

RUTLAND FIRST CIC

CHILD AND YOUNG PERSON SAFEGUARDING POLICY

1. Safeguarding Policy

1.1 Introduction

Everyone who participates in Rutland First projects is entitled to do so in an enjoyable and safe environment. Rutland First Board has a moral and legal obligation to ensure that, when given responsibility for children and young people (CYP), Rutland First Board provides them with the highest possible standard of care.

The Rutland First Board is committed to devising and implementing policies so that everyone on the Board accepts their responsibilities to safeguard CYP from harm and abuse. This means the Board will follow procedures to protect CYP and report any concerns about their welfare to appropriate authorities.

The aim of the policy is to promote good practice, providing CYP with appropriate safety/protection and to allow Board members, staff and volunteers to make informed and confident responses to specific safeguarding issues.

A child/young person is defined as a person under the age of 18 (Children's Act 1989)

1.2 Policy Statement

This Policy has regard to the following documents:

- The Children Act, 1989 and 2004
- Data Protection Act, 2018. (<https://www.gov.uk>. Accessed 24.1.24)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children, updated December 2020 ([https://www.gov.uk - publications](https://www.gov.uk-publications). Accessed 24.1.24)
- The United Nations Convention on Human Rights of the Child. (Ratified by the UK 1989)
- Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Safeguarding Children Partnership Policy (<https://lrsb.org.uk> . Accessed 24.1.24).
- NCVO. <https://www.ncvo.org.uk/help-and-guidance/safeguarding/specialist-guides/certain-roles/designated-leads/responsibilities/role/#/>. Accessed 15.09.2023
- NSPCC safeguarding standards and guidance. (<https://learning.nspcc.org.uk> . Accessed 24.1.24).
- NSPCC example of a safeguarding Policy Statement Feb. 2022 (<https://lrsb.org.uk> . Accessed 24.1.24)
- National Body for Youth Work (NYA Network) Safeguarding for Youth Work. (<https://www.nya.org.uk> . Accessed 24.1.24)
- National Lottery Community Fund (<https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk/about/customer-service/national-lottery-community-fund-policy-for-grantholders>. Accessed 15.1.24)
- Prevent Duty Guidance: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance> (Accessed 16.7.24)

- Uppingham Community College (UCC) Behaviour for Learning Policy June 2022
(<https://www.uppinghamcollege.org.uk> . Accessed 15.1.24)
- Uppingham Community College (UCC) Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy September 2023.
(<https://www.uppinghamcollege.org.uk> . Accessed 15.1.24)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education - September 2023

The policy also takes into account the procedures and practice of Rutland Social Services Prevention and Safeguarding Team.

Rutland First is committed to the following

the welfare of the child or young person (CYP) is paramount

all children or young people (CYP), whatever their age, culture, ability, gender, language, racial origin, religious belief and/or sexual identity should be able to participate in activities in a safe environment

taking all reasonable steps to protect from harm, discrimination and degrading treatment and to respect their rights, wishes and feelings

taking seriously all suspicions and allegations of poor practice or abuse and responding to them swiftly and appropriately

working in partnership with local safeguarding organisations, which is essential for the protection of CYP.

1.3 Prevent Duty

The Prevent duty guidance for England and Wales (2015, revised 2021) places all School staff have an obligation under the Prevent Duty to be aware of the ways in which extremist groups attempt to influence and radicalise young people and report any concerns to the Safeguarding Team. To ensure they are able to do this effectively, staff receive training in the Prevent Duty as part of their regular triennial safeguarding training and are asked to complete further online training at appropriate intervals. Guidance on risk indicators and risk-assessments can be found in the DfE's publication Managing risk of radicalisation in your education setting (October 2022).

Any concern that a pupil could be exposed to an extremist ideology must be treated as a safeguarding concern.

While there is no single way of identifying individuals who might be susceptible to extremist views, staff should be aware that factors in a child's background (e.g. social isolation or emotional problems) may contribute to heightened vulnerability, as may the influence of family or friends. 'Grooming' by extremists though social media has become an important method of radicalising young people and there have also been incidents of 'self-radicalisation' through individuals viewing online materials. The risk of radicalisation may also vary according to wider social and political factors.

1.4 Monitoring and reviewing of the policy and procedures

The Rutland First Board should review the Policy every 2 years, or whenever there is a major change in the organisation or in relevant legislation.

Specific safeguarding risks for Rutland First and any associated groups (Currently, Uppingham Youth Space (UYS) and Whissendine Youth Group (WYG)) should be identified and addressed.

2. Identifying and Promoting Good Practice

2.1. Introduction

To provide CYP with the best possible experience in any project undertaken by Rutland First, everyone must operate within a safe environment.

It is not always easy to distinguish poor practice from abuse and it is **NOT** the responsibility of employees, participants or volunteers to make judgements about whether or not abuse is taking place. It is however their responsibility to identify poor practice and possible abuse and to act if they have concerns about the welfare of the child, as explained in Section 4.

2.2. Good Practice

All personnel should adhere to the following principles and action:

- always put the welfare of the young person first
- treat all young people equally and with respect and dignity
- make the experience fun and enjoyable: promote fairness, confront and deal with bullying
- promote a safe and welcoming environment
- adults should be excellent role models; this includes not smoking or drinking alcohol in the company of young people
- maintain a safe and appropriate distance with participants/CYP (e.g. it is not appropriate for staff or volunteers to have an intimate relationship with a CYP)
- avoid unnecessary physical contact with young people. Where any form of manual/physical support is required it should be provided openly and without unnecessary physical contact.
- recognise the developmental needs and capacity of the young people in the group.
- take account of any Health and Safety requirements (<https://www.hse.gov.uk-hswa>. Accessed 28.1.24)
- obtain written parental consent to give permission for the administration of emergency first aid or other medical treatment for young people under the age of 18 if the need arises
- keep a written record of any injury that occurs, along with details of any treatment given. All records to be kept in accordance with GDPR.

2.3. Poor Practice

The following are regarded as **poor** practice and should be avoided by all personnel:

- unnecessarily spending excessive amounts of time alone with young people away from others
- engaging in rough, physical or sexually provocative games, including horseplay

- allowing or engaging in inappropriate touching of any form
- allowing young people to use inappropriate language unchallenged
- making sexually suggestive comments to a young person, even in fun
- reducing a young person to tears as a form of control
- allowing allegations made by a young person to go unchallenged, unrecorded or not acted upon
- doing things of a personal nature that the young person can do for themselves
- social media: it is inappropriate appropriate for volunteers/staff to have contact on social media

3. Defining Child Abuse

Child abuse is any form of physical, emotional or sexual mistreatment or lack of care that leads to physical and/or mental injury or harm, it commonly occurs within a relationship of trust or responsibility and is an abuse of power and a breach of trust. Abuse can happen to a young person regardless of their age, gender, race or ability.

There are four main types of abuse:

- **physical abuse,**
- **sexual abuse,**
- **emotional abuse, including bullying and cyber bullying.**
- **neglect.**

The abuser may be a family member, someone the young person encounters in residential care or in the community, including sports and leisure activities. An individual may abuse or neglect a young person directly or may be responsible for abuse because they fail to prevent another person harming the young person.

Abuse, in all its forms, can affect a young person at any age. The effects can be so damaging that, if not treated, they may follow the individual into adulthood.

Disabled young people may be at increased risk of abuse through various factors such as stereotyping, prejudice, discrimination, isolation and a powerlessness to protect themselves or adequately communicate that abuse has occurred.

For types and indicators of abuse: see Appendix 1.

4. Responding to Suspicions and Allegations

4.1 Introduction

1. It is not the responsibility of anyone on the Rutland First Board to decide whether child abuse has taken place.
2. It is important to distinguish between low-level concerns and higher-level concerns, where prompt intervention is required. If the young person is in **immediate** danger, contact 999 and/or the

Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Emergency Duty Team out of hours contact details in Appendix 2)

3. Where there are potentially serious concerns or disclosures about safeguarding, or protection of any CYP or adult at risk. We should work collaboratively with the Funding Officers and notify them within 3 days of the concern being raised (<https://www.tnlcommunityfund.org.uk>. Accessed 24.1.24))
4. There is a responsibility to act on any concerns through contact with the appropriate authorities so that they can then make inquiries and take necessary action to protect the young person.
5. In the first place this contact should be with the Rutland First Safeguarding Lead who will report to the appropriate authorities.

This advice also applies to allegations/suspicions that abuse is taking place elsewhere.

4.2 Receiving Evidence of Possible Abuse

We may become aware of possible abuse in various ways: we may see it happening; we may suspect it is happening because of signs such as those listed in Section 3 of this document, or it may be reported to us by someone else or directly by the young person affected.

In the last of these cases, it is particularly important to respond appropriately (see 4.1, above). **The safety of the CYP is paramount:** if they need urgent medical attention call an ambulance, inform the doctors of the concern, and ensure they are made aware that this is a child protection issue.

If a young person says or indicates that they are being abused, you should:

- **stay calm** so as not to heighten their anxiety
- **not promise** secrecy
- **reassure** the CYP that they are not to blame and that it was right to disclose
- **listen** to the CYP, showing that you are taking them seriously
- **keep questions to a minimum**, so that there is a clear and accurate understanding of what has been said. The law is very strict and child abuse cases have been dismissed where it is felt that the CYP has been led or words and ideas have been suggested during questioning.
- **not ask leading questions, only** ask questions to clarify
- **inform** the CYP that you have to inform other people about what they have told you. Tell the CYP this is to help stop the abuse continuing.
- **report** the incident to the Rutland First Safeguarding Lead
- **record all information** (see 4.3, below)

In all cases, if you are not sure what to do you can gain help from Rutland Social Services Prevention and Safeguarding Teams: 01572 758341.

4.3 Recording Information

To ensure that information is as helpful as possible, a detailed record should always be made at the time of the disclosure/concern. In recording you should confine yourself to the facts and distinguish between your personal knowledge and what others have told you. Do not include your own opinions.

All information should be recorded and used in accordance with GDPR principles.

Information should include the following:

- the child's name, age and date of birth
- the CYP's home address and telephone number
- whether or not the person making the report is expressing their concern or someone else's
- the nature of the allegation, including dates, times and any other relevant information
- a description of any visible bruising or injury, location, size etc. Also, any indirect signs such as behavioural changes
- details of witnesses to the incidents
- the CYP's account, if it can be given, of what has happened and how any bruising/injuries occurred
- have the parents been contacted? If so, what has been said?
- has anyone else been consulted? If so, record details
- has anyone been alleged to be the abuser? Record details appropriately.

4.4 Reporting the Concern (See Appendix 2)

All suspicions and allegations **MUST** be reported appropriately. It is recognised that strong emotions can be aroused particularly in cases where sexual abuse is suspected, or where there is misplaced loyalty to a colleague. It is important to understand these feelings but not allow them to interfere with your judgement about any action to take.

The Rutland First Board expects its members, staff and volunteers to discuss any concerns they may have about the welfare of a CYP **immediately with the Rutland First Safeguarding Lead (RFSL)** and subsequently to check that appropriate action has been taken.

If the RFSL is not available you should take responsibility and seek advice from the Rutland Social Services Prevention and Safeguarding Teams or NSPCC helpline, the duty officer at your local Social Services Department or the police. **Telephone numbers can be found at the end of this policy.**

If there is any doubt, you must report the incident: it may be just one of a series of other incidences which together cause concern (see Appendix 2).

As mentioned previously in this document the members of Rutland First Board are not child protection experts and it is not their responsibility to determine whether abuse has taken place. All suspicions and allegations must be shared with professional agencies that are responsible for child protection.

Social Services have a legal responsibility under The Children Act, 1989, to investigate all child protection referrals by talking to the child and family (where appropriate), gathering information from other people who know the CYP and making inquiries jointly with the police.

Where there is a complaint against an employee or volunteer, there may be three types of investigation.

- **Criminal**, in which case the police are immediately involved.
- **Child protection**, in which case the social services (and possibly) the police will be involved.
- **Disciplinary or misconduct**, in which case the Rutland First Board will be involved.

Any suspicion that a CYP has been abused by an employee or a volunteer should be reported to the **Rutland First Safeguarding Lead**, who will take appropriate steps to ensure the safety of the CYP in question and any other CYP who may be at risk. This will include the following:

- Rutland First Safeguarding Lead will refer the matter to Social Services Department.
- The parent/carer of the CYP will be contacted as soon as possible following advice from the Social Services Department
- The Chair of Rutland First should be notified to decide who will deal with any media inquiries and implement any immediate disciplinary proceedings.
- If the Youth Group Leader is the subject of the suspicion/allegation the report must be made to the Rutland First Safeguarding Lead who will refer the matter to Social Services.

Allegations of abuse are sometimes made after the event. Where such an allegation is made, you should follow the same procedures and have the matter reported to Social Services. This is because other CYP may be at risk from the alleged abuser. Anyone who has a previous conviction for offences related to abuse against children is automatically excluded from working with CYP.

4.5 Concerns outside the immediate environment (e.g. a parent or carer)

You should:

- Report your concerns to the Rutland First Safeguarding Lead (RFSL).
- If the RFSL is not available, the person being told or discovering the abuse should immediately contact their local Social Services Department or the police if it is a high-level concern. Lower-level concerns should be reported as soon as possible.
- Social Services and the RFSL will decide how to inform the parents/carers.
- The RFSL should ascertain whether the person/s involved in the incident play a role in the organisation and act accordingly.
- Maintain confidentiality on a need-to-know basis.

5. Confidentiality and data protection

All information should be stored in a secure place with limited access to designated people, in line with Data Protection Laws (GDPR, 2018) to ensure that 'information is used for explicit purposes and in a way that is adequate, relevant, and limited to only what is necessary' (www.gov.co.uk)

Agreement to GDPR should be added to the Single Central Record (SCR) held by Rutland First Board.

Reporting low and high level concerns: Every effort should be made to ensure that confidentiality is maintained for all concerned. However, staff should never promise a CYP that they will not tell anyone about an allegation, as this may not be in the CYP's best interest.

Information should be handled sensitively and disseminated on a need-to-know basis only. This includes the following people:

- The Rutland First Safeguarding Lead.
- The parents of the CYP.

- The person making the allegation.
- Social Services/police.
- Rutland First Board.
- The alleged abuser (and parents if the alleged abuser is a CYP).

Seek Social Services advice on who should approach the alleged abuser.

6 Internal Inquiries and Suspension

The Rutland First Board will make an immediate decision about whether any individual accused of abuse should be temporarily suspended, pending further police and Social Services inquiries.

Irrespective of the findings of the Social Services or police inquiries, the Rutland First Board will assess all individual cases to decide whether a member of staff or volunteer can be reinstated and how this can be sensitively handled. This may be a difficult decision; especially where there is insufficient evidence to uphold any action by the police. If the Board deems the allegations to be sufficiently serious, it reserves the right to terminate engagement.

The welfare of CYP should remain of paramount importance throughout.

7. Recruiting and Selecting Personnel to work with Children and Young People (Safer Recruitment)

7.1 Introduction

It is important that all reasonable steps are taken to prevent unsuitable people from working with CYP. This applies equally to paid staff and volunteers, both full and part-time. To ensure unsuitable people are prevented from working with CYP the following steps should be taken when recruiting:

- All staff and volunteers should complete an application form.
- DBS checks should be completed for all staff and volunteers.
- Two confidential references including, where possible, one regarding previous work with CYP should be obtained. These references **MUST** be taken up and confirm that the referees are not aware of any reasons why the applicant should not work with young people (NLCF guidelines) before a member of staff or volunteer works with the CYP. Confirmation should be made through telephone contact and recorded.

7.2 Interview and Induction

To ensure safer recruitment, all employees and volunteers will be required to undertake an interview carried out by a Board member. All employees and volunteers should receive formal or informal induction during which:

- A check should be made that the application form has been completed in full.
- The job requirements and responsibilities should be clarified.
- They should sign up to the organisation's Code of Conduct.
- Child Protection Procedures are explained, and training needs identified e.g. basic child protection awareness and appropriate policies read and understood (see Appendix 3)
- All new starters will be provided with information about suitable training (see Appendix 3).

7.2.1 Rutland First Board requires:

- All staff and volunteers who have access to CYP to undergo a DBS check.
- All employees, volunteers, coaches, welfare officers and team managers should undertake relevant child protection training to ensure their practice is exemplary and to facilitate the development of positive culture towards good practice and child protection training:
- Online training is acceptable and a certificate of training to be provided to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- Suitable training must be regularly updated and recorded in the Single Central Record.
- All staff and volunteers to receive advisory information outlining good/bad practice and informing them what to do if they have concerns about the behaviour of an adult towards a young person. To ensure this, they should read this policy and sign to confirm that they have done so.
- All external contractors must have, and provide information about, their own safeguarding policies.

Appendix 1

1.a Types of Abuse

- **Physical Abuse:** where adults physically hurt or injure a young person e.g. hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, biting, scalding, suffocating, drowning. Giving young people alcohol or inappropriate drugs would also constitute child abuse.

This category of abuse can also include when a parent/carer reports non-existent symptoms or illness or deliberately causes ill health in a young person they are looking after (Munchausen's syndrome by proxy).

- **Emotional Abuse:** the persistent emotional ill treatment of a young person, likely to cause severe and lasting adverse effects on the CYP's emotional development. It may involve telling a young person they are useless, worthless, unloved, inadequate or valued in terms of only meeting the needs of another person. It may feature expectations of young people that are not appropriate to their age or development. It may cause a young person to be frightened or in danger by being constantly shouted at, threatened or taunted, which may make the young person frightened or withdrawn.

Ill treatment of CYP, whatever form it takes, will always feature a degree of emotional abuse.

- **Bullying** may come from another young person or an adult. Bullying is defined as deliberate hurtful behaviour, usually repeated over a period of time, where it is difficult for those bullied to defend themselves. There are four main types of bullying.

It may be **physical** (e.g. hitting, kicking, slapping), **verbal** (e.g. racist or homophobic remarks, name calling, graffiti, threats, abusive text messages), **emotional** (e.g. tormenting, ridiculing, humiliating, ignoring, isolating from the group), or **sexual** (e.g. unwanted physical contact or abusive comments).

- **Neglect** occurs when an adult fails to meet the young person's basic physical and/or psychological needs, to an extent that is likely to result in serious impairment of the CYP's health or development. For example, failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failing to protect from physical harm or danger, or failing to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. Refusal to give love, affection and attention can also be a form of neglect
- **Sexual Abuse** occurs when adults (male and female) use CYP to meet their own sexual needs. This could include: full sexual intercourse; masturbation; oral sex; anal intercourse and fondling. Showing young people pornography, talking to them in a sexually explicit manner, or sending text messages, photos and videos of a sexual nature (sexting).
- **Peer on peer abuse** - includes but is not limited to:
 - Physical and sexual abuse
 - Sexual harassment and violence
 - Emotional harm
 - On and offline bullying
 - Teenage relationship abuse
 - It can even include grooming children for sexual and criminal exploitation

1.b Indicators of Abuse

Even for those experienced in working with child abuse, it is not always easy to recognise a situation where abuse may occur or has already taken place. Most people are not experts in such recognition, but indications that a CYP is being abused may include one or more of the following:

- unexplained or suspicious injuries such as bruising, cuts or burns, particularly if situated on a part of the body not normally prone to such injuries
- an injury for which an explanation seems inconsistent
- the young person describes what appears to be an abusive act involving them
- another young person or adult expresses concern about the welfare of a young person
- unexplained changes in a young person's behaviour e.g. becoming very upset, quiet, withdrawn or displaying sudden outbursts of temper
- inappropriate sexual awareness
- engaging in sexually explicit behaviour
- distrust of adults, particularly those whom a close relationship would normally be expected
- difficulty in making friends
- being prevented from socialising with others
- displaying variations in eating patterns including overeating or loss of appetite
- losing weight for no apparent reason
- an increasing lack of self care
- behavioural changes such as reduced concentration and/or becoming withdrawn, clingy, depressed, tearful, emotionally up and down, an unexplained drop off in performance
- physical signs such as stomach aches, headaches, difficulty in sleeping, bed wetting, scratching and bruising, damaged clothes, bingeing e.g. on food, alcohol or cigarettes
- a shortage of money or frequent loss of possessions

It must be recognised that the above list is not exhaustive and the presence of one or more of the indications is not proof that abuse is taking place. It is **NOT** the responsibility of those working in any setting to decide that child abuse is occurring. It **IS** their responsibility to act on any concerns.

Appendix 2

If you have a Safeguarding Concern, ALWAYS err on the side of reporting it. NEVER assume someone else will report it.

If you believe a child or young person is at risk of IMMEDIATE danger, call the Police on 999, reporting a vulnerable child or young person in danger.

Information for reporting a concern relating to a child can be found here:

<https://www.rutland.gov.uk/rutland-information-service/directory/g5whniufjjq>

Phone: 01572 758 407
Email: ChildrensReferrals@rutland.gov.uk
Website: [Visit the Rutland County Council website](#)

For concerns about a professional or volunteer who works with children and young people, contact:

LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer) email: lado@rutland.gov.uk call: 01572 758454.

Appendix 3

Safeguarding training links

- (<https://www.highspeedtraining.co.uk/courses/safeguarding/designated-safeguarding-lead-training-course/>).
- <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/safeguarding-child-protection/>
- <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/training/safeguarding-training-package-voluntary-groups>
- <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/safeguarding-child-protection/charity-trustees/>
- <https://freecoursesinengland.co.uk/understanding-safeguarding-and-prevent>
- <https://www.virtual-college.co.uk/resources/free-courses>
- <https://lrsb.org.uk/learning-opportunities>
- <https://lrsb.org.uk/safeguarding-e-learning>

