



An easy read guide

ACL SAFEGUARDING

Sexual abuse is if someone has sex with a person when they don't want them to, or touches their private parts or asks them to touch their private parts when they don't want to, aren't able to agree or are forced to agree.



Abuse of money or property is if someone steals or makes things up to get someone to give them money or other things. If pressure is put on someone to keep lending belongings or to always pay for things when they are out that may also be abuse.



Persuading people who are vulnerable to become involved in terrorism is also abuse, this is called **radicalisation**.



Abuse can happen anywhere, in public places, at home, at college or in a care home.



If you think you are being abused or someone you know is, please talk to your tutor or someone else you can trust, so they can help. They may need to talk to an ACL Safeguarding Officer, who may need to talk to other people such as Social workers and maybe the police. People will then be able to help to stop the abuse from happening again.



This leaflet tells you what to do if you think you or someone else is being abused.

Abuse is when someone does something that is wrong and may harm you.



People who need help and support in their lives are often vulnerable and can sometimes be abused by other people. Protecting them from this is called **Safeguarding**.



There are different types of abuse:

Physical abuse is hurting someone and includes hitting, kicking, slapping, pushing, spitting and burning. It also includes holding someone down or locking them in a room.



Emotional abuse is saying horrible things on purpose to another person that could make them feel upset, ashamed or embarrassed - it includes bullying and threatening.



Neglect is when a caregiver does not meet the needs of a person dependent upon them, for things such as food, clothing, shelter, bathing, medication, health care, doctor visits and access to education.



Discrimination is being nasty or unkind to someone or treating them differently because of their colour, religion, background, age, disability, sex or their sexual choice.