

YOUNG ANIMATORS CLUB
COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY

Safeguarding & Child Protection Policy

February 2018



Designated Safeguarding Lead: Lydia Hibbert

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Young Animators Club Community Interest Company Safeguarding Policy

This policy applies to all employees, managers, volunteers, sessional workers, students or anyone working on behalf of Young Animators Club Community Interest Company.

The Purpose of this policy

- To protect children and young people who receive Young Animators Club CIC's services.
- To provide employees and volunteers with overarching principles that guide our approach to safeguarding and child protection.

Context

This policy has been drawn up on the basis of law and guidance that seeks to protect children, namely:

- Children Act 1989
- United Convention of the Rights of the Child 1991
- Data Protection Act 1998
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Children Act 2004
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Children and Families act 2014
- Special educational needs and disability (SEND) code of practice: 0 to 25 years - Statutory guidance for organisations which work with and support children and young people who have special educational needs or disabilities; HM Government 2014
- Information sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers; HM Government 2015
- Working together to safeguarding children: a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; HM government 2015

Our Ethos

- Young Animators Club Community Interest Company recognises the importance of providing an ethos and environment within all activities, events and online that will help children to feel safe, secure and respected; encourage them to talk openly; and enable them to feel confident that they will be listened to. We are alert to the signs of abuse and neglect and follow our procedures to ensure that children receive effective support, protection and justice.
- All connected staff, volunteers and participating institutions have an essential role to play in making events and initiatives safe and secure. Young Animators Club Community Interest Company recognises our moral and statutory responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children with their best interests at the centre of our work.
- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families and carers has a role to play in safeguarding children. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all

professionals should make sure their approach is child-centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child.

- Young Animators Club Community Interest Company recognises the importance ensuring that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people is an integral factor at each stage of the recruitment and selection process for all employees and volunteers. Therefore, staff and volunteers will be subject to relevant DBS checks and Safeguarding training.
- Young Animators Club CIC's core safeguarding principles are:
 1. It is the responsibility of every member, employee and volunteer to safeguard and promote the welfare of children as its paramount concern
 2. All children (defined as those up to the age of 18) regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection from all types of harm or abuse
 3. All children have a right to be heard and to have their wishes and feelings taken into account
 4. All staff have a responsibility to recognise vulnerability in children and act on any concern in accordance with this guidance
 5. Working in partnership with children, young people, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting young people's welfare

We will seek to keep children and young people safe by:

- Valuing them, listening to and respecting them
- Appointing a Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) for children and young people
- Adopting child protection and safeguarding practices through procedures and a code of conduct for employees and volunteers
- Developing and implementing an effective e-safety policy and related procedures
- Providing effective management for employees and volunteers through supervision, support, training and quality assurance measures
- Recruiting employees and volunteers safely, ensuring all necessary checks are made
- Recording and storing information professionally and securely and sharing information about safeguarding good practice with children, their families, employees and volunteers
- Using our safeguarding procedures to share concerns and relevant information with agencies who need to know and involving children, young people, parents, families and careers appropriately
- Creating and maintaining an anti-bullying environment and ensuring that we have a policy and procedure to help us deal effectively with any bullying that does arise
- Ensuring that we provide a safe physical environment for our children, young people, staff and volunteers, by applying health and safety measures in accordance with the law and regulatory guidance

Employee Safeguarding guidance

There are four main elements to our safeguarding policy:

- **Prevention** (e.g. positive, supportive, safe and safe learning environments and recruitment procedures);
- **Protection** (by following the agreed procedures, ensuring all staff are trained and supported to respond appropriately and sensitively to safeguarding concerns);
- **Support** (for all members, employees and volunteers where appropriate specific intervention for those who may be at risk of harm);
- **Working with parents and other agencies** (to ensure appropriate communications and actions are undertaken).

Young Animators Club CIC acknowledges that this policy will incorporate a range of safeguarding issues including (but not limited to):

- Bullying (including cyberbullying)
- Children missing education
- Child missing from home or care
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- Domestic violence
- Drugs and alcohol
- Fabricated or induced illness
- Gangs and youth violence
- Hate
- Honour based violence, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Mental health
- Online Safety
- Prevent (Radicalisation and extremism)
- Private fostering
- Relationship abuse and gender-based violence
- Youth Produced Sexual Imagery or "Sexting"
- Trafficking

Young Animators Club CIC's Designated Safeguarding Officer:

Name: **Lydia Hibbert**

Phone: **01303 680248 / 07930357546**

Email: **lydia@younganimatorsclub.com**

It is the role of the DSL to:

- Act as the central contact point for all employees, volunteers, club members and their families or careers to discuss any safeguarding concerns
- Maintain a confidential recording system for safeguarding and child protection concerns
- Coordinate safeguarding action for individual children
- Liaise with other agencies and professionals in line with Working together to safeguard children
- Ensure that locally established procedures are followed and making referrals to other agencies, including Early Help and Specialist Childrens Services (SCS) as necessary
- Represent, or ensure that Young Animators Club CIC is appropriately represented at inter-agency safeguarding meetings (including Child Protection conferences)
- Be available for employees to discuss any safeguarding concerns
- Ensure all employees access appropriate safeguarding training and relevant updates in line with the recommendations within KCSIE (2016)

All employees and volunteers have a responsibility to:

- Provide a safe environment in which children and young people can learn, play and create
- Identify and recognise children who may be in need of extra help, who are suffering, or are likely to suffer significant harm
- Provide help for children, where appropriate and reasonable
- Take appropriate action to prevent safeguarding concerns escalating and work with other services as needed
- Maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here' where safeguarding is concerned and to always act in the best interests of the child
- Respond to and refer any concerns about children or other members of the community in accordance with this policy
- Contribute towards, read and adhering to Young Animators Club CIC policies

Local Support:

NORTH KENT – Dartford, Gravesham, Sevenoaks

Worrall House, 30 Kings Hill Avenue, West Malling, ME19 4AE

Jonathan Hogben Area Safeguarding Adviser (Education)

Linda Funnell Safeguarding Admin Support (part-time)

Office: **03000 412445** Mobile: **07740 183798** jonathan.hogben@kent.gov.uk

WEST KENT – Tonbridge & Malling, Tunbridge Wells, Maidstone

Worrall House, 30 Kings Hill Avenue, West Malling, ME19 4AE

Robyn Windibank Area Safeguarding Adviser (Education)

Linda Funnell Safeguarding Admin Support (part-time)

Office: **03000 412284** Mobile: **07540 677200** robyn.windibank@kent.gov.uk

EAST KENT – Swale, Canterbury, Thanet

Brook House, Reeves Way, Whitstable CT5 3SS

Julie Maguire Area Safeguarding Adviser (Education)

Katie Agnew Safeguarding Admin Support (part-time)

Office: **03000 418503** Mobile: **07968 620707** julie.maguire@kent.gov.uk

SOUTH KENT – Ashford, Shepway, Dover

Kroner House, Eurogate Business Park, Ashford TN24 8XU

Peter Lewer Area Safeguarding Adviser (Education)

Lin Storton Safeguarding Admin Support (part-time)

Office: **03000 415648** Mobile: **07917 602413** peter.lewer@kent.gov.uk

Online Protection / e-Safety:

Sessions House, County Hall, Maidstone Kent ME14 1XQ

03000 41 57 97

Kent Police: 101 (or **999** if there is an immediate risk of harm)

Kent Safeguarding Children Board (KSCB)

kscb@kent.gov.uk

Recognition and categories of abuse

All staff working for Young Animators Club should be aware of the definitions and signs and symptoms of abuse. There are four categories of abuse:

- **Physical abuse:** a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Signs that MAY INDICATE physical abuse

- Bruises and abrasions around the face
- Damage or injury around the mouth
- Bi-lateral injuries such as two bruised eyes
- Bruising to soft area of the face such as the cheeks
- Fingertip bruising to the front or back of torso
- Bite marks
- Burns or scalds (unusual patterns and spread of injuries)
- Deep contact burns such as cigarette burns
- Injuries suggesting beatings (strap marks, welts)
- Covering arms and legs even when hot
- Aggressive behaviour or severe temper outbursts.
- Injuries need to be accounted for. Inadequate, inconsistent or excessively plausible explanations or a delay in seeking treatment should signal concern.

- **Sexual abuse:** involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Signs that MAY INDICATE Sexual Abuse

- Sudden changes in behaviour and school performance
- Displays of affection which are sexual and age inappropriate
- Self-harm, self-mutilation or attempts at suicide
- Alluding to secrets which they cannot reveal
- Tendency to cling or need constant reassurance
- Regression to younger behaviour for example thumb sucking, playing with discarded toys, acting like a baby
- Distrust of familiar adults e.g. anxiety of being left with relatives, a child minder or lodger
- Unexplained gifts or money
- Depression and withdrawal
- Fear of undressing for PE
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Fire setting

- **Emotional abuse:** the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may

involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, although it may occur alone.

Signs that MAY INDICATE emotional abuse

- Over reaction to mistakes
- Lack of self-confidence/esteem
- Sudden speech disorders
- Self-harming
- Eating Disorders
- Extremes of passivity and/or aggression
- Compulsive stealing
- Drug, alcohol, solvent abuse
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Unwillingness or inability to play
- Excessive need for approval, attention and affection

- **Neglect:** the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to: provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger; ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Signs that MAY INDICATE neglect.

- Constant hunger
- Poor personal hygiene
- Constant tiredness
- Inadequate clothing
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance at School
- Untreated medical problems
- Poor relationship with peers
- Compulsive stealing and scavenging
- Rocking, hair twisting and thumb sucking
- Running away
- Loss of weight or being constantly underweight
- Low self esteem

All staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases multiple issues will overlap with one another.

Members of staff are made aware that that child welfare concerns may arise in many different contexts, and can vary greatly in terms of their nature and seriousness. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting, by those known to them or by a stranger. They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children. Children may be abused via the internet by their peers, family members or by unknown and in some cases unidentifiable individuals. In the case of honour based violence, including forced marriage and female genital mutilation, children may be taken out of the country to be abused. An abused child will often experience more than one type of abuse, as well as other difficulties in their lives.

Abuse and neglect can happen over a period of time, but can also be a one-off event. Child abuse and neglect can have major long-term impacts on all aspects of a child's health, development and well-being.

The warning signs and symptoms of child abuse and neglect can vary from child to child. Children also develop and mature at different rates so what appears to be worrying for a younger child might be normal behaviour for an older child. Parental behaviours may also indicate child abuse or neglect, so staff should also be alert to parent-child interactions which are concerning and other parental behaviours. This could include parents who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol or if there is a sudden change in their mental health.

By understanding the warning signs, we can respond to problems as early as possible and provide the right support and services for the child and their family. It is important to recognise that a warning sign doesn't automatically mean a child is being abused.

Safeguarding and child protection procedures

Staff should be aware of the four key steps to follow to help them to identify and respond appropriately to possible abuse and/or neglect:

- **Be alert**

The first step is to be alert to the signs of abuse and neglect, to have understand the procedures set out in the local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements.

- **Question behaviours**

The signs of child abuse might not always be obvious and a child might not tell anyone what is happening to them. Staff should therefore question behaviours if something seems unusual and try to speak to the child, alone, if appropriate, to seek further information. If a child reports, following a conversation staff have initiated or otherwise, that they are being abused and neglected, staff should listen to them, take their allegation seriously, and reassure them that you will take action to keep them safe. Staff will need to decide the most appropriate action to take, depending on the circumstances of the case, the seriousness of the child's allegation and the local multi-agency safeguarding arrangements in place. Staff might refer directly to children's social care and/or the police, or discuss concerns with others and ask for help. At all times, staff should explain to the child the action that they are taking. It is important to maintain confidentiality, but should not promise that you won't tell anyone, as they may need to do so in order to protect the child.

- **Ask for help**

Concerns about a child's welfare can vary greatly in terms of their nature and seriousness, how they have been identified and over what duration they have arisen. If staff have concerns about a child, they should ask for help. Staff should discuss your concerns with the DSL. The safeguarding lead will usually decide whether to make a referral to children's social care.

- **Refer**

If, at any time, staff believe that a child may be a child in need, or that a child is being harmed or is likely to be, they should refer immediately to local authority children's social care. This referral can be made by any practitioner. If staff see further signs of potential abuse and neglect, report and refer again. When referring a child to children's social care, staff should consider and include any information they have on the child's development needs and their parents'/carers' ability to respond to these needs within the context of their wider family and environment.

It may not always be appropriate for staff to go through all four stages sequentially. If a child is in immediate danger or is at risk of harm, they should refer to children's social care

and/or the police. Before doing so, staff should try to establish the basic facts. However, it will be the role of social workers and the police to investigate cases and make a judgement on whether there should be a statutory intervention and/or a criminal investigation.

Staff should record, in writing, all concerns and discussions about a child's welfare, the decisions made and the reasons for those decisions.

Kent Children's Social Services Contact number: 03000 41 11 11

Allegations against members of staff and volunteers

- Young Animators Club Community Interest Company recognises that it is possible for staff and volunteers to behave in a way that might cause harm to children and takes seriously any allegation received. Such allegations should be referred immediately to the DSL who will first contact the police to agree further action to be taken in respect of the child and staff member. In the event of allegations of abuse being made against the Managing Director then staff are advised that allegations should be reported directly to the LADO (See contact details on page 5).
- All staff and volunteers should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice.
- Members of Staff can also access the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline if they do not feel able to raise concerns regarding child protection failures internally. Staff can call: 0800 028 0285 (8:00 AM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday) or email: help@nspcc.org.uk
- Young Animators Club Community Interest Company has a legal duty to refer to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) anyone who has harmed, or poses a risk of harm, to a child, or if there is reason to believe the member of staff has committed one of a number of listed offences, and who has been removed from working (paid or unpaid) in regulated activity, or would have been removed had they not left. The DBS will consider whether to bar the person. If these circumstances arise in relation to a member of staff, a referral will be made as soon as possible after the resignation or removal of the individual in accordance with advice from the LADO.

Safeguarding children with special educational needs and disabilities

- Young Animators Club Community Interest Company acknowledges that children with special educational needs (SEN) and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges as they may have an impaired capacity to resist or avoid abuse. They may have speech, language and communication needs which may make it difficult to tell others what is happening.
- All staff should ensure that children with SEN and disabilities, specifically those with communication difficulties will be supported to ensure that their voice is heard and acted upon.
- Members of staff are encouraged to be aware that children with SEN and disabilities can be disproportionately impacted by safeguarding concerns such as bullying. All members of staff will be encouraged to appropriately explore possible indicators of abuse such as behaviour/ mood change or injuries and not to assume that they are related to the child's disability and be aware that children with SEN and disabilities may not always outwardly display indicators of abuse.

Specific Safeguarding Issues

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Young Animators Club Community Interest Company staff should be made aware of the revised definition of Child Sexual Exploitation, as issued in the Department for Education in February 2017 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/child-sexual-exploitation-definition-and-guide-for-practitioners>

'Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.'

Young Animators Club Community Interest Company identifies that CSE involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people receive something (for example food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, gifts, money or in some cases simply affection) as a result of engaging in sexual activities.

Every member of staff at Young Animators Club Community Interest Company recognises that children at risk of CSE need to be identified and issues relating to CSE should be approached in the same way as protecting children from other risks. They are aware that sexual exploitation can take many forms ranging from the seemingly 'consensual' relationship where sex is exchanged for affection or gifts, to serious organised crime by gangs and groups. What marks out exploitation is an imbalance of power in the relationship. The perpetrator always holds some kind of power over the victim which increases as the exploitative relationship develops. Sexual exploitation may involve varying degrees of coercion, intimidation or enticement, including unwanted pressure from peers to have sex, sexting, sexual bullying including cyberbullying and grooming. However, it is also important to recognise that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit any external signs of this abuse or recognise this as abusive.

'Honour based' violence

Members of staff at Young Animators Club Community Interest Company should be aware that 'Honour-based' violence (HBV) encompasses a range of crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.

The indicators of HBV and associated factors will be covered with staff within the school safeguarding training. All members of staff are alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBV, or already having suffered HBV. All members of staff are aware that all forms of HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and will be handled and escalated as such. Staff will speak with DSL if they are concerned about HBV.

All members of staff will follow the KSCB procedures, using existing national and local protocols for multi-agency liaison with police and children's social care.

Forced Marriage

The Forced Marriage Unit has published [Multi-agency guidelines](#). Staff should report concerns regarding forced marriage to the DSL or can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information. Contact: 020 7008 0151 or email: fm@fco.gov.uk

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) mandatory reporting duty

All staff must personally report to the police cases where they discover that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out. Staff should discuss any such case with the DSL and involve children's social care as appropriate.

Radicalisation

Young Animators Club Community Interest Company recognises that exposure of children (and adults) to extremist ideology can hinder their social development and educational attainment alongside posing a very real risk that they could support or partake in an act of violence. Radicalisation of young people can be compared to grooming for sexual exploitation.

Young Animators Club Community Interest Company will ensure the DSL complete an e-learning training package developed by The National Counter Terrorism Policing Headquarters (NCTPHQ), in conjunction with the College of Policing which includes guidance on how to identify people who may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism, and how to refer them into the Channel process. The DSL will attend additional training which includes further information on the Prevent Duty.

Every member of staff at Young Animators Club Community Interest Company recognises that children exposed to radicalisation and extremism is no different to safeguarding against any other vulnerability and should be approached in the same way as protecting children from other risks. All members of the community at Young Animators Club Community Interest Company will report concerns regarding radicalisation and extremism to the DSL who will follow local and national guidance.

Additional information about responding to online radicalisation and extremism can be found in the schools online safety policy.

Responding to disclosures

All staff at Young Animators Club should feel safe when dealing with safeguarding issues and follow the 6 R's when responding to disclosures:

1. Receive

- Keep calm
- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief
- Take what is being said to you seriously
- Note down what has been said

2. Respond

- Reassure the child or young person that they have done the right thing in talking to you
- Be honest and do not make promises you cannot keep e.g. "It will be alright now"
- **Do not promise confidentiality**; you have a duty to refer
- Reassure and alleviate guilt, if the young person refers to it e.g. "you're not to blame"
- Reassure the child that information will only be shared with those who need to know

3. React

- React to the young person only as far as is necessary for you to establish whether or not you need to refer the matter, but do not interrogate for full details
- **Do not** ask leading questions; "Did he/she....?" Such questions can invalidate evidence.
- **Do** ask open "TED" questions; Tell, explain, describe
- Do not criticise the perpetrator; the child may have affection for him/her
- Do not ask the child to repeat it all for another member of staff
- Explain what you have to do next and who you have to talk to

4. Record

- Make some brief notes at the time on any paper which comes to hand and write them up as soon as possible
- Do not destroy your original notes
- Record the date, time, place, any non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the child. Always ensure that as far as possible you have recorded the actual words used by the child.
- Record statements and observable things rather than your interpretations or assumptions

5. Remember

- Contact the designated safeguarding lead (DSL)
- The DSL may be required to make appropriate records available to other agencies
- KSCB: www.kscb.org.uk

6. Relax

- Get some support for yourself, dealing with disclosures can be traumatic for professionals

National Support Organisations

Support for staff

- Education Support Partnership: www.educationsupportpartnership.org.uk
- Professional Online Safety Helpline: www.saferinternet.org.uk/helpline

Support for Pupils

- NSPCC: www.nspcc.org.uk
- ChildLine: www.childline.org.uk
- Papyrus: www.papyrus-uk.org
- Young Minds: www.youngminds.org.uk
- The Mix: www.themix.org.uk

Support for adults

- Family Lives: www.familylives.org.uk
- Crime Stoppers: www.crimestoppers-uk.org
- Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Kidscape: www.kidscape.org.uk
- The Samaritans: www.samaritans.org
- Mind: www.mind.org.uk
- NAPAC (National Association for People Abused in Childhood): www.napac.org.uk
- MOSAC: www.mosac.org.uk
- Action Fraud: www.actionfraud.police.uk

Support for Learning Disabilities

- Respond: www.respond.org.uk
- Mencap: www.mencap.org.uk

Domestic Abuse

- Refuge: www.refuge.org.uk
- Women's Aid: www.womensaid.org.uk
- Men's Advice Line: www.mensadviceline.org.uk
- Mankind: www.mankindcounselling.org.uk

Honour based Violence

- Forced Marriage Unit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage>

Sexual Abuse and CSE

- Lucy Faithfull Foundation: www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk
- Stop it Now!: www.stopitnow.org.uk
- Parents Protect: www.parentsprotect.co.uk
- CEOP: www.ceop.police.uk
- Marie Collins Foundation: www.mariecollinsfoundation.org.uk
- Internet Watch Foundation (IWF): www.iwf.org.uk

Online Safety

- Childnet International: www.childnet.com
- UK Safer Internet Centre: www.saferinternet.org.uk
- Parents Info: www.parentsinfo.org
- Internet Matters: www.internetmatters.org
- Net Aware: www.net-aware.org.uk
- ParentPort: www.parentport.org.uk
- Get safe Online: www.getsafeonline.org

Radicalisation and hate

- Educate against Hate: www.educateagainsthate.com
- Counter Terrorism Internet Referral Unit: www.gov.uk/report-terrorism
- True Vision: www.report-it.org.uk