



CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDING POLICY

Child Protection Statement

Growing Together Cornwall CIC has a commitment to ensuring that the welfare of the children and young people we work with is paramount. Throughout this policy, reference is made to 'children and young people'. This term is used to mean those under the age of 24 years old. We aim to ensure that we listen to and respect the rights, wishes and feelings of all children/young people we come into contact with, whilst safeguarding them from any perceived significant harm. As an organisation we understand the need to protect children and young people from exposure to abuse or situations that could be construed as abusive.

Introduction

Growing Together Cornwall CIC undertakes to safeguard and promote a child's welfare in line with the requirements of The Children Act and statutory guidance such as Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019. This policy aims to give guidance to staff and volunteers within Growing Together Cornwall CIC on good practice in relation to child protection. It also aims to reassure children, young people and their parents and carers of the responsibility we take in ensuring young people's welfare is our most important consideration

This policy will be accessible to all those involved with Growing Together Cornwall CIC and we expect everyone to adhere to the guidance contained within it. Growing Together Cornwall CIC has written these procedures in accordance with Cornwall and The Isles of Scilly Interagency Child Protection Procedures. We feel that the following areas are important to consider within a child protection policy.

Good practice guidelines

- That everyone involved with Growing Together Cornwall CIC has respect for 'difference' whether that be through cultural, ethnicity, religious beliefs, disability or sexuality issues.
- That children and young people are listened to, given a sense of belonging and enjoyment whilst involved with Growing Together Cornwall CIC.
- Adults working with children and young people within Growing Together Cornwall CIC must ensure that the position of trust they hold is not violated. It is important to avoid language or behaviour which could be misinterpreted by a child or young person, i.e. verbal comments, letters, physical contact, phone calls, texts. If you feel that an incident has occurred you should contact the designated person (see 'Passing on Concerns' on page 8) as soon as possible with a full explanation.
- Abusive or discriminatory language is unacceptable by anyone within the organisation.
- Avoid excessive time alone with a child or young person. Ensure that another responsible adult (from Growing Together Cornwall CIC) knows that you are with the child if at all possible.

- A risk assessment should be undertaken when planning any activity with a child/young person, e.g. ratio of adults to children, safety of activity, ages and abilities of young people, mode of transport between activities. The risk assessment should be held on record for a period not less than 18 months.
- Always seek the parent/carer and young person's permission (if of sufficient age and understanding) if any help is needed with personal care.
- If children/young people are involved in any transport arrangements as part of the organisation's activities, consent of the parent/carer must be obtained and the driver should ensure that the appropriate car insurance cover (i.e. business insurance) is in place. The child should always be seated safely and seatbelts worn.
- Ensure that emergency contact numbers for parents/carers are easily accessible to those accompanying the trip and to a designated contact point within Growing Together Cornwall CIC.
- Signed written permission of parents/carers and children should be sought if taking photographs and before they are used for any purpose within the project. Advice should be taken from parents/carers regarding which name is to be used against the photograph of their child. All photographs taken by the Growing Together Cornwall CIC are the property of Growing Together Cornwall CIC and should not be distributed outside of the project without the agreement of all those involved. This includes website/newspapers and newsletters.

Record Keeping (see also Growing Together Cornwall CIC GDPR policy)

Any records kept should be:

- Securely stored
- Available to parents/carers if requested
- Clear, factual, dated and signed

Recruitment of staff and training

Growing Together Cornwall CIC operates a safe recruitment procedure, ensuring that all paid staff and volunteers who may carry out 'regulated activity' with regard to children (as defined by the Disclosure and Barring Service) undergo Enhanced DBS checks prior to their starting date. In addition:

- Original copies of any relevant qualifications may be requested.
- Two written references will be requested and held on HR file.
- Any application should include a full occupational history. Growing Together Cornwall CIC reserves the right to contact former employers to clarify any issue relevant to the application. Permission of the applicant will be sought before doing this.
- Growing Together Cornwall CIC has a commitment to the ongoing staff development of its workers and volunteers. Individual needs for training will always be considered alongside any training issues relevant to the whole organisation e.g. child protection, first aid.
- Safeguarding training will be mandatory on employment and updated every three years for relevant staff.

Involvement with other agencies

Growing Together Cornwall CIC often has involvement with other organisations and groups during the course of activities with young people. Prior to arranging and confirming any activities assurance will be sought from other organisations that good practice and child protection procedures are in

place and adhered to. A copy of our own policy will be made available to that organisation on request.

Issues specific to Child Protection

Child abuse is one of the most complex and emotive issues that anyone will ever have to deal with. It impacts on all of us in many different ways both personally and professionally. What is considered to be abusive to children has long been the subject of debate. As our awareness grows about the harm that can be caused to children, so our tolerance of practices that in the past have been considered acceptable has changed. Many people fear getting it wrong, or spoiling a relationship they have with the family. We must remember that silence does not protect children, nor does ignoring it in the hope that it will go away. We have a duty as adults to pass on our concerns. Children/young people should not have the responsibility for their own protection left with them. They have a right to our protection. Child Abuse takes many forms. To try and make it easier we categorise abuse under four different categories - Physical Abuse, Neglect, Emotional Abuse, and Sexual Abuse.

It is important to remember the following

- There could be one, none or several signs of abuse.
- Inconsistent explanations about the cause of an injury or reluctance to provide an explanation may be indicators.
- Changes in a child's 'normal' behaviour may also be an indicator of concern. However, it is important not to jump to an assumption without considering what else might be happening for that child/young person.
- Always be clear about what is fact and what is opinion. What evidence do you have?
- Remember it is not your duty to investigate; it is your duty to pass on your concerns.

You also need to consider abuse in terms of those who actually cause harm to a child but also those who, by their failure to protect a child, are exposing them to harm. This is usually referred to as acts of 'commission' and 'omission'. This means that it is very important to look at our own behaviour and language with a child or young person to check that whilst not deliberately causing harm you are not indirectly harming the child by your actions or lack of action.

We also need to consider the impact living in certain situations can have on children. We should never underestimate the impact on children of living in households where there is domestic abuse, or a parent with alcohol, drugs or mental health difficulties. Some children manage better than others, but we should always look very carefully at what other support there is around for them and the effect the situation they are living in is having on their physical as well as emotional wellbeing. The important thing to remember is that wherever possible we provide support for the family whilst making things safer and better for the child/young person.

Types of Abuse and Neglect

Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside of Growing Together Cornwall CIC 's provision and/or can occur between children outside Growing Together Cornwall CIC's provision. All our staff need to consider the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as 'contextual safeguarding' which means assessments of children should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

Abuse

A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by

others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

Violence (HBV)

So-called 'honour based' violence (HBV) encompasses 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. Abuse committed in the context of preserving 'honour' often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of so-called HBV are abuse and staff should refer any concerns to the Designated Child Protection Person.

Female Genital Mutilation

This comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. Since October 2015, there is a specific, legal duty on staff to personally report to the police where they discover that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Those failing to report such cases will face disciplinary sanctions.

Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is one entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Staff can contact the Forced Marriage Unit if they need advice or information: 020 7008 0151 or email fm@fco.gov.uk.

Child Sexual Exploitation

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.

Children who run away or who are missing from home

There are no exact figures for the number of children who go missing or run away, but estimates suggest that the figure is in the region of 100,000 per year. Children may run away *from* a problem, such as abuse or neglect at home, or *to* somewhere they want to be. They may have been coerced to run away by someone else. Whatever the reason, it is thought that approximately 25 per cent of children and young people that go missing are at risk of serious harm. There are particular concerns about the links between children running away and the risks of sexual exploitation. Missing children may also be vulnerable to other forms of exploitation, to violent crime, gang exploitation, or to drug and alcohol misuse. Although looked after children are particularly vulnerable when they go missing, the majority of children who go missing are not looked after, and go missing from their family home. They can face the same risks as a child missing from local authority care.

Domestic Violence

The Home Office defines domestic violence as 'any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 years old or over who

are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality'. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour. Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

Children who live in households where domestic violence is taking place are seen to be highly vulnerable. There are other forms of abuse or behaviours that put children at risk, the links below provide useful information.

Radicalisation

Refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. Some young people may be vulnerable to radicalisation for the purpose of violent extremism. Concerns regarding radicalisation will be referred to the Safeguarding Team who will liaise with the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and/or the Counter Terrorist Unit (CTU) for advice. If appropriate, a referral will then be made to Channel which is a multi-agency panel who will offer guidance and support with the aim of preventing activity which could be deemed as criminal. The Counter Terrorism Unit (CTU) will be advised of any emerging themes or immediate concerns/ disclosures.

Financial or Material Abuse

Relates to circumstances where trust in relation to financial matters is abused. Includes theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.

Peer on Peer Abuse

Children are capable of abusing their peers and this is known as peer on peer abuse. This is most likely to include, but not limited to:

- bullying (including cyber bullying),
- physical abuse, such as, hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling or otherwise causing physical harm
- sexual violence and sexual harassment
- sexting (also known as Youth Produced Sexual Imagery - YPSI)
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals

Research indicates that girls and young women are more frequently identified as those who are abused by their peers, whereas boys and young men are more likely to be identified as abusers. However, boys and young men report high levels of victimisation in gang-affected neighbourhoods. While young men and young women experience peer-on-peer abuse they do so in gendered ways. Peer on peer abuse will be minimised by Growing Together Cornwall CIC's inclusive and strong approach to Equality and Diversity, induction and learning which includes agreed rules around

respect and tolerance. Peer on peer abuse will not be tolerated and should never be defined as 'banter, having a laugh or part of growing up'. Instances of Peer on peer abuse will be dealt with through the appropriate policies and procedures.

Child on Child Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment

Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group of children. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and offline (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable. It is important that all victims are taken seriously and offered appropriate support. We should not tolerate or dismiss sexual violence or sexual harassment as 'banter', part of growing up, or just having a laugh'. Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with SEND and LGBT children are at greater risk, further information and guidance can be found in the DfE Guidance Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between Children in Schools and Colleges.

When referring to sexual violence we are referring to sexual offences under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, which are, rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault.

When referring to sexual harassment we mean 'unwanted conduct of a sexual nature' that can occur online and offline and in the context of child on child sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is likely to violate a child's dignity, and/or make them feel intimidated, degraded or humiliated and/or create a hostile, offensive or sexualised environment.

Bullying

Bullying someone because of their age, race, gender, sexual orientation, disability and/or transgender will not be tolerated as all of Growing Together Cornwall CIC's provisions operate a zero tolerance approach. Bullying of this nature is also against the law. Bullying can take many forms and includes:

- Emotional: Being excluded, tormented (eg hiding things, threatening gestures)
- Physical: Pushing, kicking, punching or any use of aggression and intimidation
- Racial: Racial taunts, use of racial symbols, graffiti, gestures
- Sexual: Unwanted physical contact, sexually abusive comments including homophobic comments and graffiti
- Verbal: Name calling, spreading rumours, teasing
- Cyber: All areas on internet, such as email and internet, chat room misuse, mobile threats by text message and calls, misuse of associated technology ie camera and video facilities, sexting (YPSI)

YPSI

Sexting (YPSI) is defined as the production and/or sharing of sexual photos and videos of and by young people who are under the age of 18. It includes nude or nearly nude images and/or sexual acts. It is also referred to as 'youth produced sexual imagery' ('sexting' does not include the sharing of sexual photos and videos of under-18-year-olds with or by adults; this is a form of child sexual abuse and must be referred to the police). Staff will never view, download or share the imagery, or ask a child to share or download it – this is illegal. If staff have viewed the imagery by accident (e.g. if a young person has shown it before being asked not to), this must be reported to the Safeguarding Lead.

- Parents should be informed at an early stage and involved in the process unless there is good reason to believe that involving parents would put the young person at risk of harm
- At any point in the process if there is a concern a young person has been harmed or is at risk of harm a referral should be made, by the Safeguarding Team, to children's social care and/or the police immediately.

- In some cases the incident can be handled internally without Police involvement.

Private Fostering

Private fostering is an arrangement made privately (without the involvement of a local authority) for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. Private foster carers may be from the extended family, such as a cousin or great aunt. However, a person who is a relative under the Children Act 1989 i.e. grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether full or half blood or by marriage) or step-parent will not be a private foster carer. A private foster carer may be a friend of the family, the parent of a friend of the child, or someone previously unknown to the child's family who is willing to privately foster a child. Local authorities have a duty to satisfy themselves that the welfare of children who are, or will be, privately fostered within their area is being, or will be, satisfactorily safeguarded and promoted. If you are aware of any student who you feel maybe being privately fostered, please follow the safeguarding procedure for reporting to the Safeguarding Lead.

Students with Special Educational Needs (SEND)

Students with special educational needs and disabilities can face additional safeguarding challenges. Hate crime against disabled people is said to be on the rise, including so-called 'mate crime' where people pretend to befriend a vulnerable person, while secretly stealing from or abusing them. Students within this cohort can be disproportionately impacted by things like bullying without showing any signs. All staff should be vigilant to ensure that they are mindful of signs of abuse which could include changes in behaviour, mood and/or injury and should be aware that there may be communication barriers which may make it more difficult for these students to share concerns and issues.

Child Criminal Exploitation – County Lines

Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns. Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism should be considered.

Homelessness

Being homeless or being at risk of becoming homeless presents a real risk to a child's welfare. Indicators that a family may be at risk of homelessness include household debt, rent arrears, domestic abuse and anti-social behaviour, as well as the family being asked to leave a property. In most cases we will be considering homelessness in the context of children who live with their families, and intervention will be on that basis. However, it should also be recognised in some cases 16 and 17 year olds could be living independently from their parents or guardians, for example through their exclusion from the family home and will require a different level of intervention and support. Children's services will be the lead agency for these young people and appropriate referrals should be made based on the child's circumstances.

Online Safety

The use of technology has become a significant component of many safeguarding issues. Child sexual exploitation; radicalisation; sexual predation: technology often provides the platform that facilitates harm. The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into three areas of risk:

- Content – being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material, such as, pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views

- Contact - being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children or young adults
- Conduct – personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm, such as, making, sending and receiving explicit images, or online bullying

Children and the Court System

Children are sometimes required to give evidence in criminal courts, either for crimes committed against them or for crimes they have witnessed. Making child arrangements via the family courts following separation can be stressful and entrench conflict in families. This can be stressful for children. We will recognise these vulnerabilities and offer early help where necessary for the children, young people and their families to safeguard emotional wellbeing and access resources as defined in Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2019

Children with Family Members in Prison

These children are at risk of poor outcomes including poverty, stigma, isolation and poor mental health. We will work with the children and their families as much as possible to mitigate the harm by offering early help and emotional wellbeing support where necessary and recognise additional risks such as witnessing arrests, trauma of prison visits, concerns regarding an offenders release and return home.

Mental Health

Children exposed to multiple risks such as social disadvantage, family adversity and cognitive or attention problems are much more likely to develop behavioural problems. In order to help students succeed, we have a role to play in supporting them to be resilient and mentally healthy.

Passing on concerns

Children have a right to feel safe. It is very important that concerns are passed on to the designated child protection person immediately. Within Growing Together Cornwall CIC the designated safeguarding lead is:

KATE MACARTHUR (DIRECTOR)

If a child discloses that they have been abused or an allegation is made of abuse this information must be passed on to your line manager immediately who will liaise with the designated person. The designated person will then make a referral to the local Single Referral Unit.

If unsure whether a referral should be made, advice can be sought from the local Social Care intake team or the Single Referral Unit of the Safeguarding Children Board on 0300 123 1116 or out of hours on 01208 251300. The Single Referral Unit will then advise on next steps. The Safeguarding Children Board is a group of experienced professionals from different disciplines with a major involvement in child protection. The team are centrally based in Truro but cover the whole of the county. Their role is to provide advice, support and consultation to all professionals who work with children and their families. They also administer the child protection register as well as having a monitoring role.

Role of Designated Person

- Ensure allegations or a disclosure of abuse is passed to the Single Referral Unit of the Safeguarding Children Board on 0300 123 1116 immediately or out of hours on 01208 251300.
- Any allegations made against a staff member should also be reported immediately to the designated person. They will then advise on next steps. The staff member's line manager should be kept informed to ensure ongoing risks are minimised.

- Give as much factual information as possible, eg date of birth, address, full names of those living in the household.
- Any referral given in person/by phone should be followed up using a Common Assessment Framework form as advised by the Single Referral Unit.
- Do not re-question a child or young person if they have already disclosed to someone else.
- Ensure details of concerns/allegations are clearly recorded. Giving a factual account of what was said, observations, date, time etc.
- Record any intra or inter agency discussions date, time and agreed action and sign it.
- Ensure records are stored securely.
- If, by contacting the parents, you might place the child, professional or other at risk refer to Social Care first and discuss who should most appropriately discuss the concerns with the parents or carers.
- Ensure that all new staff are made aware of Growing Together Cornwall CIC Child Protection Policy and Cornwall and The Isles of Scilly Inter Agency Child Protection Procedures (available online at www.swcpp.org.uk). Staff will receive initial training at induction and, if appropriate, will attend the 2-day CAMAT course followed up by 3-yearly revision courses.
- Children/young people and their parents and carers should also be advised that Growing Together Cornwall CIC has a Child Protection Policy and given access to copies if requested.
- Keep updated of any relevant developments which may have an impact on the safety and protection of young people within Growing Together Cornwall CIC.
- Ensure supervision, support and counselling (if necessary) are available to staff/volunteers on a regular basis.

Confidentiality

It is important to respect the confidentiality of both young people and adults wherever possible. However, if you are told information by anyone which may affect the welfare and safety of a child or young person you have a duty to pass on those concerns to your designated person who will then in turn contact the local Social Care office. We must always remember that we have a duty to consider the safety of other children as well as the alleged victim.

Dealing with a disclosure of abuse: The Dos and Don'ts

Children and young people will only very rarely disclose to a stranger. They are much more likely to choose to tell someone that they know and trust. It is important that if they do you do the right things. The most important things to remember are:

DO

- Listen to the child/young person.
- Believe what they are saying. It is not your job to decide if they are telling the truth or not.
- Reassure them by saying they have done the right thing in talking about what has happened.
- Try and remain calm. If they see you upset or angry then they might stop talking to you.
- If they have not been clear about who, what or where they are talking about it is OK to clarify what they have said, e.g. if the child says 'she did this to me' it is ok to ask 'can you tell me her name, when did it happen, where did it happen?' etc.
- Liaise with your designated person immediately.
- Record immediately after you have spoken to the child what you both said verbatim; where it took place; whether anyone else was present.
- If the child has indicated they may be hurt or you have noticed anything of concern ensure this information is passed immediately to your designated person.

DON'T

- Make a judgement on your own that the child is not telling the truth.
- Promise the child you can keep it a secret.

- Interrupt a child. Let them freely recall all that they want to.
- Do not ask any leading questions e.g. was it?/did they do?
- Make assumptions that you know what the child is talking about OR that someone else already knows this information.
- Promise a child it will be OK now. You don't know that.
- Force a child to recall more than they want to.
- Ask the child to repeat the disclosure to anyone else.
- Ask a child to show you marks/injuries that will involve them removing their clothing.
- Act alone.
- Delay passing on information.

Remember: It is not your duty to investigate but it is your duty to pass on any concerns

Allegations against staff

If a child/young person makes an allegation against any professional involved within Growing Together Cornwall CIC then there are very clear procedures which must be followed to ensure the protection of the child/young person. It is also important from that the alleged perpetrator is dealt with fairly to ensure the situation is properly investigated.

Cornwall and the IOS child protection procedure, to which Growing Together Cornwall CIC adheres, define a professional as anyone working on a paid or unpaid basis with children/young people. Growing Together Cornwall CIC Child Protection Policy in relation to allegations against staff also includes organisations that are involved in providing activities and support for Growing Together Cornwall CIC.

What to do

- If a child/young person makes an allegation against a member of the staff group or associated organisation then this should be taken very seriously.
- Allegations against staff should be referred to the designated person immediately.
- If the allegation is made against the designated person then the CEO or Chair of Trustees should be contacted.
- The line manager of the project should also be informed immediately. Delay in contacting them should not however prevent the information being passed to the Single Referral Unit.
- Confidentiality is crucial at all times; no details of the allegation should be discussed other than with the designated person and the Single Referral Unit.

What happens next

People are often concerned about what happens when a referral is made to Social Care. Depending on the information a decision will be made as to whether it is child protection, a 'child in need' or something Social Care feel that they cannot deal with. The referrer (Growing Together Cornwall CIC) should be informed about what action is going to be taken. Once a referral is made to the Single Referral Unit they will instigate and control subsequent investigations. Where necessary they will contact Growing Together Cornwall CIC and the reporter/alerter.

If having completed an investigation it is thought that the child/young person may be at further risk of significant harm a child protection case conference will be held. This is a multi-agency meeting to which all those professionals involved with the young person and their family should be invited. It decides whether their name should be placed on the child protection register. Most children whose names are on the child protection register remain at home whilst work is done to make things safe for them.

As the agency that referred you should always expect to hear the outcome of Growing Together Cornwall CIC's referral; if this does not happen contact Social Care and ask for feedback.

ALWAYS REMEMBER IT IS NOT YOUR DUTY TO INVESTIGATE IT IS YOUR DUTY TO PASS ON YOUR CONCERNS

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE NEED OUR HELP TO KEEP THEMSELVES SAFE