Domestic Abuse, Honour Based Abuse and Forced Marriage Policy

This policy should be read alongside our safeguarding policies:

- Safeguarding children and child protection policy
- Data protection and confidentiality policy
- GDPR privacy notice.

The Wales Safeguarding Procedures 'Safeguarding children affected by domestic abuse practice guide' provides additional information about safeguarding responses where a child is affected by domestic abuse. It should be used in conjunction with the Wales Safeguarding Procedures.

The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 sets out that 'abuse' means physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or financial abuse.

'Domestic abuse' means abuse where the victim of it is, or has been, associated with the abuser.

'Gender-based violence' means:

a) Violence, threats of violence or harassment arising directly or indirectly from values, beliefs or customs relating to gender or sexual orientation
b) Female genital mutilation
c) Forcing a person (whether by physical force or coercion by threats or other psychological means) to enter into a religious or civil ceremony of marriage (whether or not legally binding).

'Violence against women' should be read as also including male victims of gender-based violence (GBV) unless the context suggests otherwise.

Domestic abuse may also include a range of behaviours that, when viewed as isolated incidents, do not seem much. If they involve a pattern of behaviour that result in you feeling fear, alarm or distress, it is abuse.

There is well established evidence that exposure to domestic abuse can and does cause significant harm to children. The Adoption and Children Act 2002 extended the definition of significant harm to include "impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another". This recognises the fact that witnessing domestic violence can have a serious impact on children's emotional well-being and development.

Where domestic abuse is taking place in a child's home the child is at risk of harm, whether they witness the violence or not. This may take the form of physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse or neglect. At **[insert nursery name]** we ensure that if there are any signs or symptoms that domestic abuse may be occurring we act without haste and follow our main child protection policy.

Domestic abuse can happen to anyone regardless of gender, age, social background, religion, sexuality or ethnicity and domestic abuse can happen at any stage in a relationship.

We aim to develop staff knowledge of recognising the signs and symptoms of domestic abuse. These signs may include:

- Changes in behaviour, for example, becoming very quiet, anxious, frightened, tearful, aggressive, distracted, depressed etc.
- Visible signs of injury or repeated injury with unlikely explanations
- Change in the manner of dress, for example, clothes that do not suit the climate which may be used to hide injuries
- Changes in behaviour of the adult(s) and child, e.g. the abused adult may become withdrawn and/or quiet, show low levels of self-esteem, show signs of being anxious, fearful, tearful, aggressive, distracted, depressed etc.
- One adult being visibly worried about what their partner may say in a certain situation (e.g. if the child has become dirty or injured at nursery)
- One adult becoming scared of their partner
- Adults becoming isolated from their friends or family
- Signs of abuse in the child (as per the main safeguarding policy)
- Partner or ex-partner stalking employee/parent in or around the workplace, this may be excessive calls or messages
- Partner or ex-partner exerting unusual amount of control or demands over work schedule
- Frequent lateness or absence from work.

Signs that children may have witnessed domestic abuse include:

- Anxiety
- Regressive behaviours
- Constant or regular sickness, such as colds or headaches
- Difficulties with concentration
- Emotional and behavioural difficulties
- Withdrawal
- Low self-esteem.

We will raise awareness of domestic abuse within our setting by:

- Ensuring all staff can identify the signs and symptoms of domestic abuse and know how to report concerns
- Share information to external organisations that can offer support with incidents of domestic violence. The information will be displayed in visible spaces within the setting
- Staff will let parents know about the support available, including the Live Fear Free service. Live Fear Free Helpline: 0808 8010 800. Text service: 078600 77333 Email: info@livefearfreehelpline.wales
- Provide all staff with the telephone number for the free 24 hour National Domestic Violence Helpline (0808 2000 247)

- Consideration will also be given to whether a parent should be considered as an adult at risk. There is a Duty to Report Adults at Risk (Section 128) to relevant partners under Part 7 of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act
- Staff are aware and able to share information about the organisations that are available to help children, such as Meic and Childline
- Share our Domestic abuse policy and Safeguarding children and child protection policy with all stakeholders.

If we are concerned that domestic violence is happening within a home and a child is at risk we will follow our safeguarding policies reporting procedures (see Safeguarding children and child protection policy).

Speaking to parents about preventative family support services and violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV) services is important and, with the consent of that parent, a referral should be made to local services. Early intervention and prevention can potentially have a significant impact on reducing the long-term negative consequences of domestic abuse on children.

Where incidents of domestic abuse are shared by an employee or parent we will respect confidentiality at all times and not share information without their permission. However, we will share this information without permission in cases of child protection or where we believe there is an immediate risk of serious harm to the person involved.

Honour based abuse
'Honour' crime involves abuse and/or violence, including murder, committed by people who want to defend the reputation of their family or community. It can also take the forms of intimidation, coercive control or blackmail. Honour killing is the murder of a person accused of bringing shame upon their family. Actions taken by a family which may be believed by them to restore honour can include:

- Abduction or kidnapping
- Imprisonment or isolation
- Acid attacks
- Beatings and domestic servitude
- Forced marriage
- Female genital mutilation
- Mutilation or disfigurement
- Murder
- Controlling or coercive behaviour.

Where the person who is subject to or at risk of honour based abuse (HBA) is a child (under 18 years of age) they must be considered as a Child at Risk under the Social Service and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

In cases of HBA concerning a child under the age of 18, consideration will be given as to whether it is safe to speak to the child's parents. Involving the family or community may increase the risk of significant harm to the child. The family may deny the allegations and in some cases may also attempt to take the child out of the country.

We will raise awareness of HBA within our setting by:

- Sharing information with external organisations that can offer support with incidents of HBA. The information will be displayed in visible spaces within the setting
- Sharing our HBA, child protection and safeguarding children policies with all stakeholders.

Where incidents of HBA are shared by an employee or parent, we will respect confidentiality at all times and not share information without their permission. However, we will share this information without permission in cases of child protection, or where we believe there is an immediate risk of serious harm to the person involved.

Forced marriage

A forced marriage is defined as 'a marriage in which one or both spouses do not consent to the marriage but are coerced into it'. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure. In the cases of some vulnerable adults who lack the capacity to consent, coercion is not required for a marriage to be forced.

Where the person who is subject to or at risk of forced marriage is a child (under 18 years of age) they must be considered as a Child at Risk under the Social Service and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.

If we suspect or receive information about a forced marriage being planned then we will follow our safeguarding reporting procedures. If the person concerned is under the age of 18 years then we will report the incident to the children's social care team.

If we believe a person is in imminent danger of being forced into a marriage we may contact the Police and the Governments Forced Marriage Unit (FMU) on 020 7008 0151.

The Marriage and Civil Partnership (Minimum Age) Act 2022, raises the minimum age of marriage to 18 in England and Wales. It means that 16 and 17 year olds will no longer be allowed to marry or enter a civil partnership, even if they have parental consent. It is now illegal and a criminal offence to exploit vulnerable children by arranging for them to marry, under any circumstances whether or not force is used.

This policy was adopted on	**Signed on behalf of the nursery**	**Date for review**
January 2025	A.Brooker	*January 2026*

Polisi Cam-drin Domestig, Cam-drin ar sail Anrhydedd a Phriodas dan Orfodaeth (enghraifft)

Dylid darllen y polisi hwn ochr yn ochr â'n polisïau Diogelu:

- Polisi Diogelu Plant a Pholisi Amddiffyn Plant
- Polisi Diogelu Data a Chyfrinachedd
- Hysbysiad Preifatrwydd GDPR.

Mae Gweithdrefnau Diogelu Cymru, 'Canllaw ymarfer Diogelu Plant yr effeithir arnynt gan gam-drin domestig' yn darparu gwybodaeth ychwanegol am ymateb i ddiogelu pan fydd plentyn yn cael ei effeithio gan gam-drin domestig. Dylid ei ddefnyddio ar y cyd â Gweithdrefnau Diogelu Cymru.

Mae Deddf Trais yn erbyn Menywod, Cam-drin Domestig a Thrais Rhywiol (Cymru) 2015 yn nodi bod 'cam-drin' yn golygu cam-drin corfforol, rhywiol, seicolegol, emosiynol neu ariannol.

Mae 'cam-drin domestig' yn golygu cam-drin lle mae'r dioddefwr yn gysylltiedig neu wedi bod yn gysylltiedig â'r camdriniwr.

Mae 'trais ar sail rhywedd' yn golygu:

a) Trais, bygythiadau o drais neu aflonyddu sy'n codi'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol o werthoedd, credoau neu arferion sy'n ymwneud â rhywedd neu gyfeiriadedd rhywiol
b) Anffurfio organau cenhedlu benywod
c) Gorfodi person (boed trwy rym corfforol neu orfodaeth trwy fygythiadau neu ddulliau seicolegol eraill) i gymryd rhan mewn seremoni briodas grefyddol neu sifil (boed yn gyfreithiol-rwym ai peidio).

Dylid darllen 'trais yn erbyn menywod' hefyd fel un sy'n cynnwys dynion sy'n ddioddefwyr trais ar sail rhywedd (GBV) oni bai bod y cyd-destun yn awgrymu fel arall.

Gall cam-drin domestig hefyd gynnwys amrywiaeth o ymddygiadau nad ydynt, o'u hystyried yn ddigwyddiadau unigol, yn ymddangos yn llawer. Os ydynt yn cynnwys patrwm o ymddygiad sy'n peri i chi deimlo ofn, braw neu drallod, mae'n gamdriniaeth.

Mae tystiolaeth sydd wedi'i hen sefydlu bod dod i gysylltiad â cham-drin domestig yn gallu achosi niwed sylweddol i blant, ac yn gwneud hynny. Mae Deddf Mabwysiadu a Phlant 2002 wedi ymestyn y diffiniad o niwed sylweddol i gynnwys 'nam a ddioddefir o weld neu glywed rhywun arall yn cael ei gam-drin'. Mae hyn yn cydnabod y ffaith y gall bod yn dyst i drais domestig gael effaith ddifrifol ar les a datblygiad emosiynol plant.

Pan fo cam-drin domestig yn digwydd yng nghartref plentyn mae'r plentyn mewn perygl o ddioddef niwed, pa un ai ydynt yn dyst i'r trais ai peidio. Gall hyn fod ar ffurf cam-drin corfforol, cam-drin rhywiol, cam-drin emosiynol neu amddifadedd. Yn [***rhowch enw'r feithrinfa***] rydym yn sicrhau y byddwn yn gweithredu'n ddi-oed os gwelwn unrhyw arwyddion

neu symptomau y gall cam-drin domestig fod yn bresennol, a byddwn yn dilyn ein prif bolisi amddiffyn plant.
Gall cam-drin domestig ddigwydd i unrhyw un waeth beth yw eu rhyw, oed, cefndir cymdeithasol, crefydd, rhywioldeb neu ethnigrwydd a gall cam-drin domestig ddigwydd ar unrhyw gam mewn perthynas.

Rydym yn anelu at ddatblygu gwybodaeth staff ynghylch adnabod arwyddion a symptomau cam-drin domestig. Gall yr arwyddion yma gynnwys:

- Newid mewn ymddygiad, er enghraifft, mynd yn ddistaw, pryderus, ofnus, dagreuol, ymosodol, methu canolbwyntio, iselder ayb
- Arwyddion gweladwy o anaf neu anaf sy'n digwydd dro ar ôl tro gydag eglurhad annhebygol
- Newid yn y ffordd mae'r person yn gwisgo, er enghraifft, dillad sy'n anaddas ar gyfer y tywydd a allai gael eu defnyddio i guddio anafiadau
- Newidiadau i ymddygiad yr oedolyn/oedolion a'r plentyn, e.e. gall yr oedolyn sy'n cael ei gam-drin/cham-drin fod yn encilgar a/neu ddistaw, dangos lefelau isel o hunan-barch, bod yn bryderus, ofnus, dagreuol, ymosodol, yn bell eu meddwl, isel ac ati
- Un oedolyn i'w gweld yn pryderu am beth all eu partner ddweud mewn sefyllfa benodol (e.e. os yw'r plentyn wedi baeddu neu gael anaf yn y feithrinfa)
- Un oedolyn dod i ofni eu partner
- Oedolion yn cael eu hynysu oddi wrth eu ffrindiau neu eu teulu
- Arwyddion o gam-drin yn y plentyn (fel sy'n cael eu nodi yn y prif bolisi diogelu)
- Partner neu gynbartner yn stelcio gweithiwr a gyflogir/rhiant yn y gweithle neu ger y gweithle, gall hyn fod yn alwadau neu negeseuon gormodol
- Partner neu gynbartner yn dangos rheolaeth neu osod gofynion gormodol ar amserlen gwaith
- Yn aml yn dod i'r gwaith yn hwyr.

Mae arwyddion y gallai plant fod wedi gweld cam-drin domestig yn cynnwys:

- Pryder
- Ymddygiadau atchweliadol
- Salwch cyson neu reolaidd, fel annwyd neu gur pen
- Anawsterau canolbwyntio
- Anawsterau emosiynol ac ymddygiadol
- Tynnu'n ôl
- Hunan-barch isel.

Fe wnawn ni godi ymwybyddiaeth yn ein meithrinfa o gam-drin domestig drwy:

- Sicrhau bod pob aelod o staff yn gallu adnabod arwyddion a symptomau cam-drin domestig a sut i adrodd pryderon
- Rannu gwybodaeth gyda sefydliadau allanol sydd yn gallu cynnig cefnogaeth gydag achosion o drais domestig. Bydd y wybodaeth yn cael ei harddangos mewn mannau gweladwy o fewn y lleoliad
- Bydd staff yn hysbysu rhieni am y gefnogaeth sydd ar gael, gan gynnwys y gwasanaeth Byw Heb Ofn. Llinell gymorth am ddim Byw Heb Ofn 0808 8010 800. Gwasanaeth testun: 078600 77333. Ebost: gwybodaeth@llinellgymorthbywhebofn.cymru

- Darparu rhif y Llinell Gymorth Genedlaethol Trais Domestig 24 awr sydd yn rhad ac am ddim i holl aelodau staff (0808 2000 247)
- Bydd ystyriaeth hefyd yn cael ei roi os dylid ystyried rhiant fel oedolyn sy'n wynebu risg. Mae Dyletswydd adrodd ar oedolion sy'n wynebu risg (Adran 128) i bartneriaid perthnasol o dan Rhan 7 Deddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru)
- Mae staff yn ymwybodol ac yn gallu rhannu gwybodaeth am sefydliadau sydd ar gael i helpu plant megis Meic a Childline
- Rhannu ein polisi Cam-drin Domestig a'n Polisi Amddiffyn Plant a Pholisi Diogelu Plant gyda rhanddeiliaid.

Os bydd gennym bryder bod trais domestig yn digwydd o fewn cartref a bod plentyn mewn perygl byddwn yn dilyn gweithdrefnau adrodd ein polisïau diogelu (gweler ein Polisi Diogelu Plant a Pholisi Amddiffyn Plant).

Mae siarad â'r rhiant am wasanaethau cymorth ataliol i deuluoedd a gwasanaethau trais yn erbyn menywod, cam-drin domestig a thrais rhywiol (VAWDASV) yn bwysig a, gyda chaniatâd y rhiant hwnnw, dylid gwneud cyfeiriad i wasanaethau lleol. Gall ymyrraeth gynnar ac atal o bosibl gael effaith sylweddol ar leihau canlyniadau negyddol hirdymor cam-drin domestig ar blant.

Pan fo achosion o gam-drin domestig yn cael eu rhannu gan gyflogai neu riant/gofalwr byddwn yn parchu cyfrinachedd ar bob achlysur ac ni wnawn rannu gwybodaeth heb ganiatâd. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn rhannu'r wybodaeth yma heb ganiatâd mewn achosion amddiffyn plant neu pan gredwn fod perygl uniongyrchol o niwed difrifol i'r person dan sylw.

Cam-drin ar sail Anrhydedd
Mae trosedd 'anrhydedd' yn ymwneud â cham-drin a/neu drais, gan gynnwys llofruddiaeth, a gyflawnir gan bobl sydd am amddiffyn enw da eu teulu neu gymuned. Gall hefyd fod ar ffurf brawychu, rheolaeth orfodol neu flacmel. Lladd er anrhydedd yw llofruddiaeth person sydd wedi'i gyhuddo o ddod â chywilydd ar ei deulu. Gall y camau a gymerir gan deulu y gallent eu credu i adfer anrhydedd gynnwys:

- Cipio neu herwgipio
- Carcharu neu ynysu
- Ymosodiadau asid
- Curo a chaethwasanaeth domestig
- Priodas dan orfodaeth
- Anffurfio organau cenhedlu benywod
- Llurguniad neu anffurfiad
- Llofruddiaeth
- Ymddygiad sy'n rheoli neu'n gorfodi.

Pan fo'r person sy'n destun neu mewn perygl o gael ei gam-drin ar sail anrhydedd yn blentyn (dan 18 oed) rhaid ei ystyried yn Blentyn Mewn Perygl o dan Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014.

Mewn achosion o gam-drin ar sail anrhydedd (HBA) sy'n ymwneud â phlentyn o dan 18 oed, rhoir ystyriaeth a yw'n ddiogel siarad â rhieni'r plentyn. Gall cynnwys y teulu neu'r gymuned

gynyddu’r risg o niwed sylweddol i’r plentyn. Mae'n bosib y bydd y teulu'n gwadu'r honiadau ac mewn rhai achosion fe allent hefyd geisio mynd a’r plentyn allan o'r wlad.
Byddwn yn codi ymwybyddiaeth o HBA yn ein lleoliad drwy:

- Rannu gwybodaeth gyda sefydliadau allanol a all gynnig cymorth gyda digwyddiadau HBA. Bydd y wybodaeth yn cael ei harddangos mewn mannau gweladwy o fewn y lleoliad
- Rannu ein polisïau HBA, amddiffyn plant a diogelu plant gyda'r holl randdeiliaid.

Ble mae achosion o HBA yn cael eu rhannu gan gyflogai neu riant/gofalwr byddwn yn parchu cyfrinachedd ar bob achlysur ac ni wnawn ni rannu gwybodaeth heb eu caniatâd. Fodd bynnag, mi wnawn rannu’r wybodaeth heb ganiatâd mewn achosion amddiffyn plant neu pan gredwn fod perygl uniongyrchol i’r person dan sylw.

Priodas dan Orfodaeth
Diffinnir priodas dan orfodaeth fel ‘priodas ble nad yw un o’r partneriaid, neu’r ddau, yn cydsynio i’r briodas ond maent yn cael eu gorfodi iddi’. Gall perswâd fod yn bwysau corfforol, seicolegol, ariannol, rhywiol ac emosiynol. Yn achos rhai oedolion agored i niwed nad sy’n meddu ar y gallu i gydsynio, nid oes raid i berswâd ddigwydd i briodas fod yn un dan orfodaeth.

Lle bod person sydd wedi priodi dan orfodaeth neu mewn perygl o briodi dan orfodaeth yn blentyn (o dan 18 oed) rhaid iddynt gael eu hystyried yn Blentyn sy’n wynebu Risg o dan y Ddeddf Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) 2014.

Os ydym yn amau neu’n derbyn gwybodaeth bod priodas dan orfod am ddigwydd yna byddwn yn dilyn ein gweithdrefnau adrodd ynghylch diogelu. Os yw’r person dan sydd dan 18 mlwydd oed yna byddwn yn adrodd y digwyddiad i’r tîm gofal cymdeithasol plant.

Os ydym o’r farn bod person mewn perygl uniongyrchol o gael eu gorfodi i briodas dan orfod yna mae’n bosib y gwnawn ni gysylltu â’r Heddlu ac Uned Priodas dan Orfod y Llywodraeth (FMU) ar 020 7008 0151.

Mae Deddf Priodasau a Phartneriaethau Sifil (Isafswm Oed) 2022, yn codi isafswm oedran priodas i 18 yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae’n golygu na fydd pobl ifanc 16 a 17 oed yn cael priodi neu fynd i bartneriaeth sifil mwyach, hyd yn oed os oes ganddynt ganiatâd rhiant. Mae bellach yn anghyfreithlon ac yn drosedd i ecsbloetio plant agored i niwed drwy drefnu iddynt briodi, o dan unrhyw amgylchiadau p’un a ddefnyddir grym ai peidio.

Mabwysiadwyd y polisi hwn ar	**Arwyddwyd ar ran y feithrinfa**	**Dyddiad adolygu**
[Rhowch ddyddiad]		*[Rhowch ddyddiad]*