



Friends of Rhyddings Park

Adult and Child Safeguarding Policy

Friends of Rhyddings Park will proactively safeguard and promote the welfare of their charity's beneficiaries. We will take reasonable steps to ensure that beneficiaries or others who come into contact with the charity do not, as a result, come to harm.

Safeguarding and promoting well-being and welfare means:

- protecting the rights of adults to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect
- protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of health or development; ensuring they are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable them to have the best outcomes

Everybody has the right to be safe no matter who they are or what their circumstances. Abuse and neglect can have devastating effects on individuals, families and wider society.

It's therefore essential we, as a charity, and those working with us / attending activity:

- know their responsibilities
- are aware of the charity's safeguarding policy
- report and respond to allegations and safeguarding incidents

Safeguarding is everyone's business

(what is safeguarding from abuse – appendix 4)

To comply with their legal duties, FoRP will react responsibly to reports of safeguarding risks and incidents of abuse and take steps to make sure they and the people working in the charity know how to deal with these.

- Ensure all those who are members of or volunteers with or deliver activity on behalf of FoRP are aware of this policy and individual responsibility
- Ensure that individuals are aware that if they observe or it is reported to them, a concern about an adult or child that falls under this policy – they
 - 1) Listen and take seriously this matter
 - 2) They report any concern to local contacts as detailed in appendix 3

- 3) They record the concern by emailing the Chairperson of FoRP with details of the concern and action taken (names, dates, times, contact details, where reported, any immediate actions)
- 4) Chairperson of FoRP will follow up with agency reported to – confirming appropriate report has been made as per statutory responsibility
- 5) Chairperson of FoRP will maintain a record of all safeguarding concerns in accordance with data protection guidance

For those who work in partnership with FoRP, for example, Hyndburn Borough Council; The Civic Arts Centre; Newground; Bootstrap – all employees and volunteers of those organisations will follow their own organisation's policy whilst being mindful that FoRP expect all its partners to take the safeguarding of children and adults very seriously.

For planned Holiday Clubs, those who facilitate holiday club will be DBS checked and cleared to work with children.

All other activity will be provided by volunteers – FoRP will carefully select individuals to deliver the activities planned however, DBS clearance will not be routine but volunteers must have safeguarding training within the Park Ambassador Training Programme along with expected standards of behaviour. Aside of holiday club, anyone under 18 years of age, advise is for parents to attend with their child, in the event of parents not attending – risk assessment and management of the child's safety remains with the parent.

On behalf of Friends of Rhyddings Park

Name: Ann Warrington

Position: Chair

Date: 7th April 2018

Ratified by FoRP Members Mtg 2/5/2018

Appendix 1

Trustees Responsibilities

The basic principles

Trustees should proactively safeguard and promote the welfare of their charity's beneficiaries. They should take reasonable steps to ensure that these beneficiaries or others who come into contact with their charity do not, as a result, come to harm. This is a key governance priority.

Trustees are required to act exclusively in the best interests of their charity and have a duty to act responsibly and with reasonable care and skill.

They must make sure that their charity's assets are used only to support or carry out the charity's purposes. This includes avoiding exposing the charity's assets, beneficiaries or reputation to undue risk, and taking clear and reasonable steps to protect its beneficiaries from harm. Trustees should also be clear how incidents and allegations will be handled should they arise.

On occasion charities may be targeted by people who abuse their position and privileges to gain access to vulnerable people or their records for inappropriate or illegal purposes. Trustees must be alert to this risk and the need to manage it. Protecting children and adults from the risk of radicalisation should also be seen as part of this wider safeguarding responsibility.

Charities that fund other organisations, including overseas partners, whose activities involve contact with children or adults at risk, should carry out appropriate due diligence on the recipient body. Trustees should be confident that the partner is capable of delivering the proposed activities or services and has in place appropriate systems of control, including adequate safeguarding policies and procedures.

Trustees who act in breach of their legal duties can be held responsible for the resulting consequences and for any loss the charity incurs. When the Commission looks into cases of potential breach of trust or duty or other misconduct or mismanagement, it may take account of any evidence that the trustees have exposed the charity, its assets, or its beneficiaries to harm or undue risk by not following good safeguarding practice.

Appendix 2

The roles of other agencies in Safeguarding

The Department for Education is responsible for government policy and legislation on child safeguarding and protection in England. More information is available on the Department of Education website and specifically in the Department's Statutory Guidance on Inter-agency Working to Safeguard and Promote the Welfare of Children

The Department of Health is responsible for government policy and legislation on safeguarding adults at risk in England. There is more information on the Department of Health website and in particular in its publication issued under the Care Act 2014 'Care and Support Statutory Guidance' for adults

The Disclosure and Barring Service provides information on criminal records and barring decisions. It helps employers make safer recruitment decisions and prevent unsuitable people from working with adults at risk and children. Its website provides information on how and when to check a person's criminal record. This also provides information on where a charity has a statutory duty to refer an individual to the DBS.

Local Authority Social Services have a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and adults at risk. Local Authorities have a designated officer responsible for the management of allegations against people who work with children.

The Care Quality Commission monitors, inspects and regulates health and social care services provided by hospitals, care homes, doctors and dentists in England.

The Police investigate allegations of criminal abuse against children and adults. Under the Children Act 1989, the police, working with other agencies (such as the Local Authority children's social care services, health and education services), are responsible for making enquiries to safeguard the welfare of any child within their area who is suffering (or likely to suffer) significant harm. The police also have a duty to refer to the Local Authority those children 'in need' whom they come into contact with in the course of their work.

Local Children/ Adult Safeguarding Boards lead and co-ordinate the effectiveness of the safeguarding work of their multi-agency members and partner agencies to protect children and adults at risk. In England these are set up under the Children Act 2004 and the Care Act 2014.

Appendix 3

Local Contacts and who to tell

<http://www.lancashire.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/adult-social-care/safeguarding-adults/>

Adult Social Care Services - Telephone 0300 123 6721

Lancashire Police - Telephone 0845 1 25 35 45

If there is immediate danger or you think a criminal act is being committed contact the police by calling 999.

Concerns about a child should be reported on 0300 123 6720 or out of hours 0300 123 6722 (8pm - 8am)

Lancashire Safeguarding Children Board

<http://www.lancshiresafeguarding.org.uk/>

Lancashire Safeguarding Adults Board

<http://www.lancshiresafeguarding.org.uk/lancashire-safeguarding-adults/>

Appendix 4

NSPCC

What is safeguarding?

Safeguarding is the action that is taken to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm.

Safeguarding means:

- protecting children from abuse and maltreatment
- preventing harm to children's health or development
- ensuring children grow up with the provision of safe and effective care
- taking action to enable all children and young people to have the best outcomes.

Child protection is part of the safeguarding process. It focuses on protecting individual children identified as suffering or likely to suffer significant harm. This includes child protection procedures which detail how to respond to concerns about a child.

Safeguarding children and child protection guidance and legislation applies to all children up to the age of 18.

What do I need to do to safeguard children in my care?

Organisations need to make sure that the way they work with children keeps them safe and does not place them at unacceptable risk of harm.

They can do this through:

- establishing, implementing and following good safeguarding policies and procedures including safe recruitment
- ensuring all staff and volunteers are aware of and follow the organisation's safeguarding policies and procedures
- ensuring that all staff and volunteers receive child protection training

NHS

What is abuse?

Abuse is not normal and never ok. Being abused means a person is being deliberately hurt by someone else.

What types of abuse are there?

Abuse may be a single act or it can continue over a long time and may take different forms.

Abuse may be:

- Financial or material abuse - including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.
- Physical abuse - including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions.
- Neglect and acts of omission - including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating.
- Sexual abuse - including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault, or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.
- Psychological abuse - including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber bullying, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks
- Organisational abuse - including neglect or poor care practice within an organisation or specific care setting, such as a hospital day care or care home. It can also be in relation to care provided in your own home. This may range from one-off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.
- Discriminatory abuse - including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.
- Self neglect - this covers a wide range of behaviour such as neglecting to care for your personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding.
- Domestic abuse - including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional, or so-called 'honour' based violence.
- Modern slavery - encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Trafficking and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

Abuse and neglect should not happen to anyone at anytime. But it does happen, often because people do not recognise that the situation they are in is not right.

Everyone has the right to live safely and in control of their day-to-day lives. If you think you are being abused or at risk, talk to us as soon as possible.