or abusive behaviour arising from the belief that disabled people are inferior to others.

## **Physical Abuse**

Physical Abuse is the physical mistreatment of one person by another which may or may not result in physical injury. Physical abuse includes assault, hitting, slapping, scratching, pushing, kicking, pinching, burning, force-feeding, misuse of medication or the withholding of medication or treatment, unwarranted or inappropriate restraint, forced isolation or inappropriate sanctions, unwarranted or unauthorised deprivation of liberty, false imprisonment or abduction, rough handling causing injury or any injury not fully explained by the history given.

Signs and symptoms of physical abuse can include:

- unexplained bruises or welts on body, including face, lips, mouth, body, arms, back, buttocks, thighs
- bruises in various stages of healing, clusters forming regular patterns, reflecting the shape of an article or finger marks
- unexplained burns, especially on soles, palms and back, immersion burns, rope burns, electric appliance or carpet burns
- unexplained fractures to any part of the body, especially if in various stages of healing, multiple or spinal injuries
- unexplained lacerations or abrasions to the mouth, lips, gums, eyes, external genitalia
- recoiling from physical contact or flinching
- malnutrition – rapid or continuous weight loss, insufficient supply of food on premises, dehydration, complaints of hunger

- lack of personal care, inadequate or inappropriate clothing, inadequate heating
- untreated medical problems

Other types of abuse that can be considered physical:

- **Domestic Violence:** Any incident, or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been intimate partners, or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.
- **Forced Marriage:** A marriage conducted without the valid consent of one or both parties where duress is a factor. Forced Marriage is a violation of internationally recognised human rights and contrary to the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.
- **'Honour' Based Violence:** An incident or crime carried out to protect or defend the honour or 'izzat' of the family or community. This type of violence can be distinguished from other forms of violence as it is often committed with some degree and / or collusion from the family and / or community. Honour-based violence includes acts of harassment, assault, imprisonment, unexplained death (suicide), forced pregnancy / abortion and in some cases murder. The family may perceive that the person has acted inappropriately and dishonoured the family and community. Consequently, the violence carried out is to punish them for this. For more information about honour-based violence visit KarmaNirvana's website [www.karmanirvana.org.uk](http://www.karmanirvana.org.uk)
- **Environmental Abuse:** Includes depriving someone of their liberty, sustained restrictions on a person's freedom of movement as a result of the physical environment the person is in, culture of the environment or institution. It can also mean a child living without expressions of love, living in unsuitable / unclean accommodation.

## **Sexual Abuse**

Sexual abuse is the involvement of individuals in sexual activities to which they have not had the freedom and capacity to give their informed consent to, before and during the act, and/or may not fully comprehend. These acts include rape and attempted rape, sexual assault by penetration, sexual assault, abuser touching the victim's body for their own gratification, indecent exposure, non-contact abuse (pornography), and sexual harassment, causing or inciting a person to engage in sexual activity without their consent. The use of social media and the internet has introduced 'cyber' sexual abuse such as 'sexting' and un-authorized sharing of sexual images.

Signs and symptoms of sexual abuse can include:

- full or partial disclosure or hints of sexual abuse
- signs of depression, stress
- recoiling from physical contact
- unusual difficulty in walking and sitting
- sexually transmitted disease, urinary tract / vaginal infections
- love bites, bruises or finger marks on thighs or arms
- significant change in sexual behaviour, language or outlook
- fear of males or females
- pregnancy in a person who is not able to consent
- Worries over social media content and sharing of personal content (see Cyber Abuse)

Other types of abuse which could be considered sexual:

- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): FGM is a collective term for procedures which include the removal of part or all of the external female genitalia for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons.
- Sexual Exploitation: Sexual exploitation of young people and vulnerable adults involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where the vulnerable person receives 'something' (e.g., food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, SIM cards and mobile phones, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) or perceived friendship/boyfriend as a result of them performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.

## **Psychological / Emotional Abuse**

Psychological or emotional abuse is action or neglect by a person which impairs the psychological wellbeing of another person. This results from being repeatedly made to feel unhappy anxious afraid humiliated or devalued by the actions or inactions and/or attitudes of others and includes emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks. People who use social media can be at risk from being humiliated or abused 'on-line'.

Signs and symptoms of Psychological / Emotional Abuse can include:

- fearfulness expressed in the eyes, avoids looking at the caregiver, flinching on approach
- ambivalence to carer
- emotional withdrawal
- sleep disturbance
- low self-esteem
- unexplained fear or defensiveness
- threats or intimidation, bullying or shouting
- significant pressure on a person to commit criminal acts
- threat to abandon person or put them "away"
- promises which are not kept
- few visitors, phone calls or outings
- locking the person in at home, or in a car
- significant community pressure for example anti-social behaviour
- Withdrawing from on-line or reality social groups (see Cyber Abuse)

Other types of abuse which could be considered psychological:

- Anti-Social Behaviour: Acting in a manner that caused or was likely to cause harassment alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the defendant.
- Discriminatory Abuse: As described above.
- Cyber Abuse: The use of technology and social networking sites to threaten, bully, harass, groom for exploitation, stalk, pose risks to personal safety and wellbeing or discriminate against an adult at risk. This could be using a PC, laptop, tablet, mobile phone, gaming console or television with internet access. Threats can come through content, contact and conduct. This includes text messages, phone calls, pictures, video clips, emails, chat room messages, instant messaging and websites. Signs and symptoms can include spending long periods of time online, secrecy about a mobile phone and/or computer, withdrawal from social

contact, depression, mood swings, unexplained gifts, sleep disturbance and self-harming. For more information see [www.digital-stalking.com](http://www.digital-stalking.com)

## **Financial and Material Abuse**

Financial abuse is the misappropriation of an individual's funds, benefits, savings, assets etc. or any other action that is against the person's best financial interests. This includes theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance or financial transactions, denying access to money, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.

Signs and symptoms of financial / material abuse can include:

- unusual or inappropriate bank activity
- a Power of Attorney obtained when a person is unable to comprehend
- recent change of deeds or title of house
- person lacks belongings or services which they can clearly afford
- recent acquaintances expressing sudden or disproportionate affection for a person with money or property
- carer asks only financial questions of the worker, does not ask questions about care
- withholding money
- person managing financial affairs is evasive or uncooperative

## **Modern Slavery**

Modern slavery is a criminal offence under the Modern Slavery Act 2015. Modern slavery can occur in various forms, including servitude, forced or compulsory labour and human trafficking, all of which have in common the deprivation of a person's liberty by another in order to exploit them for personal or commercial gain.

Halls of Ivy are committed to preventing slavery and human trafficking and ensuring there is no slavery or human trafficking in our business activities and within our employer network.

Halls of Ivys staff and learners will be trained to ensure a good understanding on Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.

## **Organisational or Institutional Abuse**

Organisational or institutional abuse is the mistreatment of individuals within a specific care setting.

Some forms that the abuse might take include:

Inappropriate use of power or control  
Inappropriate confinement, restraint or restriction  
Lack of choice – for example in food, lighting heating  
Lack of possessions

## **Neglect and Acts of Omission**

Neglect is the deliberate withholding or unintentional failure to provide appropriate and adequate care and support. Section 44 Mental Capacity Act 2005 states "Anyone who has a duty of care to a person who lacks capacity is guilty of an offence if they deliberately or recklessly ill- treat that person or if they wilfully neglect that person."

It does not matter whether the behaviour was likely to cause, or caused, harm or danger to the victim's health. Wilful neglect usually means that a person has deliberately failed to carry out an act they knew they had a duty to do

Signs and symptoms of neglect and acts of omission

- physical condition of the person is poor
- unexplained or untreated deterioration in health and wellbeing, including not seeking appropriate medical attention
- inadequate heating or lighting
- poor personal hygiene
- malnutrition – loss of weight
- dehydration
- demanding food or drink
- pressure sores
- inconsistent or reluctant contact with health or social agencies
- lack of social support and/or refusal to arrange access to callers / visitors
- inappropriate, old or shabby clothing, or being kept in night clothes during the day
- sensory deprivation, not allowed to have hearing aid, glasses or other aids to daily living
- accumulation of medication, or prescriptions not being collected from pharmacy
- increased number of incidents or accidents e.g. falls or physical altercations with others, which appear to have resulted from a lack of supervision both inside and outside of the home environment

## **Extremism and Radicalisation**

Since 2010, when the Government published the Prevent Strategy, there has been an awareness of the specific need to safeguard children, young people and families from violent extremism.

There have been several occasions both locally and nationally in which extremist groups have attempted to radicalise vulnerable children and young people to hold extreme views including views justifying political, religious, sexist or racist violence, or to steer them into a rigid and narrow ideology that is intolerant of diversity and leaves them vulnerable to future radicalisation.

The normalisation of extreme views may also make children and young people vulnerable to future manipulation and exploitation. Halls of Ivy is clear on its legislative and moral duty to view exploitation and radicalisation as a safeguarding concern and act accordingly.

Signs and symptoms of Extremism or Radicalisation can include:

- being in contact with extremist recruiters
- accessing violent extremist websites, especially those with a social networking element
- possessing or accessing violent extremist literature
- using extremist narratives and a global ideology to explain personal disadvantage
- justifying the use of violence to solve societal issues
- joining or seeking to join extremist organisations
- significant changes to appearance and/or behaviour
- experiencing a high level of social isolation, resulting in issues of identity crisis and/or personal crisis



Halls of Ivy has a separate policy to ensure we comply with and support CONTEST, the Governments Counter Terrorism Strategy and in particular The Prevent Duty to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism.

### **Child on Child Abuse**

Children can abuse other children. This is now referred to as child-on-child abuse and can take many forms. This can include but is not limited to, bullying, cyberbullying, sexual violence, sexual harassment, physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, otherwise causing harm, sexting and initiating/hazing type violence and rituals.

If a learner or apprentice has been accused of being involved as an abuser within a child abuse allegation, a member of the Safeguarding Team must be contacted immediately.

The Halls of Ivy Safeguarding Officer will contact the relevant local authority Safeguarding Team, in this case both sets of parents will be informed and it is possible that the accused learner could be suspended and Police involved.

If they are not suspended a risk assessment will need to take place immediately so that a judgement can be made as to that individual's range of activity within the college, prior to the outcome of any investigation being known.

### **Sexual harassment and violence and online sexual abuse between learners**

There is an awareness for the specific need to safeguard children from sexual behaviour towards or between learners who are children and young people (including sexual harassment and violence and online sexual abuse).

All harmful sexual behaviour is unacceptable and Halls of Ivy commit to specifically address sexual harassment and violence, online sexual abuse and language and consent within our Focus On programme, all staff members will receive training and learners will be supported to report concerns about sexual harassment and violence and online sexual abuse.

### **Allegations of Abuse against another member of Staff**

Any allegations of abuse made against an employee of Halls of Ivy should be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately.

### **Sex Offenders**

If any member of staff or learner has concerns that a sex offender may be accessing Halls of Ivy, this information must be passed to a member of the Safeguarding Team immediately.

The Safeguarding Officer will contact outside agencies to verify any accusation and decide on the action to be taken.

### **Bullying and Harassment**

Halls of Ivy is committed to ensuring that learners have an entitlement to receive education and training free from threat, oppression, or abuse, either face to face or online.

All employees will set a good example to learners and apprentices and promote mutual co-operation and respect within the Halls of Ivy and make clear Halls of Ivy's attitude to bullying.

Any incidents of bullying will be reported to Designated Safeguarding Officer.

Staff will act, without delay and positively, when bullying or harassment of any kind are reported or observed and may seek advice from a Designated Safeguarding Officer.

Victims of bullying or harassment, including that occurring outside Halls of Ivy, will be supported by the Designated Safeguarding Officer or referred to outside agencies with their consent, as appropriate.

Employees will be made aware of the issues of bullying and harassment and where to obtain advice.

### **Alternative Education Learners**

If an Alternation Education learner does not arrive, the school must be notified immediately. If we are unable to contact the school the local authority must be contacted.

Similarly, if an Alternative Education learner leaves the premises before the planned end of the session the school must be notified immediately, if we are unable to contact the school the local authority must be contacted.

If a Safeguard concern is reported that involved an Alternative Education learner, the Designated Safeguarding Lead must contact the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the learners school or local authority immediately.

### **Safeguarding and Prevent Reporting Procedure**

Halls of Ivy has adopted the principles of the 5 R's model below:

#### Recognition

- Recognition covers both disclosures of abuse and your personal concerns about a learner's welfare
- Disclosure of abuse is likely to be direct
- A concern that you have may arise from either a conversation or a change in a learner's behaviour

#### Response

- Do not interview - just listen and clarify if necessary
- Remain calm and listen
- Inform the person that the concerns must be recorded and passed on so that the issue can be dealt with
- Reassure the person that they have done the right thing in reporting their concerns and that you will do everything you possibly can to help
- Do not make promises around confidentiality

#### Reporting

- Any disclosures can be reported to a Designated Safeguarding Officers
- DO NOT DISCUSS THE DISCLOSURE WITH ANYONE ELSE

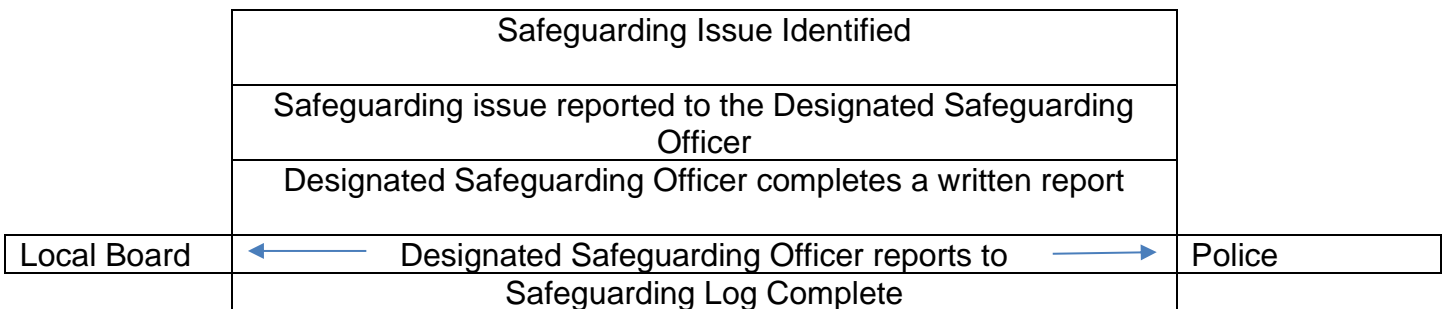
#### Recording

- Record precisely what has been alleged/happened - use the words of the learner
- This should be given to the Designated Safeguarding Lead and treated as highly confidential

- The original should also be sent in a sealed envelope, marked as confidential and handed to the Designated Safeguarding Officer. It should not automatically be added to a learner/employer file and copies should not be made
- Your record should use accurate quotation
- If appropriate, include factual observations
- Once you have reported concerns using this process it is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead to take any further decisions as to the actions which would follow. This may or may not directly involve you

#### Referral

- Only a Designated Safeguarding Lead can make the decision to refer a complaint or allegation having gathered and examined all relevant information
- Only a Designated Safeguarding Lead should look into a complaint, allegation or suspicion of abuse. Actions carried out by others could be construed as unjustified interference which could jeopardise an investigation and any possible subsequent court case
- No employee can decide whether abuse has taken place



#### **Safeguarding and Prevent Roles and Responsibilities**

The board of directors have overall responsibility for safeguarding. They must ensure that the policies and procedures are current.

All employees, apprentices and learners of Halls of Ivy are responsible for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and vulnerable adults.

Designated Safeguarding Leads are responsible for:

- Attending required training and complete CPD activity in relation to Safeguarding
- Obtaining information from employees, learners, apprentices, parents, or carers who have concerns relating to the protection of children or vulnerable adults and to record this information
- Assessing information quickly and carefully and asking for further information where appropriate
- Consulting with external agencies e.g. the local social services department to clarify doubts or worries
- Making referrals to statutory child protection agencies or the police without delay
- Reporting of Prevent concerns to the relevant Prevent Officer and utilising the Channel process

All employees are expected to:

- Attend Safeguarding Training as required
- Familiarise themselves with the Safeguarding Policy

- Safeguard and promote the welfare of learners under the age of 18 and vulnerable adult learners
- Alert a Designated Safeguarding Officer if they have a concern about a learner
- Ensure that learners and apprentices are aware of the services they can approach for support

### **Safer Recruitment**

We operate safer recruitment processes which aim to recruit safely and fairly in line with the Disclosure and Barring Service code of practice, the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, the Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act and Keeping Children Safe in Education.

Halls of Ivy have a Safer Recruitment Policy which sets out the commitment, responsibilities and procedures.

### **Information Requests**

When receiving phone calls requesting information about learners, the following protocols must be followed:

- a) If a learner or apprentice is over the age of 18, no information may be shared with any party
- b) If a learner or apprentice is under the age of 18 (or over the age of 18 and a vulnerable adult), the following information must be requested from the caller:
  - Name
  - Date of birth of learner
  - Post code of learner's home address
  - Contact number of the caller

Once this information is gained, the details of the query will be passed to the learner or parent/carer directly and the learner or apprentice will choose if they wish to respond. If the learner is under 18 years of age and the person enquiring isn't next of kin, then information will be passed to their parent/carer.

If a visitor requests to see a learner or apprentice, the following protocols must be followed:

- Details of the visitor are to be taken and the administrator/ receptionist to contact the learner or apprentice
- Administrator/ receptionist to pass the visitors details to the learner or apprentice
- The learner or apprentice will then make the decision whether or not they will meet with the visitor

Please note that if the learner or apprentice is under 18 years of age and the person requesting to see the learner or apprentice isn't next of kin, then we will contact the parent/carer to discuss before the learner or apprentice is contacted. If the visitor is the Police or Social Services then an appropriate representative from Halls of Ivy will be present in the meeting.

### **Use of External Venues**

Halls of Ivy will conduct a risk assessment prior to using an external venue for programme delivery.

If the risk assessment highlights any concerns these concerns must be raised with the Designated Safeguarding Lead. If the Designated Person agrees that there are risks associated with the use of the venue, the venue must not be used.

### **Use of rooms for prayer and other religious requirements**

Halls of Ivy, where possible, will designate a private room for prayer and other religious requirements.

Learners must be aware that this is an available option.

Managers must monitor that the room is being used for the intended purpose.

### **External Speakers**

Halls of Ivy may appoint external speakers to deliver sessions to learners.

All External Speakers must be approved by Halls of Ivy's Designated Safeguarding Officer who will consider the topic and learner audience.

A DBS may be requested for the External Speaker.

A Halls of Ivy employee must be present during the session.

### **E Safety**

The use of technology has become a significant component of safeguarding issues. Technology can provide a platform to facilitate child sexual exploitation, radicalisation and sexual predation.

E Safety can be categorised into three risk areas:

- Content – Exposure to illegal, inappropriate, harmful material i.e. pornography, fake news, racist, radical or extremist views
- Contact – Harmful online interaction i.e. adults posing as children
- Conduct – Personal online behaviour that can or does cause harm i.e. sending explicit images

Halls of Ivy are committed to educating staff, apprentices and learners in E-Safety and will provide training to staff, learners and apprentices at all opportunity throughout their time at Halls of Ivy.

### **Monitoring IT Usage**

Learners and apprentices will not be permitted to use Halls of Ivy's Wi-Fi for personal devices and will be monitored whilst using ICT at Halls of Ivy.

### **Confidentiality**

Halls of Ivy act as a delivery partner for funding organisations, in this capacity Halls of Ivy may be required to share Safeguarding concerns with the funding organisation in which the learner is registered. All learners and apprentices will be made aware of this at induction and where appropriate, consent obtained for this.

### **Training**

All staff have mandatory induction safeguarding training for children and vulnerable adults.

Halls of Ivy provide regular information through our Focus On activities to ensure staff are kept up to date and given the confidence to address and respond to issues. All staff undertake annual refresher training in safeguarding.

## **Support**

- Keeping Children Safe in Education
- The Prevent Duty
- Working Together to Safeguard Children
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act
- Education Act
- Children Act
- Safeguarding Children
- Positive environments where children can flourish
- What to do if you are worried a child is being abused
- Multi-Agency Practice Guidelines: FGM
- Multi-Agency statutory guidance for dealing with Forced Marriages

Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up to date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues.

For example, NSCOP offers information for schools and colleges on the [www.tes.com](http://www.tes.com) website and also on its own website [www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk)

Broad guidance on the issues listed below is also on the GOV.UK website:

- Child sexual exploitation
- Bullying including cyberbullying
- Domestic violence
- Drugs
- Fabricated or induced illness
- Faith abuse
- Female genital mutilation
- Forced marriage
- Gangs and youth violence
- Gender based violence/violence against women and girls (VAWG)
- Mental health
- Private fostering
- Radicalisation
- Sexting
- Teenage relationship abuse
- Trafficking
- Child exploitation and online protection centre (CEOP)