



Ariennir gan
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Corporate Safeguarding Good Practice Guidance

Key Messages

'Corporate Safeguarding' describes the arrangements in place that a Council makes and to ensure that all of its employees play their part in safeguarding and promoting the wellbeing of children and adults who may be at risk of harm.

This is a guidance document to help everyone who works for council services understand how they can play a crucial role in safeguarding children and to meet their responsibilities in preventing the abuse of children and adults, promoting their wellbeing.

Everyone – employees, contractors, volunteers and councillors – have a role to play in protecting children and adults from harm, whether this is inside or outside the home. It is the Council's responsibility to ensure that staff, volunteers and contractors are aware of safeguarding in their day-to-day work for the Council and know when and how to raise concerns.

Corporate Safeguarding is most effective when there is;

- Clear corporate safeguarding leadership, in all layers in the organisation, which models a culture of Council-wide safeguarding awareness and reporting
- Safeguarding awareness training for all employees and multiagency community services, equipping them with a good basic understanding of what to do if they are concerned about a child, adult or children or adults in the course of their day-to-day work
- Joint work with local businesses, restaurants and bars to share information on safeguarding as they are often ideally placed to identify when children are being exploited
- Clear and effective standards for procurement of services that work with children or adults, which set out safeguarding requirements
- A process for councils licensing teams to work with Trading Standards, Health Services, Regional Safeguarding Boards and children or adult services to consider potential risks children when issuing licences
- Robust performance management systems that measure not just the impact of a council's work but also the corporate approach to safeguarding as a cross-cutting theme across a council's services
- A standardised workforce approach which ensures safer recruitment practice, robust employment checks, safeguarding learning and development opportunities.

The most effective Councils work in partnership with children, young people and adults, by ensuring they are listened to and their voices heard. Children, young people and adults can be consulted with, to understand their perspectives and experiences, in terms of what practical steps can be taken by Councils to keep them safe from harm outside the home.

1. Purpose

This guidance has been commissioned by Welsh Government (WG), working in partnership with the Welsh Local Government Association (WLGA) in order to update and strengthen corporate safeguarding practice, wherever possible across Wales, and to enable Councils to set common standards where they believe it is appropriate to do so. As such, the guidance draws on previous reports relating to Local Authority Corporate Safeguarding undertaken by the Welsh Audit Office (WAO) in 2015 and 2019.

This guidance is intended to support Welsh Local Authorities in the further development of good corporate safeguarding practice. A review of current best practice examples, and the latest thinking in relation to corporate safeguarding from across Wales and the UK more widely, has formed the basis of this guidance. This guidance does not claim to offer a singularly definitive set of requirements, but to identify some of the key features and considerations that Local Authorities will wish to take into account in developing their corporate safeguarding arrangements.

Whilst the focus of the guidance is on the key principles, features and strengths associated with good corporate safeguarding, it also references and cites specific examples, approaches and templates from across Wales and elsewhere. In the main, these examples are not reproduced in full but can be accessed via a series of relevant hyperlinks or set out in the Appendices.

The terms 'child' and 'children' mean up to the age of 18 years, as defined in the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014. The term 'adult' means a person over the age of 18 years.

2. Introduction

**The Wales Safeguarding Procedures (WSP)¹ define safeguarding as:
“Preventing and protecting children and adults at risk from abuse or neglect and educating those around them to recognise the signs and dangers”**

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. This principle is set down in legislation, statutory guidance and Codes of Practice in Wales, under the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act. These can be found on the [Social Care Wales Learning Hub](#). National Standards for Safeguarding Training are being developed, led by Social Care Wales, which will apply to all Councils in Wales. Please see Workforce Development section below.

The Wales Safeguarding Procedures help staff across agencies and across Wales to apply safeguarding legislation and guidance to their practice. They provide advice about identifying and responding to concerns about individual children at risk and adults at risk. Social Care Wales ([safeguarding.wales](#)).

As well as ensuring that we can respond to safeguarding concerns about individual children and adults, work is needed to ensure that services, places and spaces in Wales prevent risk and promote safety. Much of this is achieved through the registration, regulation and inspection of services. However, innovative approaches to corporate safeguarding also have a central role to play.

Councils play a crucial, statutory role in safeguarding children and adults and have a key responsibility to lead in preventing the abuse of children and promoting their well-being. Safeguarding can only be truly effective if it is embedded across all Directorates, Departments and Teams within a Council, at a 'hearts and minds' level. Everyone – employees, contractors, volunteers and councillors – have a role to play in protecting children from harm, whether this is inside or outside the home.

The Welsh Government has published a [National Action Plan – Preventing and Responding to Child Sexual Abuse](#) in 2019, which has led to the development of this Guidance. As a result the majority of the good practice examples included in this guide are focussed on issues related to children's safeguarding. However, the information and considerations set out in this guide can also usefully inform corporate safeguarding to create safer services, spaces and places for adults as well as children.

¹ The Wales Safeguarding Procedures were sponsored by Welsh Government and Statutory safeguarding partners, who developed and launched the new Wales Safeguarding Procedures in November 2019. These procedures represent current best practice in understanding key safeguarding concepts and where relevant are quoted throughout this document.

3. What is Corporate Safeguarding?

'Corporate Safeguarding' within Councils, describes both the policy commitment that a Council makes and the arrangements it has in place, to ensure that all of its Directorates and employees play their part in safeguarding and promoting the well-being of children and adults who may be at risk of harm.

This may include a very wide range of services within a Council, at the level of governance and policy setting on the one hand and through face-to-face service delivery on the other; this will for example include formal planning activity, street scene management, trading standards, transport, housing, economic development, libraries, Council-wide procurement and waste management, and more.

It is the Council's responsibility to ensure that staff, volunteers and contractors are aware of safeguarding in their day-to-day work for the Council and know when and how to raise concerns.

In 2015, the [Wales Audit Office](#) published a report on their examination of the Corporate Safeguarding policies of Councils in Wales. They made recommendations on a number of areas for improvement. Further reviews of Councils' arrangements for safeguarding were carried out between 2019 and 2021, including further recommendations for improvement; these can be found on the [WAO website](#). Among the areas where improvements were recommended, the WAO identified the following themes:

- Improve accountability for corporate safeguarding
- Ensure risks in safeguarding are considered at both corporate and operational levels
- Improve systems to monitor safeguarding training compliance
- Improve synergy and clarity of roles between Lead Member and Member Champion
- Ensure safeguarding training is undertaken by contractors or commissioned service providers delivering services to children

There are a number of thematic functions that are useful to consider when reviewing or developing corporate safeguarding planning, and how Councils are able to reduce risk for children and young people and create safe environments and services for them to feel protected.

4. Leadership & Culture

The Council Leader will have a clear commitment to corporate safeguarding, however, it is for individual Councils to determine which portfolio leads on corporate safeguarding.

Whilst individual Councils will decide their own structure of leadership, the model of dispersed leadership, starting with the Chief Executive as the 'Safeguarding Champion' and cascaded down through the organisation to nominated lead, is seen as an example of good practice, in some Councils in Wales.

The nominated lead should be clear about what their role involves and receive appropriate training. Information about the nominated lead and their role is fed down across the Council, to officers and other safeguarding leads within Departments and promote a Council-wide culture of safeguarding awareness. When the guidance is cascaded to staff in Departments that may not be familiar with safeguarding, leaders can encourage staff to ask questions.

The key to effective safeguarding lies in the quality of local leadership, the culture those leaders develop within and between their organisations and the effectiveness of joint working, both strategically and on the ground. The most effective Councils will be able to lead and influence partners, both locally and regionally, to ensure that corporate safeguarding arrangements and practice are in place in all local authority partnership boards.

The following features have been described as examples of where corporate safeguarding is most likely to be successful:

- Clear corporate safeguarding leadership, in all layers in the organisation, which models a culture of Council-wide safeguarding awareness and reporting
- Infrastructure which facilitates staff to act safely and proportionately in raising concerns through appropriate channels
- An embedded culture of safeguarding awareness and challenge at Cabinet and management board level
- Strong and visible alignment with an identified Cabinet portfolio
- The visibility of all senior executives in championing corporate safeguarding
- The systematic use of evaluation and performance monitoring relating to corporate safeguarding in Committee settings
- Effective partner and community leadership in its widest sense, focused on building and engaging shared safeguarding ownership across wider local and regional networks and partnerships.

Good Practice Examples

The WLGA has produced a number of Guides for Elected Members on their responsibilities as Councillors.

[Councillor Workbooks for Personal Development](#)

NHS Wales Shared Learning Partnership has developed a learning module on Corporate Safeguarding. It is intended to be completed at induction, or as a refresher for those employees or volunteers who have indirect or irregular contact with children and/or adults at risk.

[Learning@Wales – Corporate Safeguarding Awareness](#)

The Welsh Government has published a Code of Practice in the Working Together to Safeguard People suite, aimed at groups and organisations offering services to children and adults.

[Working Together to Safeguard People: Code of Safeguarding Practice](#)

An independent evaluation, commissioned by the National Independent Safeguarding Board in 2020, looked at data collected from all 22 Local Authorities in Wales on a number of themes, including 'Front Door' systems. Multi-agency working including MASH and information sharing.

[Evaluation of Integrated Multi-Agency Operational Safeguarding Arrangements in Wales](#)

5. Neighbourhoods & Communities

Councils have a crucial role in understanding their local community, and acting in a leadership capacity, to support communities to respond to challenges that they may face at different times.

Children, young people and adults live, learn, work, play and visit in a wide range of settings: at home, in school and learning environments, peer/friendship groups, neighbourhoods, communities and online spaces. Whilst these interactions, activities and interplays are part of growing up and learning to manage risk, the risks within those environments may often be more serious. The places and risks will vary, depending on whether the location is urban, city or rural. Parents and carers have little influence over these contexts, and young people's experiences of harm outside the home can undermine parent-child relationships. It is a Council's joint responsibility, alongside other public bodies, to consider the risks that environments may present to children and young people.

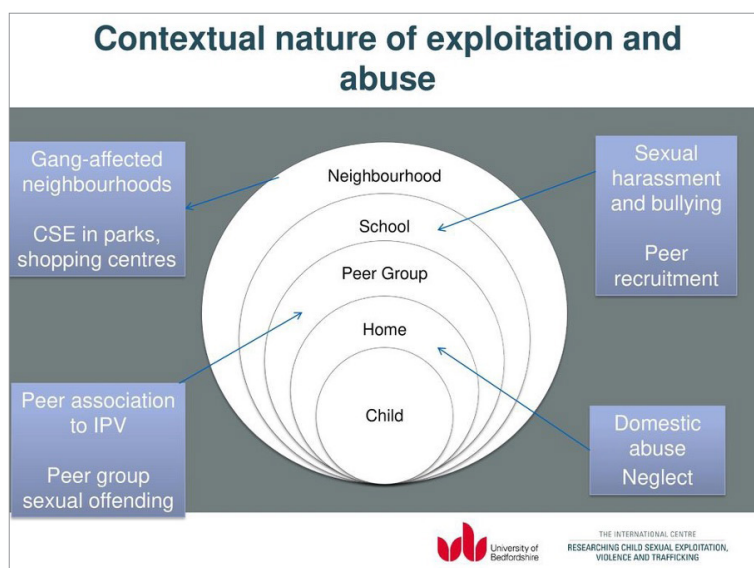
Staff, volunteers and contractors can be the 'eyes and ears' of the Council, as they go about their day-to-day jobs, because safeguarding is everybody's business. Examples of these are:

- Housing Officers – a number of reviews into children being harmed have identified the importance of Housing Officers, who have a unique insight into the lives of families and can spot signs of abuse, neglect or exploitation
- Waste Management – refuse collectors go to the same houses and communities every week and can notice when a child might be suffering or at risk of abuse
- Parks and Gardens – staff or contractors can be alert to places where children and young people congregate, and identify concerning behaviours that might indicate some form of abuse or exploitation is occurring
- Environmental Health – in the course of their day-to-day work, inspecting premises, officers can consider safeguarding issues they may come across, in licensed premises, hotels or people's homes.

To support staff when they are out in local neighbourhoods, the most effective Councils will provide good safeguarding awareness training for all employees. This will equip them with a good basic understanding of what to do if they observe or are concerned about a potential safeguarding risk, in the course of their day-to-day work.

Protecting children and adults is not just the job of Councils however. It requires effective multi agency working and the cooperation of the wider community and partner agencies, to develop and implement co-ordinated activity, using local evidence and information, appropriately shared.

Councils have a unique local and community leadership and advocacy role, working alongside the community, police and other public bodies, to ensure that children and young people remain safe in the places where they live and meet. Each Council will have a good understanding, through local knowledge, of what actions may be most effective in a given neighbourhood, including who is best placed in the local community to act as 'community guardians.'



permission obtained from Contextual Safeguarding
csnetwork.org.uk

Good Practice Examples

The Code of Practice in the Working Together to Safeguard People suite, provides guidance on safeguarding for individuals, groups and organisations offering activities or services to children and adults in Wales.

[Working Together to Safeguard People: Code of Safeguarding Practice](#)

CASCADE, the Children's Social Care Research and Development Centre in Cardiff University undertook research in Wales on child criminal exploitation. The findings indicated that multi-agency working enabled the sharing of intelligence, to help identify places where young people are at higher risk, such as McDonalds, university grounds and parts, enabling a multi-agency response tailored to the risk. Partners from Housing, Youth Service, Youth Offending and Education were part of the multi-agency response.

[Interim Report on Child Criminal Exploitation in Wales](#)

Awareness Raising – Key Issues for Strategic Leaders

Research in Practice, The Children's Society and University of Bedfordshire

As part of the Tackling Child Exploitation Support Programme, it has been identified that raising awareness of child exploitation within communities is key to understanding, and tackling, this form of abuse. It is important to tailor awareness raising to the local context and to a specific group or groups to work within communities. This resource identifies key questions for the planning and delivery of a local awareness raising programme. It is informed by research evidence and evidence from the delivery programme at TCE.

[Community Awareness Raising – Key Issues for Strategic Leaders](#)

University of Bedfordshire Neighbourhood Assessment Toolkit

This Neighbourhood Assessment toolkit has been developed by the University of Bedfordshire, with Hackney Children and Families Services, to support practitioners to consider how to assess and develop responses to risk in neighborhoods. The toolkit is designed to support practitioners to carry out a contextual assessment within a neighbourhood context. The toolkit includes a suite of different assessment methods.

[Neighbourhood Assessment Toolkit](#)

University of Bedfordshire Community Safety Mapping Tool

Contextual Safeguarding (CS) is an approach to safeguarding that supports Councils to recognise and respond to the harm young people experience outside of the home. Safety mapping can be used by Councils as part of a broader assessment of risk within local neighbourhoods, or on its own with individual young people. Further details about carrying out a contextual assessment can be found on the Contextual Safeguarding Network.

[Safety Mapping Exercise](#)

The Welsh Government have published statutory guidance on safeguarding children from child sexual exploitation. This includes advice and statutory requirements on work to prevent abuse.

[Safeguarding children from child sexual exploitation | GOV.WALES](#)

6. Local businesses & services

Central to the effectiveness of safeguarding of children and adults is the ability of local Councils to work with a wide range of local businesses and business leaders.

The ability to work with, share information and develop interventions across partnerships is crucial, and involves working in places and contexts that are not traditionally associated with children or adult social care.

In addition to public bodies (health, police, probation, education and social services) other, non-traditional partners to consider could include:

- Local businesses and shops
- Nightclub owners
- Theatre and music venues
- Shopping centres
- Takeaways
- Fast food outlets
- Local taxi or cab companies
- Cinemas

Hotels, bars and restaurants, late night takeaways, off licences, cinemas or other licensed premises may come into contact with children and adults at risk of harm. People who work in these industries are in a unique position to spot the signs of exploitation and other forms of abuse. Good practice in this area encourages licensed premises and other businesses to require their staff to undertake safeguarding training.

Good Practice Examples

The South Wales Police Commissioner instigated mandatory training for police officers working in the night-time economy. This training has been opened up to others working in this area, such as bar staff, hotel reception staff, taxi marshals and street pastors.

[Vulnerability Awareness Training](#) – South Wales

Over a third of Councils in Wales have now introduced mandatory training for taxi and private hire drivers on child sexual exploitation. Some have used the SQA Level 2 Certificate for taxi and private hire drivers.

[Level 2 Certificate in Introduction to the Role of the Professional Taxi and Private Hire Driver](#)

The University of Bedfordshire worked with different departments within Councils, local business associations and the voluntary sector to address safeguarding concerns in local business and neighbourhoods.

[Responding to safeguarding concerns in local businesses and neighbourhoods](#)

Flintshire Council have put WG guidance on their website on tackling modern slavery in the hotel sector in Wales.

[Tackling Modern Slavery in the Hotel Sector in Wales](#)

Bedfordshire University have produced information for strategic leaders on community awareness raising.

[Community Awareness Raising – Key issues for strategic leaders](#)

Councils in England have produced resources for taxi drivers, hotels and takeaways to help them identify young people at risk of exploitations. These include stickers, posters and handbooks.

[Handbook for Taxi and Private Hire Drivers – West Sussex](#)

Created by Safer London, the aim of this toolkit is to provide essential information to shopping centres, town centre managers, neighbourhood managers, transport hubs and retail spaces to improve the safeguarding of young people and vulnerable adults in the public domain.

[Safeguarding in public spaces toolkit](#)

7. Procurement

Effective practice in Councils includes setting clear and effective standards and robust contract compliance requirements with all external providers of services to the public.

Service level agreements for the procurement of Council services, to carry out Local Authority duties, are an effective way in which safeguarding practices can be embedded within the services a Council may offer, either through third party providers or commissioning support services. When commissioning services, good practice in procurement will see Councils giving careful consideration as to what safeguarding measures are required of contractors or service providers. For example:

- DBS checks at the appropriate level
- Safeguarding policies
- Safeguarding training
- Ethical supply chain practice
- Modern slavery policy

This would apply to services where contractors are likely to come into contact with children, young people or adults at risk and can form part of the contract management arrangements. An example of good practice is ensuring that services contracted by Councils use DBS checked taxi companies.

Good Practice Examples

In 2018 the Centre for Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse published a rapid review on the commissioning of services addressing child sexual abuse. Although focused on England, it may be of interest to Councils in Wales.

[Local commissioning of services addressing child sexual abuse and exploitation in England](#)

Cornwall Council's Procurement Policy gives clear commitments to 'Enforcing robust safeguarding standards' and 'Eliminating modern slavery and human trafficking' in their supply chain

[Responsible Procurement Policy and framework](#)

8. Licensing & Planning

Licensing

In 2018, the Government's Home Office issued revised guidance under Section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. This includes guidance on the protection of children from harm, including sexual exploitation. Paragraph 14.61 of this Guidance states:

"A statement of licensing policy should indicate which body the licensing authority judges to be competent to act as the responsible authority in relation to the protection of children from harm. This may be the local authority social services department, the Local Safeguarding Children Board or other competent body as agreed locally. It would be practical and useful for statements of licensing policy to include descriptions of the responsible authorities in any area and appropriate contact details."

Good practice in this area has seen Councils working with others, such as Trading Standards, health, Regional Safeguarding Boards and children and adult services to protect children from harm. Licensing Policy Statements can reinforce safeguarding both children and adults from different types of harm that they may be at risk of, in licensed premises.

Councils can contribute to safeguarding through examining environmental factors that may put children and adults at risk of abuse.

Planning

In relation to their wider economic development and planning authority duties, Councils have opportunities to shape and influence where new licensed premises are agreed, location of buildings and the design and shape of public areas, in order to minimise opportunities for children to be abused. Using local knowledge from community workers and safeguarding teams council's licensing and planning departments can risk assess potential new premises and the safety considerations that need to be put in place to ensure the wellbeing of children and adults using the premises.

Good Practice Examples

Caerphilly County Borough Council's Statement of Licensing Policy makes specific reference to and advice on protecting children and adults from sexual exploitation, modern slavery and human trafficking.

[Statement of Licensing Policy – Caerphilly CBC](#)

The East Riding of Yorkshire Council has a useful webpage, with links, on licensing and safeguarding children, for licensed premises and gambling establishments.

[Licensing and Safeguarding Children](#)

9. Governance, Scrutiny & Performance Management

It is not for the guidance to define where governance around corporate safeguarding should sit, or how it is supported in all Councils, as this is a matter for local determination. However, Councils should consider how best they can ensure a clear line of sight between the Council Leader, Cabinet Members, the Chief Executive and senior executives, on the corporate safeguarding arrangements within the Local Authority. Good practice would expect that the effectiveness of corporate safeguarding is subject to regular consideration by Council's Scrutiny Committees and discussed at appropriate intervals, for example, at Cabinet level. This would be best supported by well-developed performance management arrangements.

Effective Councils will have developed robust performance management systems, to measure the impact of their work, to monitor the progress of initiatives and the effectiveness of interventions, spend against budget and performance. A corporate approach to safeguarding would ensure that safeguarding is a cross-cutting theme across performance management templates and processes. The responsibility for protecting children, young people and adults from harm will then be embedded across the whole Council.

In this respect, a number of Councils have established a range of well-developed practical materials, including self-assessment audit tools, to enable them to capture the effectiveness of their corporate safeguarding arrangements. Good performance management systems enable the Council to analyse information from each of its directorates, on workforce training, departmental reporting regarding concerns identified, and emerging thematic or Council-wide challenges.

Good Practice Examples

Newport City Council Corporate Safeguarding Self-Assessment Audit Tool (2021)

This tool is used across the Council's services to ensure that the wellbeing of Newport citizens is met. The three areas of self-assessment include: Standards, Environment and Culture.

[Newport Council](#)

Cardiff Council have developed a software package for Corporate Safeguarding, which monitors a number of key performance indicators for safeguarding, including training, recruitment, procurement and self-evaluation, all of which are displayed as a digital dashboard.

10. Workforce Development

Safer recruitment, employment, learning and development of the Council's workforce is a strong pillar to ensuring that children, young people and adults at risk are protected from abuse and harm.

Embedding a corporate safeguarding approach to workforce development would involve such things as;

- Implementing a safer recruitment approach across the council, openly advertising that staff will require DBS checks for certain roles to protect children and adults at risk
- Robust employment checks and reference requests
- A safeguarding training approach across the council's staff team
- Learning and development activities such as learning events, safeguarding news shared amongst staff, learning from reviews etc
- Having safeguarding as a standardised item on staff supervision and team meetings

National Safeguarding Week (usually held in November) is a good opportunity for Councils to promote Corporate Safeguarding amongst their staff, volunteers and contractors, perhaps linking in with Regional Safeguarding Boards to run events. Events could be open to those who are not traditionally part of the safeguarding staff team, such as, waste and cleaning operatives, park maintenance staff and 'front of house' Council staff.

National Safeguarding Training Standards

Social Care Wales, along with multi-agency partners, is developing National Safeguarding Training Standards. These will support safeguarding professionals, and a much wider range of Council and agency staff, to understand their respective roles in relation to safeguarding. The framework, which is currently under development, is structured around defining the responsibilities associated with different employee, executive or leadership roles. These will be arranged in groups, from Group A, which focuses on basic safeguarding awareness and guidance for all employees, through to Group F, which includes public sector leaders.

The Group A e-learning module was launched during Safeguarding Week in 2021. WLGA has agreed that Group A will be part of the induction for all staff joining the public sector. It is also suitable for those in voluntary and private sector settings in Wales.

Good Practice Examples

An example of good practice in workforce development comes from Conwy County Borough Council. The Safeguarding Lead in the Council organises development days for all Designated Safeguarding Leads to upskill them to become more confident in their roles. The Council also have a Corporate Safeguarding Conference during National Safeguarding Week, targeted at all Board and safeguarding leads, elected members and key partner agencies.

Monmouthshire Council have produced two useful resources for staff, volunteers and contractors on safeguarding.

[Video – What's Safeguarding got to do with me?](#)

[Safeguarding Handout Booklet](#)

Further Information

Social Care Wales

[All Wales Group A Safeguarding – Learn@Wales](#)

11. A Child-Centred Approach to Safeguarding

A child-centred approach is a central theme in children’s safeguarding.

The Social Services and Well-Being (Wales) Act recognises the importance of children’s rights and Article 12 of the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, which states that children should be listened to, and their voices heard and taken account, in decisions that adults make about them.

Children who feel marginalised – those from abusive or neglectful families, those in care, or those who have suffered Adverse Childhood Experiences² – can be drawn into exploitative relationships by the need to feel wanted and given a sense of belonging.

Harm, and its effects, do not stop when a young person reaches 18. Transitional safeguarding focuses on safeguarding young people from adolescence into adulthood, recognising that transition is a journey not a single event and that every young person will experience this journey differently. Everyone involved in safeguarding adults, in strategic roles such as Safeguarding Adults Boards, commissioners and strategic managers have a valuable contribution to make to Transitional Safeguarding. The North Wales Regional Safeguarding Board has published a [7 Minute Briefing](#) on this subject.

The most effective Councils work in partnership with children and young people, by ensuring they are listened to and their voices heard. Children and young people can be consulted with, to understand their perspectives and experiences, in terms of what practical steps can be taken by Councils to keep them safe from harm outside the home. Some Regional Safeguarding Boards have set up Junior Safeguarding Boards to consult with children and young people on safeguarding. Children can also be consulted through:

- Local consultation events
- Youth Councils
- School Councils
- Looked After Children participation groups
- Third sector organisations working with Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic, disabilities, LGBTQIA and other protected characteristics
- Junior Safeguarding Boards
- Local Youth Parliament members

Innovative methods of gathering the voices of those children most at risk, and least likely to be heard, can also be explored.

² [Adverse Childhood Experiences – NHS Wales](#)

Good Practice Examples

The Welsh Government (WG) has published an action plan for online safety for children and young people in Wales aimed at all professionals working with children and young people.

[Online safety action plan for children and young people in Wales 2019](#)

The WG Hwb website contains information for teachers on using peer mentoring in online safety.

[A teacher's guide to using peer mentoring in online safety](#)

Wales Restorative Approaches Partnership has developed a training package for schools wishing to introduce peer mentoring.

[Developing a whole school peer mentoring service – Restorative Wales](#)

The Youth Strategy for Wales (2019) identifies the need for young people to be given a sense of belonging, in order to nurture them and build resilience.

[Youth Strategy for Wales – Welsh Government 2019](#)

North Wales Safeguarding Board have produced a useful guide on safeguarding children in their transition to adulthood, as part of their suite of 7 Minute Briefings.

[Transitional Safeguarding – North Wales Safeguarding Board – 7 Minute Briefing](#)

The Tackling Child Exploitation Support Programme undertook a project in England looking at Transitional Safeguarding and what would help young people.

[Transitional Safeguarding Project Learning Report](#)

Through consultation with partners and young people, The Voice of Young People on safeguarding outlines the Council's commitments, principles and goals in ensuring young people have genuine choices which will empower them to live their best lives in Cardiff.

[Cardiff Youth Service – The Voice of Young People on Safeguarding](#)

The National Independent Safeguarding Board has produced a guide on the use of language when talking to children about sexual exploitation

[Attending to Language when working with children subject to or at risk of Exploitation](#)

'Check your Thinking,' funded by WG, contains resources developed from research and partnership work with young people and allied professionals.

[Check Your Thinking](#)

During 2020, members of the Junior Safeguarding Board have been campaigning to improve sporting events for children and young people. The JSB have highlighted abusive behaviour of adults on the touchline and collaborated with South Wales Police to produce graphics for social media to raise awareness.

[West Glamorgan Regional Junior Safeguarding Board – stay safe in sport campaign](#)

Cysur Regional Safeguarding Board have a Junior Safeguarding Board, CADW (Children taking Action Differently in Wales) representing forums from local authorities within the region, including Safe Stars in Ceredigion (supported by TGP Cymru) and Pembrokeshire Junior Safeguardians.

[CADW – Junior Regional Safeguarding Board hosted by Cysur](#)

'Pembrokeshire Junior Safeguardians' (PJB) have a website which contains information for children and young people on a range of safeguarding topics, including videos. The PJB participated in events in the National Safeguarding Week 2021.

[Pembrokeshire Junior Safeguardians](#)

12. Forms of Abuse & Neglect

The Wales Safeguarding Procedures promote consistent, evidence-based safeguarding practice across agencies and across Wales. Social Care Wales ([safeguarding.wales](https://www.safeguarding.wales)). They help practitioners to apply Welsh legislation and statutory guidance.

The procedures provide advice on safeguarding children and adults at risk.

A number of All Wales Practice Guides are published with the procedures to support practitioners in understanding how to identify, and respond to, different types of abuse of children at risk, including:

- [Safeguarding children from Child Criminal Exploitation](#)
- [Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked](#)
- [Safeguarding children where there are concerns about Harmful Sexual Behaviour](#)
- [Safeguarding children from Child Sexual Exploitation](#)
- [Safeguarding children who go missing from home or care](#)

A full list of Practice Guides can be found at Social Care Wales ([safeguarding.wales](https://www.safeguarding.wales))

If you have any queries about this guide please contact safeguardingandadvocacy@gov.wales