

Policy - Safeguarding and Protecting Children, young people, and vulnerable adults.

Introduction

This document outlines the Lytchett Matravers Parish Council Safeguarding policy and procedures for the protection of children, young people, and vulnerable adults at risk.

Policy Statement

Lytchett Matravers Parish Council is committed to facilitating and maintaining the safest possible environment for children and vulnerable adults, enabling them to enjoy the facilities, open spaces, buildings, and any activities provided by or on behalf of the Parish Council, while ensuring that their safety is respected.

The council and its individual members have a duty of care, and takes seriously their responsibility under the current legislation, to safeguard and ensure the protection of the children, young people, and vulnerable adults that they work from unnecessary risk and/or harm. They commit to work together with other agencies to ensure that there are adequate arrangements to identify, and support, those who are may be at risk and/or suffering harm, and that where someone is suffering harm, or is likely to do so, action will be taken to protect that person.

The protection of young people is based on the principles outlined within the Children's Act 2004 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child and Working Together 2018 Guidance. The principles recognise the welfare of the young person is paramount and all young people, regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation have the right to protection from all types of harm and abuse.

Safeguarding is everybody's responsibility, regardless of their role. Supporting this, the council recognises that for this policy to be effective, it is essential that everyone working in and for the council is clear how to safeguard children, young people, and vulnerable adults, how to access further advice, support, or services and how to report a concern to ensure a timely and appropriate response is given to all suspicions or allegations of abuse, or poor practice.

The Parish Clerk is the Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) and has responsibility for dealing with all safeguarding issues. It is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Officer, together with any external agencies involved, to uphold safeguarding criteria thresholds.

The Aim of the Safeguarding Policy

To contribute to the personal safety of everyone using the facilities and resources of the Parish Council, through actively promoting awareness, good practice, and sound procedures.

To provide a safe and healthy environment for those children, young people and vulnerable adults who come into direct contact with the council's staff, parish councillors and volunteers while on council premises and property.

To provide a framework for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people, and vulnerable adults. The policy aims to ensure that:

- All children, young people and vulnerable adults are safe and protected from harm and/or abuse. For clarity, the term abuse includes Physical abuse, Emotional abuse, Sexual abuse and Neglect.

- Other elements of provision and policies are in place to enable children, young people, and vulnerable adults to feel safe and adopt safe practices; and
- Everyone (including Councillors, council employees and agents, volunteers) are aware of the expected behaviours and the organisation's legal responsibilities in relation to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people, and vulnerable adults.

Implementation of Policy

Lytchett Matravers Parish Council's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy shall be adopted by the following:

- Lytchett Matravers Parish Council, its staff, associates, and volunteers.
- All other bodies working in partnership with the Lytchett Matravers Parish Council. Under the Protection of Children Act 1999, all individuals working on behalf of, or otherwise representing, LMPC are treated as employees whether working in a paid or voluntary capacity.

Essential procedures

In order to implement this policy, the Parish Council will undertake to:

- I. Promote a safe and supportive environment for everyone using the open spaces, buildings, play areas and other facilities owned and / or managed by the Council.
- II. Ensure that all staff of Lytchett Matravers Parish Council and elected members are aware of the importance of child protection issues and their responsibilities arising from this policy.
- III. Ensure that any activity carried out by staff and elected members of Lytchett Matravers Parish Council which involve any exposure to children, young people or vulnerable adults is sound in terms of protection of such individuals as regards personnel, practices, and premises.
- IV. All meetings or consultations involving children or vulnerable adults must be open to all and held in a public place, with a minimum of two adults present at all times during the meeting, consultation, or activity.

Monitoring procedures

Lytchett Matravers Parish Council's Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy should be monitored annually, and a full policy review to occur bi-annually. The following situations may also trigger a review of the policy:

- Any changes in legislation
- Any changes in youth governance
- The result of a significant case

Supporting documents

The procedures to ensure a speedy and effective response for dealing with concerns about the abuse of children, young people or vulnerable adults are attached to this policy document. This document also includes links to many supporting documents which can provide more in-depth detail or useful templates for use to support safeguarding practice.

Review of this policy

The Parish Council shall review this policy, its effectiveness and regarding its implementation annually and will ensure that employees and statutory authorities' input are sought as appropriate.

Date of last review December 2023

Signed

Signed

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Chair

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Clerk

Lytchett Matravers Parish Council safeguarding procedures to ensure a speedy and effective response for dealing with concerns about the abuse of children, young people, or vulnerable adults.

This document supports the Lytchett Matravers Parish Council Safeguarding Policy and outlines the procedures for the protection of children, young people, and vulnerable adults at risk as identified in that Policy.

Under no circumstances should anyone within or acting on behalf of the Parish Council begin to carry out an investigation into suspicions or concerns about a child. This is the role of the statutory services, and any concerns or worries should be passed to the Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO), the Parish Clerk, who will notify the appropriate authorities.

1. THE ROLE OF THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING OFFICER (DSO)

Lytchett Matravers Parish Council (LMPC) has an appointed Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) who takes the lead on safeguarding and child protection. The DSO will promote the safety and welfare of children and young people at all times, which includes but is not limited to;

- Leading the development and review LMPC's safeguarding and child protection policies and procedures
- Leading the implementing LMPC's safeguarding policies and procedures: ensuring all issues concerning children, young people and vulnerable adults are responded to appropriately.
- Ensuring everyone working or volunteering with or for LMPC understands the policies and procedures and knows how to respond appropriately if they have a concern about an individual's welfare.
- Receiving and recording information from anyone who has concerns about a child, young person or vulnerable adult who attends a LMPC event or activity.
- Taking the lead on responding to information that may constitute a child protection concern, once the appropriate agencies have been consulted (Dorset Children's Advice & Duty or BCP's Children's First Response Hub, or LADO, etc.)
- Liaising and working with the family of the individual where appropriate and safe to do so.
- Storing and retaining child protection records according to legal requirements.
- Working closely with the parish council team to ensure they are kept up to date with safeguarding issues and fully informed of any concerns about organisation safeguarding and child protection practice.
- Reporting to LMPC on issues relating to safeguarding and child protection, to ensure child protection is seen as an ongoing priority issue and requirements are being followed at all levels of the organisation.
- Being familiar with, and work within, inter-agency child protection procedures developed by local child protection agencies.
- Being familiar with issues relating to child protection and abuse, keeping up to date with new developments in this area
- Attending Level 3 safeguarding training at a recommended interval of 2 years
- Attending regular training in issues relevant to child protection and share the knowledge from the training with everyone who works or volunteers at LMPC.

Procedures allow for a deputy to be appointed in the instances of holiday/sickness cover.

The following sections cover the detailed safeguarding procedures including:

- Recognising abuse
- Categorise and definitions of abuse.
- Identification of different categories of abuse
- Responding to signs or suspicions of abuse
- Action to be taken to record the matter, and who to report it to.

2. RECOGNISING ABUSE

It is part of everyone's role to do everything possible to keep children, young people, and vulnerable adults safe from abuse. There is a moral responsibility to report any concerns in any context. Most suspicions of abuse come about from observation of changes in the person's behaviour, appearance, attitude, or relationship with others. Training can be provided to support staff and volunteers to recognise abuse.

3. CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS OF ABUSE

Working together to safeguard children 2018 defines abuse as:

"A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children."

There are four major types of abuse (see appendix for detailed definitions):

- Physical abuse.
- Emotional abuse.
- Sexual abuse.
- Neglect.

There are other types of abuse that fit into these categories and are key areas for children and young people in the UK. These include but are not restricted to Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Extremism, contextual safeguarding, mental health, domestic abuse, and homelessness (Working Together guidance 2020). The DSO will assess and provide any training that may be necessary to ensure that council members are aware of any safeguarding areas that may affect specific council projects or events.

4. SIGNS OF ABUSE

Signs which may indicate abuse include: -

- Unexplained bruising, burns, or injuries.
- Sexually explicit language and actions.
- Sudden changes in behaviour, such as absences, withdrawal or having unexplained material goods.
- Something a child has said.
- A change observed over a long period of time e.g. losing weight or becoming increasingly dirty/unkempt.

Such signs do not necessarily mean a child or young person is being abused. Equally, there may not be any signs; you may just feel something is wrong. ***It is not your responsibility to decide if it is abuse, but it is your responsibility to act on such concerns and report it accordingly.***

The signs of abuse are not always obvious, and a young person may not tell anyone what is happening to them. Individuals are often scared that the abuser will find out, and worried that the abuse will get worse. Quite often they think that there is no-one they can tell or that they will not be believed.

Occasionally, individuals do not even realise what is happening to them is abuse. It is key for LMPC associates and volunteers to be able to recognise signs of abuse. Training can be provided if necessary.

Any concerns relating to children, young people or vulnerable adults must be raised with designated safeguarding officer as soon as possible. Do not make assumptions that another agency or local authority provision is already managing this.

5. RESPONDING TO DISCLOSURE, SUSPICIONS AND ALLEGATIONS

As a member of the LMPC team you have for safeguarding and to ensure that concerns and any relevant information is passed onto Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO), Dorset Council Children's social care services, the independent Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) or in emergencies, the police. These organisations have the statutory responsibility to make enquiries to establish whether a child or young person is at risk of harm.

6. HOW TO RESPOND TO A DISCLOSURE FROM A YOUNG PERSON

If a person discloses, they, or another young person, is concerned about someone's behaviour towards them, the person receiving this information should:

- Remain calm and in control.
- Reassure the individual by telling them they have done the right thing.
- Take what the individual says seriously.
- Listen carefully to what is said.
- Keep questions to a minimum – only ask for clarification and no leading questions.
- Don't promise to keep it a secret. Let the individual know you will need to share the information with other professionals to keep them and/or other young people safe.
- Record what is said in the form of an Incident Report.
- Tell the young person what will happen next.

In all cases consider the welfare of the individual who has disclosed as the highest priority. If there is a concern the individual is in immediate danger:

- Contact the police and explain the situation to them.
- Stay with the individual.
- If necessary, move to a safe place away from immediate harm and that no situation arises which could cause any further concern.
- Call for immediate medical attention if the individual requires it.
- Contact your DSO to let them know what is happening and ask for further advice and guidance.
- Make a factual record of events as soon as possible by using the Incident Report.
- Do not investigate further, share confidential information with others, or take any further action unless authorised to do so. The police will now be in charge and anything you do without their authorisation may harm their investigation.

If an individual is not in immediate danger but a disclosure has been made:

- Follow the disclosure process as above. Send the incident Report to the DSO at LMPC within 24 hours and notify the DSO that you have done so.
- The DSO will then contact you to talk through this if necessary.
- The DSO will inform you of next steps to be taken.

Emergency: If an individual is in immediate danger, you should contact the police on 999

Non-emergency: If there is no immediate danger or advice or information is needed the DSL can contact the relevant LADO or Children's Social Care Team. If the concern is about a young person, contact the relevant LADO for the local authority where the incident occurred.

7. RESPONDING TO CONCERNS

If there are any concerns about an individual, an Incident Form should be completed and email this to the DSL at LMPC. This form will be used if an incident occurs that causes concern for the safety of an individual who is not in immediate danger. The DSO will then advise of next steps.

8. RECORDING OF A SAFEGUARDING CONCERN

If anyone has concern about a child or young person's welfare or safety, it is vital all relevant details are recorded. This must be done regardless of whether the concerns are shared with the police or other agencies.

Keep an accurate record of:

- The date and time of the incident/disclosure.
- The date and time of the report.
- The name and role of the person to whom the concern was originally reported and their contact details.
- The name and role of the person making the report (if this is different to the above) and their contact details.
- The names of all parties who were involved in the incident, including any witnesses to an event.
- What was said or done and by whom.
- Any action taken to investigate the matter.
- Any further action taken (such as a referral being made).

- The reasons why the organisation decided not to refer those concerns to a statutory agency (if relevant). The report must be factual. Any interpretation or inference drawn from what was observed, said, or alleged should be clearly recorded as such. The record should always be signed and dated by the person making the report.

9. CONFIDENTIALITY AND INFORMATION SHARING

Information sharing is vital to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people, and adults. A key factor identified in many serious case reviews (SCRs) has been a failure by practitioners to record information, to share it to understand its significance and then take appropriate action.

- we recognise that all matters relating to protection are confidential;
- we will disclose personal information about a child, young person, or adult on a need-to-know basis only;
- everyone is aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children, young person, or adult;
- everyone is aware that we cannot promise to keep secrets which might compromise the safety or well-being of a child, young person, or adult.

10. IF AN ALLEGATION IS MADE AGAINST A MEMBER OF LMPC

Any concerns involving the inappropriate behaviour of a member of the LMPC team towards an individual will be taken seriously and investigated. The LADO will be informed of the details of the alleged incident. The situation will be explained to the team member at the centre of the allegation. They may be asked to cease work temporarily until the matter is formally resolved. After investigation this could lead to dismissal and further action being taken against the member of the council or associated team. This will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Support will be provided for the person against whom the allegation has been made.

11. IF AN ALLEGATION IS MADE ABOUT THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING OFFICER (DSO)

Any concerns involving the Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) directly should be reported to the Chair of the Council, and it is important that all LMPC team members and associates are aware of the reporting structure.

12. MALICIOUS ALLEGATIONS

An allegation may be classified as malicious. Care should be taken in dealing with such an outcome, as some facts may not be wholly untrue. Some parts of an allegation may have been fabricated or exaggerated but elements may be based on truth. Where a preliminary enquiry / investigation was undertaken and the allegations were deemed to be **malicious**, a record should be made stating that:

- An allegation was made (but not what the allegation was).
- Date the allegation was made.
- The allegation was fully investigated.
- The outcome was that it was found to be malicious or unsubstantiated and that no further action was taken.

Please refer to LADO guidelines for classifications of outcomes following investigations.

13. WHISTLEBLOWING

Whistleblowing is the process whereby an employee raises a concern about malpractice, wrongdoing, risk, or illegal proceedings, which harms or creates a risk of harm to the people who use the service, employees, or the wider community. Whistleblowing is not the same as making a complaint or raising a grievance. Whistleblowing is different because it involves a situation where an employee raises a concern about some form of malpractice that they have witnessed in their workplace.

A whistleblowing concern is when a person witnesses an issue or risk that affects someone other than themselves. An individual may be directly affected by an act or decision within their organisation or that the organisation has a safeguarding issue which is not being addressed. LMPC encourages an open culture where people feel comfortable raising concerns. Concerns will be dealt with confidentially and names will not be revealed without consent. Concerns can be raised anonymously.

14. DATA PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Lytchett Matravers Parish Council is committed to the safe and secure management of confidential information. All personnel information, including volunteer information, is stored securely, and can only be accessed by those that require it to carry out their role. Only relevant information is stored, and this is regularly reviewed and outdated information destroyed appropriately.

LMPC is also committed to the rights of children and young people to confidentiality. However, where a worker feels that the information disclosed by a child or young person should be referred to the DSL for investigation by an appropriate agency, the young person should be told that confidentiality cannot be kept.

15. GUIDELINES ON PARTICIPATION CONSENT

Consent to participate in an activity led by LMPC should be obtained and processed before the event. Any young person under the age of 18 should have consent from a parent or guardian. If this is not possible, seek advice from the Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO). Any exceptions should be recorded in the Risk Assessment. Information provided on for the consent of the activity will not be kept longer than necessary.

16. GUIDELINES ON MEDIA CONSENT

If any material is going to be shared wider than LMPC, Media Consent must be obtained. Any young person under the age of 18 should have consent from a parent or guardian. Material will be kept no longer than two years and young people can withdraw consent at any time.

17. GUIDELINES ON INTERNET AND E-SAFETY

The Internet is significant in the distribution of indecent photographs/pseudo photographs of children and young people. Adults often use the Internet to establish contact with young people to “groom” them for inappropriate or abusive relationships. If a worker or volunteer is discovered to have placed child pornography on the internet, or accessed child pornography, the police will normally consider whether that individual might also be involved in the active abuse of young people.

Staff authorised to use the internet must not download pornographic or any other unsuitable material on to LMPC technical equipment or distribute such material to others. In addition, they must not upload any material to the internet that could be considered inappropriate, offensive, or disrespectful of others.

Disciplinary action will be taken against LMPC team members that breach this policy. Where this is done unintentionally, the user must exit the website and/or delete all material immediately. Breach of this will be treated as gross misconduct. Where exemption is required, because of the nature of the work of the member of staff, written permission must be given in advance with the manager. If any LMPC project allows young people access to the internet, you must ensure that you have a protocol in place that ensures safe use.

18. KEY CONTACTS

The General Data Protection Regulation Act 2018 does not prevent the sharing information for the purposes of preventing serious harm to a child.

MASH – Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub - 01305 228558 (MASH@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk)
[<https://www.multiagencysafeguardinghub.com/dorset-mash/>]

- ChAD – Children’s Advice & Duty Service - 01305 228558 (Professionals advice line),
[<https://www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/-/childrens-advice-and-duty-service-chad>]
- North Dorset: 01258 472652 / Taunton: 08453 459122 / Out of hours service: 01202 657279 (Ongoing cases)
- LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer): Patrick Crawford 01305 221122 [<https://national-lado-network.co.uk/>]
- Pan-Dorset Safeguarding Children Partnership - 01305 221196 (pan-dorsetscp@dorsetcouncil.gov.uk)
[<https://pdscp.co.uk/>]

Appendix

Definitions of Abuse

Working together to safeguard children 2018 defines these terms as follows:

Physical abuse

A form of abuse which 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. Physical abuse, as well as being a result of an act of commission, can also be caused through omission or the failure to act to protect.

Emotional abuse

The persistent emotional ill-treatment of an individual such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the individual's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child 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 individual opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children and young people. These may include interactions that are beyond an individual's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the individual participating in normal social interaction. 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 them. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children on children.

Neglect

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.

It is accepted that in all forms of abuse there are elements of emotional abuse, and that some children are subjected to more than one form of abuse at any one time.

Key Safeguarding Definitions

Term	Descriptors
A child	Anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. 'Children' therefore means 'children and young people'.
Safeguarding & promoting the welfare of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting children from maltreatment • Preventing impairment of children's health or development • Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care. • Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes
ChAD	Children's Advice and Duty Service – formerly the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub) – a single point in Dorset for safeguarding concerns
BCP CFH	Bournemouth, Chirstchurch & Poole – Children's First Response Hub (the BCP equivalent of ChAD)
LADO	Local Authority Designated Officer for Safeguarding who deals with safeguarding allegations about members of staff
Child protection	The activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.
Child abuse	A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.
Child in Need	A child who is unlikely to achieve or maintain a reasonable level of health or development, or whose health and development is likely to be significantly or further impaired, without the provision of services; or a child who is disabled. Children in need may be assessed under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 by a social worker.
Significant harm	The threshold that justifies compulsory intervention in family life in the best interests of children. The harm or likelihood of harm is attributable to a lack of adequate parental care or control.
Physical abuse	"A form of abuse which 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". (Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2018).
Emotional abuse	"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 a child 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 feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. 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". (Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2018).

Term	Descriptors
Sexual abuse	<p>"Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing, and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, 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". (Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2018).</p>
Neglect	<p>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.</p> <p>Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 caregivers); or • ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. <p>• It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs. (Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2018).</p>
Child Sexual Exploitation	<p>A form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. (Department for Education, 2017).</p>
Bullying	<p>Bullying is defined as 'behaviour by an individual or group, usually repeated over time, which intentionally hurts another individual or group either physically or emotionally' (DfE definition). Repeated bullying usually has a significant emotional component, where the anticipation and fear of being bullied seriously affects the behaviour of the victim. It can be inflicted on a child by another child or an adult. Bullying can take many forms (for instance, cyber-bullying or online bullying via text messages or the internet), and is often motivated by prejudice against particular groups, for example on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or can be because a child is adopted or has caring responsibilities. It might be motivated by actual differences between children, or perceived differences.</p> <p>It can take many forms, but the three main types are:</p> <p>Physical - for example, hitting, kicking, shoving, theft;</p> <p>Verbal - for example, threats, name calling, racist or homophobic remarks;</p> <p>Emotional - for example, isolating an individual from activities/games and the social acceptance of their peer group.</p> <p>Cyberbullying is bullying that takes place using technology.</p>
County lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban gangs supplying drugs to suburban areas, market and coastal towns using dedicated mobile phone lines or "deal lines" • It involves criminal exploitation, as gangs use children and vulnerable people to move

Term	Descriptors
	<p>drugs and money</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Gangs establish a base in the market location, taking over the homes of local vulnerable adults by force or coercion in a practice referred to as 'cuckooing'
Prevent	<p>Prevent is part of the UK's Counter Terrorism Strategy known as CONTEST. Prevent works to stop individuals from getting involved or supporting terrorism or extremist activity. Radicalisation is a psychological process where vulnerable and/or susceptible individuals are groomed to engage into criminal, terrorist activity. Prevent is part of existing safeguarding responsibilities for professionals, not an additional job. Vulnerable individuals can be referred to Prevent for support in a pre-criminal space. (The Counter-Terrorism and Security Act, 2015)</p>
Domestic abuse	<p>Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional <p>Includes honour-based violence, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage. Victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.</p>
Human trafficking	<p>Human trafficking is the recruitment, movement, harbouring or receiving of children, women, or men through the use of force, coercion, abuse of vulnerability, deception, or other means for the purpose of exploitation. British and foreign nationals can be trafficked into, around and out of the UK.</p>
Modern slavery	<p>Encompasses slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking. Traffickers and slave drivers coerce, deceive and force individuals against their will into a life of abuse, servitude, and inhumane treatment. A large number of active organised crime groups are involved in modern slavery, but it is also committed by individual opportunistic perpetrators.</p> <p>Can present in the form of young people being bought phones/trainers/goods in exchange for 'labour'. Young people are manipulated by the bribe.</p>

The Safeguarding and Risk Management Hub has been funded by the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), National Lottery Community Fund and Youth Futures Foundation

Safeguarding Training Protocol

Role	Training Course required	Frequency
Designated Safeguarding Officer/deputy DSO	Level 3	Minimum every 3 years Best practice every 2 years
Any member of staff/volunteer who has contact with young people	Level 2	Minimum every 3 years
Any staff/volunteers/ council member, etc., with no direct contact with young people	Induction to safeguarding – can be done 'in house'	Minimum every 3 years