

EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC

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**East Coast
Outdoors CIC**

www.eastcoastoutdoors.co.uk

SAFEGUARDING & CHILD PROTECTION

#BEOUTDOORS

Document Control

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IN OUR Safeguarding Role.....



"Be transparent about our companies safeguarding policy and culture. Provide our staff with the confidence to carryout their role whilst recognising the signs, understand the reporting process and protecting children in our care"

Hannah & Bert

Is the person in immediate danger?

If there is immediate danger contact 999 in an emergency. If you are unsure then make immediate contact with the Safeguarding lead on 07706 476179.

If you are not able to contact the Safeguarding lead then you can contact the NSPCC Helpline on 0808 800 5000 or Customer First on 0808 800 4005 for help.

You are approached by a young or vulnerable person with a disclosure that they are being harmed or abused.



You have concerns that a young or vulnerable person is or maybe subject to abuse or harm.



You are concerned about the behaviour of a member of staff or colleague working for East Coast Outdoors CIC.



Stay calm. Keep an open mind.
Never promise to keep information secret. Record the information you are provided with word for word. Make a note of the time, date and anyone present. Pass it on to the Safeguarding Lead.

DO NOT question the individual except to clarify what they are saying.

Make a written and dated note of any observations. Inform the Safeguarding Lead as soon as possible. They will investigate and make any necessary referrals.

If the behaviour of an individual is potentially threatening the well being of a child or vulnerable adult, you must report your concerns to the Safeguarding Lead.

Further action will be taken by a Director or Trustee and reported in the most appropriate fashion.

Ask Yourself this.....

Think - could this be a safeguarding issue?

Stop - what can I do? What support is available?

Look - what can I see that concerns me?

Listen - what can I hear that concerns me?

Act - to safeguard the child



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1. Purpose

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children

East Coast Outdoors recognises that, under the Children Act 1989 and 2004, it has a duty and responsibility for making arrangements to ensure all its functions are discharged having regard to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children/young people whilst undertaking an activity, expedition or residential experience. A child is anyone up until their 18th birthday.

“Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children” is defined in Working Together 2015 as:

- protecting children from maltreatment,
- preventing impairment of children’s health and development,
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care, and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

2. Persons Affected

1. All staff (paid)
2. Volunteers (unpaid)
3. All service users
4. Any adult invited to train, or undertake continuous professional development (CPD) during an activity.

3. Safeguarding Policy

East Coast Outdoors CIC is committed to the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. It has:

- A clear line of accountability for the provision of services designed to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
- A senior board level lead to take leadership responsibility for all East Coast Outdoors CIC safeguarding arrangements.
- A culture of listening to children & young people, so taking account of their wishes and feelings.
- A culture that enables issues about safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children to be addressed.
- Arrangements which set out clearly the processes for sharing information procedures with other professionals and with the **Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB)**.
- A designated professional lead for safeguarding. Their role is to support staff, directors and other professionals in their agencies to recognise the needs of children, including rescue from possible abuse or neglect.
- The designated Safeguarding Lead should always be explicitly defined in job descriptions, and is given sufficient time, funding, supervision and training to fulfill their child welfare and safeguarding responsibilities effectively.
- Maintain safe recruitment practices for individuals whom East Coast Outdoors CIC will permit to work with children & young people, including policies on when to obtain a DBS check.
- Appropriate supervision and support for freelance staff, including undertaking safeguarding training.
- Ensuring that staff are competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.
- Creating an environment where staff feel able to raise concerns and feel supported in their safeguarding role.
- Freelance staff are required to undertake a mandatory induction to Safeguarding, which includes familiarisation with safeguarding responsibilities and procedures to be followed if anyone has any concerns about a child's safety or welfare.
- All staff should have regular reviews of their own practice to ensure they improve over time in their work with children, young people and families.

Safeguarding Policy - Children

- Clear policies in line with those from the LSCB for dealing with allegations against people who work with children. Such policies should make a clear distinction between an allegation, a concern about the quality of care or practice or a complaint. An allegation may relate to a person who works with children who has:
 - behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or
 - may have harmed a child;
 - possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
 - behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children.

East Coast Outdoors CIC will ensure that staff understand:

- What they need to do, and what they can expect of one another, to safeguard children.
- Core legal requirements, making it clear what individuals and East Coast Outdoors CIC should do to keep children safe. In doing so;
- East Coast Outdoors CIC seeks to emphasize that effective safeguarding systems are those where:
 - The child's needs are paramount, and the needs and wishes of each child, be they a baby or infant, or an older child, should be put first, so that every child receives the support they need before a problem escalates.
 - That all staff who come into contact with children and families are alert to their needs and any risks of harm that individual abusers, or potential abusers, may pose to children.
 - The requirement to share appropriate information in a timely way and can discuss any concerns about an individual child with colleagues and local authority children's social care.
 - The necessity to use their expert judgement to put the child's needs at the heart of the safeguarding system so that the right solution can be found for each individual child.
 - The necessity to contribute to whatever actions are needed to safeguard and promote a child's welfare and take part in regularly reviewing the outcomes for the child against specific plans and outcomes.

Key principles will be communicated that;

- safeguarding is everyone's responsibility: for services to be effective each professional and organisation should play their full part; and
- a child-centered approach: for services to be effective they should be based on a clear understanding of the needs and views of children.

4. Safeguarding Procedures - ALL STAFF

The responsibilities for dealing with safeguarding lie with the following:

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. All members of staff (paid and unpaid) are required to report any suspected abuse and be aware of the appropriate reporting and support procedure for safeguarding. It is important that staff are also aware of the **Government's PREVENT strategy**. The aim of this is to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting violent extremism in all its forms. This can also be a safeguarding issue but has different reporting mechanisms.

The Safeguarding Officer for East Coast Outdoors CIC will discharge their safeguarding functions in a way that ensures that children are safeguarded from harm, and promotes their welfare. They are responsible for following up any suspected reports of abuse and for informing the Police or other appropriate external bodies.

The Board of Directors is responsible for supervision of the following:

Safeguarding procedures

Safeguarding is everybody's responsibility.

EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC commitment to keeping children and young people safe is regularly and consistently referenced in all our key policies, procedures, website and appropriate documents.

EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC communicates its safeguarding policies and procedures to all staff. This is done as part of induction, at supervision for relevant roles and policies and procedures are available on the staff 'shared drive' under policies and procedures: safeguarding.

Safeguarding Procedures - Children

EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC communicates its safeguarding policies and procedures to all staff and relevant stakeholders, including the children and young people we support through its website, staff and documentation. Safeguarding updates on practice or referral routes etc is a standing item on internal team meeting agendas.

EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC communicates its safeguarding policies and procedures to its Board Members as part of a standing agenda item at Board meetings.

Reporting of Safeguarding concerns

If you are worried about a child, talk to the Safeguarding Lead to discuss your concerns at the earliest opportunity.

Safeguarding Officers

Lead Officer - Hannah Mitchell

Deputy Officer - Kelvin Ives

Making referrals

As a professional if we have a safeguarding concern we will contact customer first on: 03456 066 167

If we need to discuss whether or not a referral is required, we will call the Professional Consultation Line on 03456 061 499 to speak with a MASH social worker.

The MASH consultation line is for us to discuss the most appropriate and effective way of providing or obtaining help and support for a child or adult we feel is at risk of abuse. This will include advice and guidance about making a referral where necessary, including how to involve parents.

Safeguarding Procedures - Children

Reporting of concerns about children

If we have a concern about a child/ren and need to make a safeguarding referral we use the Suffolk County Council Secure Suffolk Children and Young Peoples Portal. (The first time we complete a form we will be asked to create a new portal account).

We will complete and submit the Multi-Agency Referral Form (MARF) using the new secure Suffolk Children and Young People's Portal: Access the Secure Suffolk Children and Young People's Portal

Note: The Children and Young People's Portal is a secure space where we can complete and send forms directly to the right children's services team.

The first time we complete a form we will be asked to create a new portal account. The information we send is secure. We will need to log into this account every time we access the portal.

In Early Help cases no Multi Agency Referral Form should be sent to the MASH without prior discussion with the Practice Lead or Team manager of the relevant Early Help team.

Where a child and family have an allocated Social Worker you will need to contact the named Social Worker Directly to discuss any concerns.

The number for members of the public to contact Customer First is 0808 800 4005 (24 hours)

5. SIGNS OF ABUSE

SEXUAL ABUSE

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving high levels of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative (rape, or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing.

They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual online images, watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child 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.

PHYSICAL ABUSE

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

NEGLECT

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's 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 child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers);
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment;
- It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or "making fun" of what they say or how they communicate.

It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

ALONG WITH THE FORMS OF ABUSE SET OUT ABOVE - STAFF MUST ALSO BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING SAFEGUARDING ISSUES

DOMESTIC ABUSE

Be aware that a referral must be made direct to Children's Social Care, following the reporting flowchart below, if it seems reasonable to suspect that: child sees, hears, experiences or is otherwise aware of domestic abuse – i.e. that domestic abuse is part of their experience of family life. This applies regardless of whether they actually witness any particular event or are physically harmed, and the non-abusing parent will not be able – for whatever reason – to ensure the safety and well-being of their child without significant professional assistance and support.

Recognising signs and symptoms of possible and actual abuse can be found at Appendix B of this document.

Safeguarding Procedures - Children

ALLEGATIONS OF ABUSE OR MALPRACTICE AGAINST A MEMBER OF STAFF INCLUDING VOLUNTEERS.

It is essential that any allegation of abuse made against a person who works with children and young people including those who work in a voluntary capacity are dealt with fairly, quickly, and consistently, in a way that provides effective protection for the child, and at the same time supports the person who is the subject of the allegation.

This procedure applies to a wider range of allegations than those in which there is reasonable cause to suspect a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. It also includes allegations that might indicate that the alleged perpetrator is unsuitable to continue to work with children in their present position, or in any capacity. This may be due to concerns about the persons conduct in their personal or professional life that might indicate their unsuitability to work with children.

It must be used in respect of all allegations that are consistent with the guidance in Working Together i.e. cases in which it is alleged that a person who works with children has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed, or may have harmed, a child possibly
- committed a criminal offence against, or related to, a child; or
- behaved in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children.

If the allegation is against a member of staff or volunteer from **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** the allegation must be reported immediately, at least within one working day, to the **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Safeguarding Lead.

If the allegation is against the Safeguarding Lead then the allegation must be reported to the **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Deputy Safeguarding Lead. **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Safeguarding Lead/or Deputy must then report the allegation to the **Local Area Designated Officer (LADO)** on the same day.

Contact details for LADO's Local Authority Designated Officers can be contacted for allegations against all staff and volunteers via: Email on LADO@suffolk.gov.uk or LADO central telephone number 0300 123 2044

Safeguarding Procedures - Children

VULNERABLE TO RADICALISATION (VTR) OR INFLUENCED BY EXTREMISM

Staff may notice a change in a child or adults behavior that may suggest they are vulnerable to violent extremism.

After having discussed concerns with appropriate colleagues, being mindful of confidentiality, where the staff member still has concerns that the individual may be vulnerable to violent extremism, a **Vulnerable To Radicalisation (VTR)** referral form is to be completed and sent to the MASH and relevant CYPS team if under 18. The MASH will notify Special Branch to carry out deconfliction checks and an initial assessment of the VTR prior to any further information gathering on the individual. For urgent safeguarding concerns call Customer First 03456 066 167

UNLIKE SAFEGUARDING STAFF MUST NOT DISCUSS CONCERNS WITH THE INDIVIDUAL PRIOR TO REFERRAL

The Channel Program

Channel is a program which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism. The program uses a multi-agency approach to protect vulnerable people by:

- identifying individuals at risk
- assessing the nature and extent of that risk
- developing the most appropriate support plan for the individuals concerned

Channel may be appropriate for anyone who is vulnerable to being drawn into any form of terrorism. Channel is about ensuring that vulnerable children and adults of any faith, ethnicity or background receive support before their vulnerabilities are exploited by those that would want them to embrace terrorism, and before they become involved in criminal terrorist activity.

For urgent safeguarding concerns call Customer First 03456 066 167

6. INFORMATION SHARING PROCEDURES

To be read in conjunction with **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Information Sharing policy and procedure. Through the safe and effective sharing of information it aims to ensure that vulnerable adults and or children get the support they require from external services and that the people it works with are protected from harm, abuse or neglect. It also seeks to prevent them from offending.

In many reviews into deaths of children and or vulnerable adults the lack of information sharing between agencies and organisations is often highlighted as a contributory, if not causal, factor in the death. It is imperative that **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** staff understand the requirement to share safeguarding information in order to protect vulnerable children from harm.

Confidentiality and information sharing must be integrated across all aspects of **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** services and management as its users have the right to privacy and confidentiality and to understand when “secrets” cannot be protected for their best interests.

INFORMATION SHARING DEFINITIONS

CONFIDENTIALITY

Not all information is confidential. Confidential information is information of some sensitivity, which is not already lawfully in the public domain or readily available from another public source, and which has been shared in a relationship where the person giving the information understood that it would not be shared with others.

EAST COAST OUT DOORS CIC understands confidentiality to mean that no information regarding a service user shall be given directly or indirectly to any third party which is external to the Staff, without that service user’s prior expressed consent to disclose such information.

Safeguarding Procedures - Children

BREACH OF CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidence is only breached where the sharing of confidential information is not authorised by the person who provided it or to whom it relates. If the information was provided on the understanding that it would be shared with a limited range of people or for limited purposes, then sharing in accordance with that understanding will not be a breach of confidence. Similarly, there will not be a breach of confidence where there is explicit consent to the sharing.

Even where sharing of confidential information is not authorised, **EAST COAST OUT DOORS CIC** may lawfully share it if this can be justified in the public interest.

Seeking consent should be the first option, if appropriate. Where consent cannot be obtained to the sharing of the information or is refused, or where seeking it is likely to undermine the prevention, detection or prosecution of a crime, the question of whether there is a sufficient public interest must be judged by the Manager with the CE on the facts of each case.

Therefore, where you have a concern about a child or young person, you should not regard refusal of consent as necessarily precluding the sharing of confidential information.

PUBLIC INTEREST

A public interest can arise in a wide range of circumstances, for example, to protect children or other people from harm, to promote the welfare of children or to prevent crime and disorder. There are also public interests, which in some circumstances may weigh against sharing, including the public interest in maintaining public confidence in the confidentiality of certain services. The key factor in deciding whether or not to share confidential information is proportionality, i.e. whether the proposed sharing is a proportionate response to the need to protect the public interest in question.

SERIOUS CRIME

This means any crime which causes or is likely to cause significant harm to a child or young person or serious harm to an adult.

7. SAFEGUARDING PROCEDURES - ORGANISATION LEAD

Responsibilities of **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Safeguarding Officer

This role will work closely with the senior Board level lead. The Lead Safeguarding Officer's role is to support other staff to recognise the needs of children, including identifying and responding to possible abuse. The role will be given sufficient resource and, supervision and support them to fulfil their child welfare and safeguarding responsibilities effectively They will discharge their safeguarding functions in a way that ensures that children are safeguarded from harm, and promotes their welfare.

In the case of allegations made against **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Staff (including volunteers) the Safeguarding Lead will work with the LADO and must follow local Suffolk County Council/LSCB procedures. In cases of actual or suspected abuse by a member of **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** staff the Safeguarding Lead in consultation with the LADO will ensure the Police and/or other statutory bodies like Social Services are informed as appropriate. The victim must be protected from further abuse while the Police/external agencies conduct their own investigation.

If not already aware any allegation must be reported to the Safeguarding Lead unless the Safeguarding Lead is the alleged perpetrator, in that situation the report will be made to the **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Deputy Safeguarding Lead.

Any information held either electronically or in hard copy will be held securely in a password protected document or sealed envelope in a secure, locked cabinet/drawer. Any electronic database used for recording and reporting abuse internally will protect the identity of the child and use an identifying code rather than the name so as to ensure confidentiality.

8. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In its publication Strategy for dealing with safeguarding vulnerable groups including children's issues in charities, the Charity Commission is clear that Trustees have primary responsibility for safeguarding in **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** while some responsibilities can be delegated over all responsibility lies with the Board.

To enable the Board not only to support the management and staff team in the organisation, including the Safeguarding Lead Officer, but also to provide an important mechanism for critically evaluating the information presented to the Board by the management team, and, where necessary, challenging and checking it out.

To ensure that **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** is taking steps to safeguard and take responsibility for the children with whom it works and is acting in their best interests, taking all reasonable steps to prevent any harm to them, assessing and managing risk, ensuring safeguarding policies and procedures are in place, undertaking ongoing monitoring and reviewing of policies and procedures including complaints and recruitment, to ensure that safeguards are being implemented and are effective, that **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** is responding appropriately to allegations of abuse

9. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ORGANISATIONS LEAD OFFICER

Allegation Management **V** Allegations of abuse or malpractice against a member of staff (including volunteers).

It is essential that any allegation of abuse made against a person who works with children and young people including those who work in a voluntary capacity are dealt with fairly, quickly, and consistently, in a way that provides effective protection for the child, and at the same time supports the person who is the subject of the allegation.

The framework for managing allegations is set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children: 2015 , and Safeguarding Children and Safer Recruitment in Education 2007.

The framework for managing cases set out in this procedure applies to a wider range of allegations than those in which there is reasonable cause to suspect a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. It also caters for cases of allegations that might indicate that the alleged perpetrator is unsuitable to continue to work with children in their present position, or in any capacity. This may be due to concerns about the persons conduct in their personal or professional life that might indicate their unsuitability to work with children. It should be used in respect of all allegations that are consistent with the guidance in Working Together i.e. cases in which it is alleged that a person who works with children has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed, or may have harmed, a child
- possibly committed a criminal offence against, or related to, a child;or
- behaved in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children.

Safeguarding Procedures - Children

In compliance with the Local Safeguarding Board's Allegations Management guidance, the following procedures will be followed;

REPORTING PROCEDURE FOR ALLEGATIONS

If the allegation is against a THE ORGANISATION member of staff the allegation must be reported immediately, at least within one working day, to the **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Safeguarding Lead. If the allegation is against the Safeguarding Lead then the allegation must be reported to the **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Deputy Safeguarding Lead. **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Safeguarding Lead/or Deputy must then report the allegation to the Local Area Designated Officer (LADO) on the same day.

Contact details for LADO's 0300 123 2044

Email: lado@suffolk.gov.uk

INITIAL CONSIDERATION

The LA Designated Officer (LADO) will discuss the matter with the **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Safeguarding Officer and, where necessary, obtain further details of the allegation and the circumstances in which it was made. The discussion should also consider whether there is evidence/information that establishes that the allegation is false or unfounded.

If the allegation is not patently false and there is cause to suspect that a child or young person is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm, the LA Designated Officer should immediately inform the police and convene a similar discussion to decide whether a police investigation is needed. That discussion should also involve the employer.

ACTION FOLLOWING INITIAL CONSIDERATION

Where the initial evaluation decides that the allegation does not involve a possible criminal offence, it is dealt with by **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Safeguarding Officer or Chair. In such cases, if the nature of the allegation does not require formal disciplinary action, appropriate action should be instituted within three working days. If a disciplinary hearing is required and can be held without further investigation, the hearing should be held within **15 working days**.

Where further investigation is required to inform consideration of disciplinary action, the Safeguarding Officer or Chair will discuss who will undertake that investigation with the LA Designated Officer. In some settings and circumstances, it may be appropriate for the disciplinary investigation to be conducted by a person who is independent of **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** or the person's line manager to ensure objectivity. In any case, the investigating officer should aim to provide a report to the employer within **10 working days**.

On receipt of the report of the disciplinary investigation, the Safeguarding Officer or Chair should decide whether a disciplinary hearing is needed within **2 working days**, and if a hearing is needed it should be held within **15 working days**.

SUSPENSION

The possible risk of harm to children posed by an accused person needs to be managed and evaluated. The evaluation will be in respect of the child/ren involved in the allegation and any other children in the individual's home, work or community life. In some cases it will require consideration to be given to the use of suspension for the person involved in the allegation. This may be until the matter is resolved.

A member of **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** must not be automatically suspended without careful thought and consideration of the circumstances of the allegation. In making the decision, the Safeguarding Officer must consider whether the person should be suspended from contact with children for the duration of the investigation, or until resolution has been reached. In any case, alternatives to suspension should be explored and advice sought from the Local Authority Designated Officer.

If the allegation has been referred and a strategy meeting is to be convened, it will be a task of the strategy meeting to consider the facts of the allegation, and although a senior manager of **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** cannot be directed to suspend, they will be supported in making the decision. This should be done after the views of the designated senior named officer from the police and Area Safeguarding Manager have been canvassed.

If the allegation is reported to a **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** staff member against a member of staff (including a volunteer) of another organisation or agency then the member of **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** staff should consult with the **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** Safeguarding Officer and agree who should contact the LADO. However, if any delay in this procedure is likely to put a young person at risk of significant harm then the **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** member of staff should contact the LADO directly.

10. ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES

The following procedures must be followed and referred to as necessary:

- Common Assessment Framework (CAF)
- Child In Need (CIN)
- Domestic abuse

COMMON ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK (CAF) PROCEDURE

The Common Assessment Framework (CAF) is a tool that any professional working with children, young people and their families can use to help them identify unmet additional needs. It is intended to be used to support the development of relationships with families and early intervention when it is needed. CAF is used when we alone are unable to meet all the identified needs and it is necessary to refer a child with whom we are working to another agency for support. In some cases it may be difficult to establish exactly what the needs are, or how those needs will be met. Consent from family/young person is required, CAF can only be used when the child or young person and family are happy to work alongside professionals to meet the child's needs.

CHILDREN IN NEED (CIN) PROCEDURES

These procedures set out the requirements for agencies in Suffolk to work together to work to achieve good outcomes with children who are 'in need' under the Children Act 1989 and their families. It (has been) agreed by the Suffolk Local Safeguarding Children Board and is mandatory for all agencies.

In accordance with the Suffolk LSCB's Interagency policy and procedure for children in need under the Children Act 1989 **EAST COAST OUTDOORS CIC** is cognisant that it must:

- build and maintain effective partnerships at a strategic and local level to support good outcomes for children in need,
- promote child centered practice where the focus is on the child's safety and welfare,
- designate a senior person within each agency to take the lead role for children in need,
- give sufficient priority and resources to work with children in need, and promote good outcomes,
- ensure that staff have appropriate knowledge and skills to work effectively with children in need,
- ensure they have quality assurance processes in place and participate in multi-agency audits of practice with children in need.

In this procedure:

- 'Child' means those 0-18 years (19 years if disabled) and includes unborn babies.
- 'Parent or carer' includes birth parents (whether or not they live with the child) adoptive and step-parents, partners of parents and those with a significant caring role for the child.
- CIN means child in need under Children Act 1989 (Section 17)
- **Who are children 'in need' under this policy?**
 - Children with multiple and complex needs who, unless services are provided may be at risk of significant harm and poor outcomes. (Defined in Children Act 1989 Section 17)
 - Children in need have needs at Level 3 as defined in Meeting the needs of children and families in Suffolk 2010.

CHILDREN IN NEED (CIN) PROCEDURES

Principles for work with children in need

- The safety and welfare of the child is central at all times.
- All work with children in need is focused on achieving the best possible outcomes.
- Help will be given to children in need and their families as early as possible to prevent difficulties escalating.
- Establishing rapport and a constructive working relationship with the child (as appropriate to age and understanding) and their parents and carers will be a cornerstone of the work.
- All relevant agencies have a responsibility to work together to achieve good outcomes for children in need, led by children's social care.
- Parents and carers are, as consistent with the child's safety and welfare, supported to parent effectively and the ACCORD Protocol is used to facilitate support for parents who have a disability or additional support need.

DOMESTIC INCIDENTS/ABUSE PROCEDURE

A referral must be made direct to Children's Social Care if it seems reasonable to suspect that:

- a child sees, hears, experiences or is otherwise aware of domestic abuse i.e. that domestic abuse is part of their experience of family life. This applies regardless of whether they actually witness any particular event or are physically harmed, and
- the non-abusing parent will not be able – for whatever reason – to ensure the safety and well being of their child without significant professional assistance and support.

Referrals should be made with the agreement of a parent unless the child's best interests are not served by seeking or obtaining consent. Non-consent should not be a barrier to referral if there is on the face of it reasonable cause to suspect that the child may suffer significant harm or otherwise not have significant needs met.

Safeguarding Procedures - Children

A disclosure or allegation by a victim is not a pre-requisite for referral of concerns regarding a child. Concern about the effects of domestic abuse on a child may be triggered in other ways – for example, by hidden or inadequately explained injuries to a parent or carer, or damage to the home or personal property, or by the behavior of parents, or concerns expressed by the child, or concerns about the child’s well-being.

The Government defines domestic abuse as;

“Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality”

The legal definition of “significant harm” to children was extended in January 2005 to include harm suffered from seeing or knowing of the abuse of another, particularly in the home. This was reinforced by the Adoption and Children Act 2002.

Child protection referrals where the primary concern relates to a domestic abuse incident may include:

Verbal Altercation

- Children not present but usually part of the household
- Children in house but not witness to the incident
- Children present
- Children present and victim of abusive behavior

Damage to Property

- Children not present but usually in the household
- Children present but not witness to the incident
- Children present

Physical Assault

- Children not present but usually part of the household
- Children in house but not witness to the incident
- Children present and witness the incident
- Children present and a victim of assault

Safeguarding Procedures - Children

Child protection referrals where the primary concern relates to a domestic abuse incident may include:

Sexual Assault

- Children not present but usually part of the household
- Children in house but not witness to the incident
- Children present and witness to the incident
- Children present and a victim of sexual abuse

DOCUMENT END

The following APPENDIX are to be considered along with the body of this document and form part of the Staff Guidance on Child Protection and Safeguarding.

Appendix A - How to react to a young person who wants to talk about abuse

Appendix B - Recognising possible signs of abuse

Appendix A

HOW TO REACT WHEN A CHILD/YOUNG PERSON WANTS TO TALK ABOUT ABUSE

General points

- Take seriously what the child/young person says (however unlikely the story may sound)
- Keep calm
- Look at the child/young person directly
- Be honest
- Let them know you will need to tell someone else – don't promise confidentiality
- Reassure them they are not to blame for the abuse
- Be aware that the child/young person may have been threatened
- Never push for information
- Ask questions for clarification only; avoid asking questions that suggest a particular answer.

Helpful things to say or show

- Show acceptance of what the child/young person says
- "I am glad you have told me"
- "It's not your fault"
- "I will help you"

Avoid saying

- "Why didn't you tell anyone before?"
- "I can't believe it"
- "Are you sure this is true?"
- Never make false promises
- Never make statements such as "I am shocked!", or "don't tell anyone else"

Concluding

- Reassure the young person that they were right to tell you and that you take them seriously
- Let the young person know what you are going to do next and that you will let them know what might happen Immediately report the matter, as per procedures.

Appendix B

RECOGNISING POSSIBLE SIGNS OF ABUSE

The following behavioral signs may be indicators of child/young person abuse, but care should be taken in interpreting them in isolation.

Physical signs

- Any injuries, bruises, bites, bumps, fracture, etc. which are not consistent with the explanation given for them.
- Injuries which occur to the body in places which are not normally exposed to falls, rough games, etc.
- Injuries which appear to have been caused by a weapon e.g. cuts, welts, etc.
- Injuries which have not received medical attention.
- Instances where children/young people are kept away from the group inappropriately or without explanation.
- Self-mutilation or self-harming e.g.. cutting, slashing, drug abuse.

Emotional signs

- Changes or regression in mood and behavior, particularly where a child/young person withdraws or becomes clinging.
- Also depression/aggression.
- Nervousness or inappropriate fear of particular adults.
- Changes in behaviour e.g., under-achievement or lack of concentration, inappropriate relationships with peers and/or adults e.g., excessive dependence attention-seeking behaviour.
- Persistent tiredness, wetting or soiling of bed or clothes by an older child.

RECOGNISING POSSIBLE SIGNS OF ABUSE continued

Signs of neglect

- Regular poor hygiene
- persistent tiredness
- Inadequate clothing
- Excessive appetite
- Failure to thrive e.g. poor weight gain, consistently being left alone and unsupervised

Indicators of possible sexual abuse

- Any direct disclosure made by a child/young person concerning sexual abuse.
- Child/Young person with excessive preoccupation with sexual matters and detailed knowledge of.
- Adult sexual behaviour, or who regularly engages in age-inappropriate sexual play.
- Preoccupation with sexual activity through words, play or drawing.
- Child/Young person who is sexually provocative or seductive with adults.
- Inappropriate bed-sharing arrangements at home.
- Severe sleep disturbances with fears, phobias, vivid dreams or nightmares, sometimes with overt or veiled sexual connotations.
- Other emotional signs (see above) may be indicative of sexual or some form of abuse.