



THE ORDER *of* ST. GEORGE
Grand Priory of the United Kingdom
BM The Order of St. George, London WC1N 3XX

Young People and Vulnerable Adults.

The International Knightly Order Valiant of St George (The Order) Safeguarding Policy and Procedures.

The Order's Requirement of all members working with young people.

It is a requirement of the Grand Magistry that all approved members working with or having access to young people within or as part of the work of the Order have access to this policy and agree and sign to say they have read and understood its contents and their responsibilities to abide by them and uphold them. There are no exceptions.

As an International Order, it will uphold, and expect all members to uphold, The United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights

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This policy supersedes any other policies, protocols, procedures or actions written or otherwise that the Order has used, applied or adopted in relation to membership of the Order prior to the approval date.

Author – The Deputy Grand Prior – Membership, Protocols and Procedures.

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Version 1

The Grand Priory is charged with the responsibility of running the Order and furthering the objects of the associated Charitable Trust. The Grand Prior reserve the right to act on behalf of the Order in a considered and reasonable manner on all matters pertaining to the Order.

Within the Order, the Grand Priory Executive members are known as the Grand Magistery.



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The International Knightly Order Valiant of St George (The Order) Safeguarding Policy and Procedures.

The Order's safeguarding policy for young people and vulnerable adults is a working document and as such will need to be reviewed and updated following any changes in the law, national guidance or guidance for Charities.

On all safeguarding matters, a written record will be kept of how the Order and its appointed officers dealt with the matter. This written record will be used for reference, to improve provision and to assist the Order in meeting its ongoing obligations to safeguarding and protecting Young People and Vulnerable Adults.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) is

The DSL can be contacted through email.....

By phone.....

1. Introduction

Safeguarding is everybody's responsibility and all those in the Order directly connected with young people or vulnerable adults are an important part of the wider safeguarding system and have an essential role to play in maintaining safe and secure practices.

2. The core safeguarding principles are:

Prevention
Protection
Support
Timely, appropriate communications and actions

3. Definition of Safeguarding

- a) protecting young people and vulnerable adults from maltreatment;
- b) preventing impairment of young people and vulnerable adults' mental and physical health or development;
- d) ensuring that young people and vulnerable adults grow and develop in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- e) taking action to enable all young people and vulnerable adults to have the best

outcomes.

4. Safeguarding Issues

The Order acknowledges that safeguarding includes a wide range of specific issues including (but not limited to):

Abuse and neglect
Bullying (including cyberbullying)
Family members in prison
Children Missing Education (CME)
Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
Criminal Exploitation
Contextual Safeguarding (Risks outside the family home)
Disability
Domestic abuse
Drugs and alcohol misuse
Fabricated or induced illness
Faith abuse
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
Forced marriage
Gangs and youth violence
Gender based abuse and violence against women and girls
Hate
Homelessness
Homophobia
Honour based abuse
Human trafficking and modern slavery
Mental health
Missing children and adults
Online safety
Peer on peer abuse
Preventing radicalisation and extremism
Private fostering
Relationship abuse
Serious Violence
Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment
Upskirting
Youth produced sexual imagery or “Sexting”

5. Approved Members

5.1 The Order’s safeguarding policy and procedures have been written to support approved members of the Order who will be working with or having access to young people and vulnerable adults associated with the Order’s Squire and Demoiselle programme and its programme for youth and any other context where young people and vulnerable adults are present.

5.2 Approved members are those of the rank of Knight/Dame and above who the Grand Council and Grand Magistry has authorised to work with or have access to young people

or vulnerable adults in the support and development of the Order's Squire and Demoiselle programme and its programme for youth.

5.3 Any overseas member wishing to work with young people and vulnerable adults, on behalf of the Order, must inform and seek approval of the Grand Magistracy as if that member was a citizen of the United Kingdom and its Overseas Territories. Full details of the access and any relevant laws and requirements imposed or given as guidance by their home country must be forwarded to the DSL. This documentation will be used in consideration of approval or declining approval for the member to work with young people and vulnerable adults specifically on behalf of the Order as a member of the Order.

6. Every member's obligation

6.1 Every member of the Order has a responsibility for maintaining and upholding the safeguarding of young people and vulnerable adults within and outside the Order.

6.2 Every member of the Order has a responsibility for speaking out when they become aware of any issue affecting the safeguarding of young people and vulnerable adults within and outside the Order

6.3 This policy and procedure applies to all members of the Order with or without specific responsibility for working with and safeguarding young people and vulnerable adults.

7. The United Kingdom Government Guidance and Policies.

7.1 The Order's approach to safeguarding has taken into consideration the following UK Government guidance and policies. The guidance and policies below will be followed.

7.2 At no time will the Order's policy and procedures be seen outside the guidance and policies.

- a) Charities: how to protect children and adults at risk – Updated March 2018
- b) Charities: Safeguarding and protecting people for charities and trustees – Updated 22nd October 2019
- c) Charities: How to manage your charity's volunteers Published 23rd May 2013
- d) Charities Policy Paper: Strategy for dealing with safeguarding issues in charities - Updated 6 December 2017

7.3 Where minor changes are required, for example, adding the name of a new deputy Safeguarding lead, it is unlikely to be necessary to require the policy be re-ratified.

8. Procedures – the process.

8.1 You have a concern

- * Something a young person has said – e.g. allegation of harm
- * The young person's appearance – may include unexplained marks as well as their general appearance
- * Behaviour change based on what you have normally seen

- * You have witnessed concerning behaviour

8.2 Act immediately

- * Report your concerns to the person in-charge if you are visiting a youth group (unless the concern is about that person. The youth group or organisation must have a policy and procedure which they must follow if you raise a concern with them. Report your concern to the Order's DSL.
- * Reassure the young person of you are the point of contact for them
- * Clarify concerns if necessary. DO NOT LEAD ANY DISCUSSION (TED: Tell, Explain, Describe)
- * Use young person's own words
- * Ensure you record your concerns and any actions taken as soon as possible. Sign and date any record you make
- * Seek support for yourself if required from the Order's DSL.

8.3 The DSL will take the necessary action needed to ensure that they report the concern to the appropriate authority – normally social services or the police

8.4 They will keep you up-to-date with the action they have taken.

8.5 They will not be able to discuss with you your concern once you have reported them as this will/may be done by the appropriate authority who will have taken on responsibility for managing your concerns and the young person. This does not interfere with your rights to seek support for yourself if required from the Order's DSL.

9. Associated Policies

- The Order's membership Policy
- The Order's Complaints Policy
- The Order's Speaking up Policy
- The Orders Policy for Maintaining Positive relationships.
- General Data Protection Regulations (UK and EU)
- Acceptable Use of Technology Policies (AUP)

10. Policy Compliance, Monitoring and Review

- 10.1 The Order will review this policy at least annually. The policy will also be revised following any national or any protection concerns and/or any changes to our procedures.
- 10.2 All members working with or having access to young people or vulnerable adults on behalf of the Order will be provided with a copy of the policy and procedures and asked to sign that they have accepted them, read them and understood their responsibility for upholding them. This record will be kept against their name on the Order's data base which will be maintained in-line with the General data Protection Regulations (UK and EU)

- 10.3 The policy will be reviewed annually by the Grand Magistry which has responsibility for maintaining all safeguarding systems.
- 10.4 The DSL will ensure regular reporting on safeguarding activity and systems to the Grand Magistry but not on any specific named people as part of their oversight responsibility.

11.Key Responsibilities

- 11.1 The Grand Magistry have read and approved the Order's safeguarding policy and Procedures.
- 11.2 The Grand Magistry have ensured that the Order's policy and procedures meet the guidance provided by the UK Government through the Charities Commission.
- 11.3 The Grand Magistry will ensure that the DSL is supported in their role.

12.Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Consultant

- 12.1 The DSL has overall responsibility for the oversight of safeguarding systems of the Order. Whilst the activities of the DSL may be delegated to a deputy, the ultimate lead responsibility for safeguarding remains with the DSL and this responsibility will not be delegated.
- 12.2 The DSL will undergo appropriate and specific training to provide them with the knowledge and skills required to carry out their role. Deputy DSLs are trained to the same standard as the DSL. The DSL and any deputy DSLs training will be updated through a variety of methods at regular intervals and at least annually.
- 12.3 The Grand Council and Magistry will be kept informed of any significant issues by the DSL.

12.4 It is the role of the DSL to:

- a) Act as the central contact point for all members of the Order to discuss any safeguarding concerns.
- b) Maintain a confidential recording system for safeguarding concerns.
- c) Liaise with other agencies and professionals as appropriate – for example, social services and/or the police.
- d) Be reasonably available to discuss any safeguarding concerns.

- 12.5 A Consultant will be appointed as and when necessary by the Grand Prior to advise the Grand Magistry and the DSL on any matters pertinent to safeguarding because of their expertise in this area. The appointed Consultant will be available to

all members of the Magisterium, the Grand Council and any member working with or having access to young people or vulnerable adults through the DSL.

13. Members' Responsibilities

13.1 All members of the Order working with or having access to young people or vulnerable adults has a responsibility to:

- Provide a safe environment
- Be prepared to identify concerns.
- Understand their Order's safeguarding policies and procedures.
- Be aware of the process of making referrals.
- Know what to do if a young person or vulnerable adult tells them that he or she is being abused or neglected and understand the impact abuse and neglect can have upon that person.
- Be able to identify and act upon indicators that young people and vulnerable adults are, or at risk of developing mental health issues.
- Know how to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality.
- Be aware of the indicators of abuse and neglect so that they can identify cases of young people or vulnerable adults who may need help or protection

14. Recognising Indicators of Abuse and Neglect

14.1 The Order recognises that when assessing whether a young person or vulnerable adult may be suffering actual or potential harm there are four categories of abuse:

- 14.2 Physical abuse
- 14.3 Sexual abuse
- 14.4 Emotional abuse
- 14.5 Neglect

14.6 Members of the Order working with or having access to young people or vulnerable adults are aware that concerns may arise in many different contexts and can vary greatly in terms of their nature and seriousness.

14.7 The indicators of abuse and neglect can vary from person to person. We all develop and mature at different rates. What appears to be worrying behaviour for one person might be normal for an older person. However, that does not necessarily mean it is not an indicator of abuse and/or neglect.

14.8 It is important to recognise that indicators of abuse and neglect do not automatically mean a person is being abused. However, all concerns should be taken seriously and reported to the DSL.

14.9 The interaction between adults working with the young person or vulnerable adults may be an indicator of abuse or neglect.

14.10 Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with many factors.

- 14.11 By understanding the indicators of abuse and neglect, members of the Order can respond to problems as early as possible and provide the right support and services for the young person or vulnerable adult and their family.

15. Record Keeping

- 15.1 All safeguarding concerns, discussions and decisions, and reasons for those decisions, must be recorded in writing and passed without delay to the DSL.
- 15.2 Records must be completed as soon as possible after the incident/event, using the person's own words and must be signed and dated by the member making the disclosure. If there is an immediate concern the member must consult with a DSL before completing the form as reporting urgent concerns must take priority.
- 15.3 All records kept will be managed in-line with the General Data Protection Regulations (UK and EU)

16. Confidentiality and Information Sharing

- 16.1 The Order recognises its duty to share relevant information with appropriate agencies in matters relating to the protection of young people and vulnerable adults at the earliest opportunity as per the UK Governments statutory guidance.
- 16.2 All members of the Order must be aware that they cannot promise confidentiality in situations which might compromise a child's safety or wellbeing.
- 16.3 All members of the Order working with young people or vulnerable adults have duties to keep any information confidential but they also have a responsibility to share information with other agencies to safeguard young people and vulnerable adults and when asked to do so.
- 16.4 The Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR do not prevent the sharing of information for the purposes of keeping young people and vulnerable adults safe. Fears about sharing information must not be allowed to stand in the way of the need to safeguard and promote welfare and protect young people and vulnerable adults.

17. Responsibilities of Members with Access to Young People and Vulnerable Adults

- 17.1 No member can be compelled to work with young people and vulnerable adults.
- 17.2 Any member, irrespective of rank, role or responsibility can decline to work with young people and responsible adults.

- 17.3 The DSL will ensure that all members working with or having access to young people or vulnerable adults have a copy, have read and understand the Order's safeguarding policy, protocols and procedures.
- 17.4 The DSL will provide an annual report to the Grand Magistracy and the Grand Council detailing any safeguarding training undertaken by relevant members working with young people and vulnerable adults and will maintain up to date register of who has been trained.
- 17.5 All members working with young people and vulnerable adults will be made aware of the professional and personal risks associated with the use of social media and electronic communication (such as email, mobile phones, texting, social networking).

18. Supervision and Support

- 18.1 Any member of the Order affected by issues arising from concerns for young people or vulnerable adults' welfare or safety can seek support from the DSL or consultant.
- 18.2 All members working with or having access to young people or vulnerable adults on behalf of the Order will be provided with information on the protection responsibilities and procedures to be followed if members have any concerns about safety or welfare.
- 18.3 The Order will provide appropriate supervision and support for relevant members to ensure that:
- a) The member is competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of young people and vulnerable adults.
 - b) Members are supported by the DSL in their safeguarding role.
- 18.4 The DSL will also put members in touch with outside agencies for support if they so wish.

19. Vetting admission to the Order

- 19.1 The Order is committed to ensure that it develops a safe culture and that all steps are taken to ensure that members working with or having access to young people and vulnerable adults are safe to work with them.
- 19.2 The Order will comply with The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) requirements.
- 19.3 The DSL must have a current Enhanced DBS. The Order will accept (see and record) a current Enhanced DBS provided by a school, college, youth organisation or group in which the DSL is an authorised person with access to young people and vulnerable adults. This may be through Education, Scouting, Church Youth Clubs,

Combined Cadet Force, St John's Ambulance – for example.

- 19.4 The Grand Magistery will ensure that there at least two Office of the Order (*DSL, Deputy Grand Prior who holds and enhanced DBS) approve the member going to have access to young people or vulnerable adults on behalf of the Order.
- 19.5 Only when members have been approved* by the Order and have a current Enhanced DBS will they be allowed to represent the Order when working with or having access to young people or vulnerable adults.
- 19.6 If the member does not comply or agree with this policy of the Order they will not be representing the Order and must not use or reference the Order in any capacity because approval will and has been denied.
- 19.7 The Order does not admit those with a criminal records.
- 19.8 The Order expects those members who have contact with or are associated with anyone with a criminal record to declare such if they intend to work with young people and vulnerable adults. This complies with the DBS regulations. Failure to do so may result in their membership being revoked.
- 19.9 The Order strongly advises all members to disclose any reason that may affect their suitability to work with or have access to young people and vulnerable adults, including convictions, court orders, barring, cautions, reprimands and warnings received after their admission to the Order when they have had no such convictions. Failure to do so will result in their membership being revoked.
- 19.10 The Grand Prior, reserve the right to immediately cancel any membership and the associated rights and privileges, where a member of the Order does not comply with disclosures or they are found to be in breach of any of the policy, protocols and procedures associated with safeguarding young people and vulnerable adults.

20. Allegations Against Members of The Order

- 20.1 The Order recognises that it is possible for any member or third party to behave in a way that:
- a) indicates they have or may have harmed a young person or vulnerable adult;
 - b) they have committed a criminal offence against or related to a young person or vulnerable adult;
 - c) behaved towards a young person or vulnerable adult in a way that indicates he or she may pose a risk of harm to young people or vulnerable adults; or
 - d) behaved or may have behaved in a way that indicates they may not be suitable to work with young people or vulnerable adults.
- 20.2 All members should feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice and potential failures in regard to safeguarding to the person in-charge of the organisation in which the young person or vulnerable adult is based and to the Order through the DSL. These concerns must be treated seriously.

- 20.3 All members have the right of access to the Order's Speaking up Policy.
- 20.4 It is an offence not to report concerns about the conduct of another member, or any other person, that could place a young person or vulnerable adult at risk.
- 20.5 Members can access the NSPCC whistleblowing helpline if they do not feel able to raise concerns regarding failures with the Order. Call 0800 028 0285 (8:00 AM to 8:00 PM Monday to Friday) or email help@nspcc.org.uk.

21. Indicators of Abuse.

- sexual violence and sexual harassment
- 'upskirting', which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
- sexting (also known as youth produced sexual imagery)
- initiation/hazing type violence and rituals
- the impact of gangs, county lines, serious violence, crime and exploit
- unexplained gifts/new possessions
- change in friendships/relationships with others/groups
- associating with other young people or vulnerable adults involved in exploitation
- changes in emotional well-being
- significant decline in performance
- signs of self-harm/significant change in wellbeing
- Signs of assault/unexplained injuries

22. Mental Health

- 22.1 Mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a young person or vulnerable adult has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation.
- 22.2 If a member has a mental health concern about a young person or vulnerable adult that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken by speaking to the person in charge of the organisation of which the young person or vulnerable adult belongs and to the Order's DSL.

23. Online Safety

- 23.1 No member of the Order should engage in on-line communication – email, texting or phone calls with a young person under the age of 18 or with vulnerable adults.
- 23.2 Where a member needs to contact a young person under the age of 18 or with a vulnerable adult they must only do so through the young person's parents or legal guardian or through the responsible adult of the organisation to which the young person or vulnerable adults belongs. Failure to do so will result in immediate disqualification and dismissal from the Order.

23.3 The breadth of issues classified within online safety is considerable, but can be categorised into three areas of risk:

- a) **content:** being exposed to illegal, inappropriate or harmful material; for example, pornography, fake news, racist or radical and extremist views;
- b) **contact:** being subjected to harmful online interaction with other users; for example, commercial advertising as well as adults posing as children or young adults; and
- c) **conduct:** personal online behaviour that increases the likelihood of, or causes, harm; for example, making, sending and receiving explicit images, or online bullying.

23.4 It is the responsibility of the member to ensure that if they are using their computer any mobile technology, including mobile phones and cameras on behalf of the Order that the device is protected as far as reasonably possible from abuse or illegal access such as, but not restricted to, insecure networks, hacking, spam, viruses, inappropriate cookies and advertising.

23.5 If it is found or reported that a member has access to material believed to be illegal they will be reported immediately to the appropriate agencies, such as the [Internet Watch Foundation](#) and the police.

23.6 The DSL and consultant will respond to online safety concerns when made aware.

i. **Appendix 1: Categories of Abuse**

All members working with or having access to young people or vulnerable adults 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.

In each category, members must remember that any reference should include young people and vulnerable adults and not just one specific group.

Abuse:

A form of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect another person by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. It should be noted that abuse can be carried out both on and offline and be perpetrated by men, women and children.

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 or young person 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 or young people in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually

inappropriate ways, or grooming 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 and young people.

Signs that may indicate sexual abuse

- Sudden changes in behaviour and 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 childminder or lodger
- Unexplained gifts or money
- Depression and withdrawal
- Fear of undressing for PE
- Sexually transmitted disease
- Fire setting

Physical abuse:

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

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.

Emotional abuse:

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a young person or vulnerable adult such as to cause severe and adverse effects on their emotional development. It may involve conveying to the young person or vulnerable adult that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving 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 the young person. These may include interactions that are beyond a young person or vulnerable adult's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing them participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing young people or vulnerable adults frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of young people and vulnerable adults, 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 young person or vulnerable adult's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of their 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 young person 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 young person's basic emotional needs.

Signs that may indicate neglect.

- Constant hunger
- Poor personal hygiene
- Constant tiredness
- Inadequate clothing
- Frequent lateness or non-attendance
- 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

ii. The Order's Requirement of all members working with young people.

It is a requirement of the Grand Magistry that all approved members working with or having access to young people within or as part of the work of the Order have access to this policy and agree and sign to say they have read and understood its contents and their responsibilities to abide by them and uphold them. There are no exceptions.

The signed record of will be kept by the DSL and the Grand Secretary General in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulations (UK and EU) as they apply.

iii. Disclaimer

The Order of St George makes every effort to ensure that the information in this document is accurate and up to date. If errors are found, then please report them to the Deputy Grand Prior responsible for Protocols and Procedures as soon as possible.

Email - membership@orderofstgeorge.co.uk with the source reference and the correction that needs to be made.

iv. Appendix 2: National Support Organisations

Support for adult members

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

Support for Learning Disabilities

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

Domestic Abuse

- Domestic abuse services: www.domesticabuseservices.org.uk

- 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
- National Domestic Abuse Helpline: www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk
- Respect Phoneline: <https://respectphoneline.org.uk>

Honour Based Abuse

- Forced Marriage Unit: www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage
- FGM Factsheet:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/496415/6_1639_HO_SP_FGM_mandatory_reporting_Fact_sheet_Web.pdf
- Mandatory reporting of female genital mutilation: procedural information:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/mandatory-reporting-of-female-genital-mutilation-procedural-information

Contextual Safeguarding, Peer on Peer abuse, Sexual Exploitation and Criminal Exploitation:

- Contextual Safeguarding Network: <https://contextualsafeguarding.org.uk>
- National Crime Agency: www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/who-we-are
- Rape Crisis: <https://rapecrisis.org.uk>
- Lucy Faithfull Foundation: www.lucyfaithfull.org.uk
- Brook: www.brook.org.uk
- Victim Support: www.victimsupport.org.uk
- Anti-Bullying Alliance: www.anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk
- Disrespect Nobody: www.disrespectnobody.co.uk
- Upskirting – know your rights: www.gov.uk/government/news/upskirting-know-your-rights

Substance Misuse

- We are with you: www.wearewithyou.org.uk/services/kent-for-young-people/
- Talk to Frank: www.talktofrank.com

Mental Health

- Mind: www.mind.org.uk
- Moodspark: <https://moodspark.org.uk>
- Young Minds: www.youngminds.org.uk
- We are with you (formerly Addaction): www.wearewithyou.org.uk/services/kent-for-young-people/

Online Safety

- CEOP: www.ceop.police.uk

- Internet Watch Foundation (IWF): www.iwf.org.uk
- Think U Know: www.thinkuknow.co.uk
- Childnet: www.childnet.com
- UK Safer Internet Centre: www.saferinternet.org.uk
- Report Harmful Content: <https://reportharmfulcontent.com>
- Parents Info: www.parentinfo.org
- Marie Collins Foundation: www.mariecollinsfoundation.org.uk
- Internet Matters: www.internetmatters.org
- NSPCC/ Net Aware: www.nspcc.org.uk/online-safety and www.net-aware.org.uk
- Get safe Online: www.getsafeonline.org
- Stop it Now!: www.stopitnow.org.uk
- Parents Protect: www.parentsprotect.co.uk

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

Note - Where the Order has a separate Grand Prior and a Magisterium Officium, the Grand Prior reserves the right to act independently. The Magisterium Officium must consult the Grand Prior and cannot act independently of the Grand Prior.