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SAFEGUARDING OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND VULNERABLE ADULTS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

This policy is applicable to all Hill Holt Wood and Hill Holt employees.

DOCUMENT CONTROL

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REVISION RECORD

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18/02/2021	2.4	Reviewed by CEO/DSO
20/12/2021	2.5	Amended due to change in deputy DSO

* Previous versions of the Safeguarding Policy and Procedures will be retained for a period of 10 years. *

1. TITLE

Safeguarding of Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults policy

2. POLICY STATEMENT

Hill Holt Wood Hill Holt Wood is committed to ensuring that children (including unborn babies), young people and vulnerable adults are safe and protected from all forms of abuse and neglect. This policy also serves to protect staff from allegations of misconduct towards students and visitors.

3. PURPOSE

We recognise our responsibility to respond appropriately and with respect to children, young people and vulnerable adults, to work with other agencies to ensure the safety and wellbeing of those groups with whom we have contact and to have clear guidelines for our procedures.

- A Child is defined as a person aged up to 18 years old.
 - An adult is aged 18 years and over.
1. We believe every child, young person and vulnerable adult should be valued, safe and happy. We want to make sure that the people we have contact with know this and are empowered to tell us if they are suffering harm including those we may also come into contact with whose unborn babies are at risk and people who are experiencing domestic abuse.
 2. We want children, young people and vulnerable adults who use or have contact with Hill Holt Wood Group to enjoy what we have to offer in safety.
 3. We want organisations that work with or commission work from us, or who provide funding to us, to have confidence and recognise that we are a safe organisation.
 4. We will achieve this by having an effective safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adults procedure and following the national guidance in 'What To Do If You're Worried A Child Is Being Abused', section 11 of the Children's Act 2004 or the 'Protection of Vulnerable Adults' Act.
 5. We will take seriously any concern or complaint made about anyone representing the organisation. All staff, volunteers and subcontractors will be made aware of the 'Feedback Policy containing the Complaints Procedure' and will be encouraged to use this.
 6. If we discover or suspect a child, young person or vulnerable adult is suffering harm we will notify Lincolnshire County Councils safeguarding services on:

01522 552121 (main Lincs Safeguarding Children board number)
01522 554674 (LADO)
 7. This Safeguarding Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults Policy Statement and our Safeguarding Children, Young People and Vulnerable Adults Procedure applies to all staff, volunteers and users of Hill Holt Wood Group services and anyone carrying out any work for us or using our premises.
 8. We will review our safeguarding children, young people and vulnerable adult's policy and procedures at least every year to make sure they are still relevant and effective.

4. SCOPE

SAFEGUARDING IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERYONE. This policy applies to all staff of Hill Holt Wood and associated volunteers or support staff. We will work together to prevent and minimise abuse. If we have concerns that someone is being abused our responsibility is to protect the vulnerable person before anything else.

DOING NOTHING IS NOT AN OPTION... if we know or suspect that a vulnerable person is being abused, we will endeavor to act quickly, sensitively in a nonjudgmental manner, ensuring all work is recorded properly.

This policy and procedure sets out the role of Hill Holt Wood in safeguarding vulnerable people; the policy aims to protect children (including unborn babies), adults at risk and those who may be experiencing domestic abuse. It explains how we can undertake this role and includes the procedure.

4.1 Safeguarding Officer

Name: Steven Donagain

THE ROLE OF THE DESIGNATED SAFEGUARDING OFFICER (DSO):

Staff (paid or unpaid) and volunteers working in the voluntary and community sector have a vital role to play in delivering services and activities to a range of people in many varied settings, therefore it would be helpful for the organization/group to appoint a Designated Safeguarding Officer, someone who will ensure the safety and wellbeing of vulnerable people.

This person will be responsible for ensuring that policy and best practice is followed, monitored, and where appropriate (to your organization/group) reporting also to the management committee or to appropriate bodies. The DSO will have a good working knowledge of safeguarding issues and will be the person volunteers/staff approach regarding their concerns for an individual. They will take responsibility to ensure that appropriate bodies are informed, should this be required.

The DSO will monitor and record the level of contact to ensure that all staff and volunteers receive training and supervision (where appropriate) which is consistent with the frequency and level of contact they have with vulnerable people. Also, where appropriate, the management committee or Trustees will be advised so that appropriate steps are followed to ensure safeguarding legislation is adhered to.

THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURE WILL:

- Ensure that the welfare of vulnerable groups is given the highest priority by the organisation/group, its management and volunteers
- To promote good practice and ensure that volunteers are able to work with vulnerable groups with confidence
- Ensure that this Practice Guidance and Procedures is followed and monitored including the briefing, training and gathering feedback from volunteers
- Monitor contact with vulnerable groups to ensure that the frequency and intensity of contact is consistent with the DBS threshold levels
- Act as the main contact for disclosing information around adult and child safeguarding

concerns

- Ensure that the concerns of adults and children at risk are heard and acted upon
- Be responsible for reporting incidents or concerns to appropriate authorities
- Attend appropriate training relevant to the level of engagement with vulnerable adults and children to ensure all staff/volunteers remain up to date with current practice and legislation
- Ensure staff and volunteers have access to further appropriate information

5. OBJECTIVE

Our organisation is aware of the responsibilities it has with regard to the protection of children, young people and vulnerable adults from abuse and from inappropriate and inadequate care and is committed to responding to all cases where there is concern.

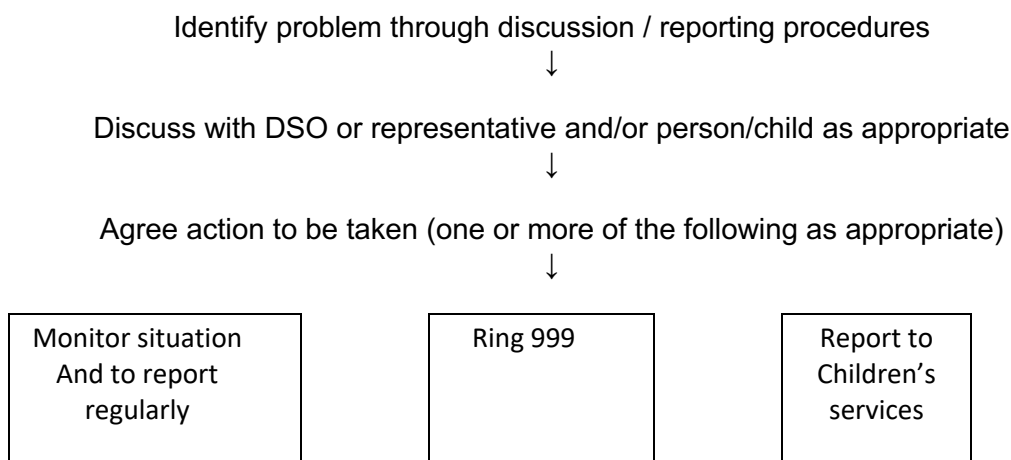
This document will be shared with all staff and volunteers within their induction process to ensure they are familiar with the organisation's beliefs, guidelines and understand their responsibilities.

The documents below provide the framework for the organisations responsibilities as part of a co-ordinated shared response to the health and well being of children, young people or vulnerable adults. All staff will be made aware of these documents and how they can access them.

- Working Together To Safeguard Children 2018
- Framework For The Assessment of Children in Need and their families 2000
- What to do if you're worried A child is Being Abused (2006)
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Safeguarding Adults: A national Framework of Standards for good practice and outcomes in adult protection work
- Children's Act 2005
- Safer working practise
- GDPR 2018

6. POLICY DETAILS

6.1 STEPS TO BE TAKEN



6.2 Practice Guidance – What to do if there is a problem

This document has been designed to help staff know how to respond to situations where they may have concerns about the safety and wellbeing of a child, young person and vulnerable adults that they have contact with in any situation.

Due to the nature of our work, Hill Holt Wood Group may be in the frontline of work with some children, young people and vulnerable adults. This may mean that we are the first to know that a child, young person or vulnerable adult has been abused or that we are concerned about a person's wellbeing.

Everyone has an equal responsibility to ensure that children's, young people's and vulnerable adult's needs are put first and to safeguard any person with whom we may come into contact. This responsibility rests not only with Senior Managers but also with every individual employed within our organisation whilst at work or at home.

It is essential that all staff and volunteers know how to respond in these circumstances.

All staff and volunteers must endeavour at all times to safeguard all children, young people and vulnerable adults from harm and exploitation whatever their:

- Race, Religion, First Language or Ethnicity
- Gender or Sexuality
- Age
- Health, ill-health or disability
- Location or placement
- Criminal or offensive behaviour
- Wealth or lack of it
- Political or immigration status

Individuals within the organisation need to be alerted to the potential abuse of children, young people and vulnerable adults both within families and also from other sources including abuse by members of staff in our and other organisations. They need to know how to recognise and act upon indicators of abuse or potential abuse involving these groups. There is an expected responsibility for all members of the organisation to respond to any suspected or actual abuse of a child, young person or vulnerable adult in accordance with the procedures provided.

6.2.1 How to recognise a problem

'Abuse and neglect' is a generic term encompassing all ill treatment of children, young people or vulnerable adults, including serious physical and sexual assaults as well as cases where the standard of care does not adequately support the person's health or development.

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a vulnerable person. Somebody may abuse a child, young person or vulnerable adult, by inflicting harm, or by failing to prevent harm.

Children may be abused in the family or an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by a stranger. An adult or adults or another child or children may abuse them. *Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2006 and Care Act Guidance, 2014* sets out definitions and examples of the broad categories of abuse:

- Discriminatory abuse
- Domestic abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Financial or material abuse
- Modern slavery
- Neglect
- Neglect and acts of omission
- Organisational abuse
- Physical abuse
- Radicalisation
- Self-neglect
- Sexual abuse

These categories overlap and an abused person does frequently suffer more than one type of abuse (e.g. a child may be suffering physical and emotional abuse). The definitions set out in Paragraph 9 encompass all groups covered by this policy.

N.B. Children, young people or vulnerable adults need to be protected even when it appears that they are not aware that the physical abuse, or sexual activity that they are involved in or witness, or the neglect they experience, is harmful to them.

6.2.2 Signs of Possible Abuse

When considering whether there is evidence to suggest a child, young person or vulnerable adult has been abused, there are a number of possible indicators (listed below). However, there *may* be other explanations, so it is important not to jump to conclusions but rather seek advice from Children's Services or the Police Child Abuse Investigation Unit, in the case of vulnerable adults, contact Adult Services. There may also be no signs or symptoms; this does not mean that a report of abuse is false.

Signs Suggesting Physical Abuse

- Any injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them
- Injuries that occur to the body in places, which are not normally exposed to falls, rough games etc.
- Injuries that have not received medical attention
- Neglect – under nourishment, failure to grow, constant hunger, stealing or gorging food, untreated illnesses, inadequate care etc.
- Reluctance to change for, or participate in, games or swimming
- Repeated urinary infections or unexplained tummy pains.
- Bruises, bites, burns, fractures etc. that do not have an accidental explanation*
- Cuts/scratches/substance abuse*
- Changes in routine

Indicators of Possible Sexual Abuse

- Any allegations made by a person concerning sexual abuse
- Person with excessive preoccupation with sexual matters and detailed knowledge of adult sexual behaviour, or who regularly engages in age-inappropriate sexual play
- Sexual activity through words, play or drawing
- Child, young person or vulnerable adult 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
- Eating disorders – anorexia, bulimia*
- Bed wetting and soiling

Signs Suggesting Emotional Abuse

- Changes or regression in mood or behaviour, particularly where a child, young person or vulnerable adult withdraws or becomes clingy – also depression/aggression, extreme anxiety
- Nervousness, frozen watchfulness
- Obsessions or phobias
- Sudden under-achievement or lack of concentration
- Inappropriate relationships with peers and/or adults, carers or family
- Attention-seeking behaviour
- Persistent tiredness
- Running away/stealing/lying

* These signs may also indicate the possibility that a child, young person or vulnerable adult is self-harming

6.2.3 Actions

Maintain Confidentiality

It is important for all staff to follow the statement of confidentiality outlined below:

We treat all children, young people, and vulnerable adults with respect. Information that is given to us will be treated confidentially and shared only with those persons who have an agreed reason to have the information. Information will only be passed to other people with the agreed consent of the person giving the information, except if there are concerns about the welfare of a child, young person or vulnerable adult. In these circumstances a discussion will be held with the designated manager and if it is considered appropriate the information will be shared with professionals in the local authority/police/health.

Take immediate Action

Immediate action may be necessary at any stage in involvement with children, young people and vulnerable adults.

It is always good practice to be as open and honest as possible about any concerns.

IN ALL CASES IT IS VITAL TO TAKE WHATEVER ACTION IS NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD A CHILD, YOUNG PERSON OR VULNERABLE ADULT. THIS MAY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- If emergency medical attention is required this can be secured by calling an ambulance (dial 999/112) or taking a child, young person or vulnerable adult to the nearest Accident and Emergency Department. In the case of a child, it would be appropriate for a responsible person or designated adult to accompany the child to hospital.
- If a child, young person or vulnerable adult is in immediate danger the police should be contacted (dial 999/112) as they alone have the power to remove a child immediately if protection is necessary, via a Police Protection Order.

6.2.4 Concerns of a General Nature/not Relating to a Specific Individual

There may be instances where concerns do not relate to a specific individual. It may be that there are concerns in respect of institutional abuse or neglect within a service, and this may affect a number of people.

Concerns do not need to be specific to an individual in order to alert. The Duty of Care remains the same whether alerting concerns involving one individual, several individuals or service-related issues that may affect many people.

6.2.5 What to do if Children, Young People or Vulnerable Adults talk to you about Abuse or Neglect

It is recognised that a child or a vulnerable adult may seek out an adult to share information about abuse or neglect with, or talk spontaneously either individually or in groups when an adult is present. In these situations, staff members or volunteers must:

- Listen carefully to the child or adult, and NOT directly question them.
- Give the child or adult time and attention.
- Allow the child or adult to give a spontaneous account; do not stop them when they are freely recalling significant events.

- Make an accurate record of the information given taking care to record the timing, setting and people present, the child or adult's presentation as well as what was said. **Do not** throw this away as it may later be needed as evidence.
- Use the child or adult's own words where possible.
- Explain that they cannot promise not to speak to others about the information they have shared.
- Reassure the child or adult that:
 - You are glad they have told them;
 - S/he has not done anything wrong;
 - What you are going to do next;
 - Explain that you will need to get help to keep them safe;
 - You must **NOT** ask the child or adult to repeat his or her account of events to anyone.

Consulting about the concern

The purpose of consultation is to discuss concerns in relation to a child or adult and decide what action is necessary. Staff may become concerned about a child or adult who has not spoken to them, because of something they have observed, or information they have heard about a child or adult.

If a child or adult is upset or has a visible injury it is good practice to ask them why they are upset or how a cut or bruise was caused, or respond to a child or adult who wants to talk. This practice can help clarify vague concerns and result in appropriate action.

If staff members are concerned about a child or adult, they must share their concerns with **Steve Donagain** (01636 892836).

If a member of our staff or a volunteer is implicated in any concerns about a child or vulnerable adult, staff should discuss their concerns directly with Lincolnshire County Councils safeguarding team:

Staff members should consult externally with Lincolnshire County Council's safeguarding team or Nottinghamshire's MASH team in the following circumstances:

- When they remain unsure after internal consultation as to whether child or vulnerable adult protection concerns exist
- When there is disagreement as to whether child or vulnerable adult protection concerns exist
- When they are unable to consult promptly or at all with the designated internal contact for child or vulnerable adult protection
- When the concerns relate to any individual within our organisation

Consultation is not the same as making a referral but this should help a decision to be made as to whether a referral to Children's or Adult Services or the Police should progress.

Making a referral

A referral involves giving Children's or Adult Services or the Police, information about concerns relating to a child, young person, vulnerable adult in order that enquiries can be undertaken by the appropriate agency followed by any necessary action.

In certain cases, the level of concern will lead straight to a referral without external consultation being necessary.

Parents/carers should be informed if a referral is being made except in circumstances where it is considered that informing parents/carers would place a child, young person, vulnerable adult, yourself or others at immediate risk.

However, inability to inform parents for any reason should not prevent a referral being made. It would then become a joint decision with Children's or Adult Services about how and when the parents or carers should be approached and by whom.

If the concern is about abuse or risk of abuse from someone not known to the child or child's family, young person or vulnerable adult (stranger abuse) make a telephone referral directly to the police and advise the parents or carers.

If the concern is about abuse or risk of abuse from a family member or someone known to the child, young person or vulnerable adult, make a telephone referral to the Referral and Assessment Team, or the Adult Services Duty Team.

Information required

Staff should be prepared to give as much of the following information as possible (in emergency situations all of this information may not be available). Unavailability of some information should not stop anyone making a referral.

- Provide your name, telephone number, position and request the same details from the person to whom you are speaking.
- Full name and address, telephone number of family, date of birth of child, young person or vulnerable adult.
- Gender, ethnicity, first language, any special needs.
- The names of any professionals' known to be involved with the child, young person, or vulnerable adult.
- The nature of the concerns, and reason for them.
- Your opinion on whether the child, young person or vulnerable adult may need urgent action to make them safe.
- Your view of what appears to be the needs of the child, young person, and vulnerable adult.
- Whether the parent, carer or person with parental responsibility has given their consent to the referral being made.

Action to be taken following the referral

Ensure that an accurate record is made and kept, detailing the concerns that have been referred.

Make sure the concerns are confirmed in writing to the Referral and Assessment Team or Adult Duty Team following the referral (within 48 hours).

Accurately record the action agreed or that no further action is to be taken and the reasons for this decision.

Confidential Records of Concern

Ensure that any records in respect of the children, young people, and vulnerable adult are kept confidential in a secure place. Information should only be shared on a need to know basis.

Where the sharing of information is vital to protect a child, young person or vulnerable adult the issue of confidentiality is secondary to their need for protection.

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT, CONSULT

6.3 Safer Recruitment and Selection

Our organisation will take all possible steps to prevent unsuitable people working with children young people or vulnerable adults.

When interviewing potential staff, we will ensure:

- There is an open recruitment process
- There is a rigorous interview
- Applicants identity and claims to any academic or vocational qualifications will be verified
- References will be taken up by direct contact with referees
- Evidence of the date of birth and address of the potential employee will be sought
- Where appropriate, an enhanced disclosure via the DBS will be secured

Where a position requires an enhanced disclosure this will be clear on the application form, job advert and any other information provided about the post. All applicants will complete an application form enabling each of them to have the same opportunity to provide information about themselves and assist in identifying any gaps in their employment.

During interviews the interview panel will explore:

- The candidates attitude toward children, young people and vulnerable adults
- His or her ability to support the organisations agenda for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people or vulnerable adults
- Any gaps in the candidates employment history
- Any concerns or discrepancies arising from the information provided by the candidate and/or referee

A job offer will only be made subject to the necessary checks being satisfactory.

All staff will have a job description and contract of employment, and be required to work a probationary period.

6.3.1 Post Appointment

All staff regardless of previous experience will take part in an induction programme during their first three months of employment.

The purpose of this will be to:

- Provide training about our policies and procedures
- To provide support to individuals in the role for which they have been engaged
- To provide opportunities to discuss any issues or concerns about their role or responsibilities
- To enable the person's line manager, supervisor or mentor to recognise any concerns about the person's ability or suitability at the outset and address them immediately

- To ensure that the individual is aware of policies, procedures and statements in relation to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, young people or vulnerable adults
- To ensure that individuals understand how and with whom they should raise any concerns with regard to any practice issues
- To ensure that individuals are aware of other relevant procedures, e.g. disciplinary, capability and whistle blowing
- To ensure that all staff and volunteers have appropriate levels of training in safeguarding children, young people or vulnerable adults and other responsibilities in connection with their role
- To advise individuals about supervision and appraisal systems

6.4 Allegations against Staff or Volunteers / Whistle Blowing

Allegations are usually addressed in two areas:

1. Allegations that a child, young person or vulnerable adult is being harmed by a member of staff, is known as Allegations Management
2. General allegations of wrongdoing are known as Whistle-Blowing

All staff and volunteers have a responsibility to ensure they do not abuse their positions of trust within our organisation. Any concerns raised by a member of staff/volunteer or a member of the public regarding inappropriate behaviour by any member of this organisation will be managed via the following procedure and all allegations will be acted on.

Allegations Management

If anyone raises a concern about another worker where they have:

- Behaved inappropriately in a way that has harmed or may have harmed a child, young person or vulnerable adult
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, young person or vulnerable adult
- Behaved towards a child or children, young people or vulnerable adults in a way that indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with these groups in their work, volunteering capacity or private life

This will be reported to **Steven Donagain** (CEO) or in his absence **Nicole Taylor** (deputy DSO in training)

The Named Senior Person must inform Lincolnshire County Councils Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for Allegations Management.

The LADO will advise on how to proceed, whether the matter can be dealt with within our organisations own arrangements or whether a multi-agency strategy meeting is required.

Where the LADO decides that the issue can be dealt with internally, the reasoning and advice will be recorded and sent to Children's Services Referral and Assessment Team and the Police Child Protection Unit. In this instance it will be necessary to comply with the timescales in the Local Authority guidance and inform the LADO of the outcome of the investigation.

Where the LADO decides the case needs to proceed to an 'Incident Evaluation Meeting' (IEM) meeting s/he will make a referral to the Children's Services Referral and Assessment Team and convene the meeting/s in accordance with their guidance.

Complaints made directly to the police will be reported to the LADO as soon as possible and again s/he will decide whether to hold a strategy meeting. The Police may interview the complainant if they feel this is appropriate.

Whistle-Blowing

Members of staff may be the first to notice if anything is seriously wrong within the organisation. However, they might not say anything because they think this would be disloyal, or they might be worried that their suspicions are not justified. They may also be worried that they or someone else may be victimised.

If anyone wants to raise any concern, they can do so with confidence and without having to worry about being victimised, discriminated against or disadvantaged in any way as a result. Members of the public should also be encouraged to voice any concerns they raise officially.

What types of action does this include?

This policy is intended to deal with serious or sensitive concerns about wrongdoings such as the following:

- Fraud or corruption
- Member groups, children or students, particularly children and adults in our care, being mistreated
- Unauthorised use of money
- An unlawful act
- Any danger to health and safety
- A person abusing their position for any unauthorised use or for personal gain
- A person deliberately not keeping to a policy, a code of practice or any law or regulation
- A person failing to meet appropriate standards
- A person being discriminated against because of their race, colour, religion, ethnic or national origin, disability, age sex, sexuality, class or home life

The concern may be about members of staff, or other people who work directly for or with the organisation, as part of a collaborative/partnership agreement.

What is not covered?

Whistle-Blowing policies cannot be used to deal with serious or sensitive matters that are covered by other procedures.

Such Procedures include the following:

- Staff complaints about their employment. These complaints should be dealt with through the Grievance Procedure.
- Customer's complaints about services. These complaints should be dealt with through the Complaints Policy.

Whistle-blowers should be made to feel confident in using the policy to raise issues as where an allegation is true they have nothing to fear. Let them know that if necessary you will take appropriate action under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 to protect them from any harassment, victimisation or bullying.

HHW will keep their concerns confidential if this is what they want, unless we are unable to by law. This will be explained at the time they raise a concern so they can decide whether or not to proceed.

Anonymous Allegations

Let people know that because you will protect them (as explained above); you encourage them to give their name when they make an allegation. Concerns raised anonymously tend to be far less effective and if, for example, you do not have enough information, you may not be able to investigate the matter at all.

If they feel that they still do not want to give their name Steve Donagain or in his absence the Senior Management team will decide whether or not to consider the matter. The decision will depend on:

- The seriousness of the matter;
- Whether the concern is believable;
- Whether an investigation can be carried out based on the information provided.

Any member of staff or volunteer raising a concern should first do so with their line manager or the nominated person, this will depend on the seriousness and sensitivity of the matter, and who is suspected of the wrongdoing.

Concerns are better put in writing giving as much information as possible – including any relevant names, dates, places and so on. The earlier the issue is raised, the easier it will probably be to take effective action.

A person raising a concern will not have to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the allegation is true, but they will have to show that there are good reasons for their concern.

Code of Behaviour

All staff and volunteers are expected to behave in a manner, which reflects the child, young person and vulnerable adult-centred principles of our organisation. This good practice will be reinforced during staff development, supervision and training sessions.

6.5 Working with Children

It is essential that care be taken to minimise the possibility for abuse and misunderstanding and misinterpretation. False allegations are rare but general good practice will help prevent them. The following examples will help to create a positive culture and climate for children, young people and vulnerable adults who visit our premises.

- Maintain a safe and appropriate emotional and physical distance from children, young people or vulnerable adults. It is not appropriate for staff or volunteers to have an intimate relationship with children, young people or vulnerable adults who visit our premises or who we work with.
- Do not engage in rough or sexually provocative games
- Do not make sexual comments
- Do not invite or allow children, young people or vulnerable adults into your home
- Never let allegations, made by anyone, go unacknowledged, unresolved or not acted upon

Staff should be aware of the potential for misunderstanding when touching children, young people or vulnerable adults.

If it is an accepted part of an activity, touching should be appropriate to the situation and follow accepted guidelines where they exist. Consoling a child, young person or vulnerable adult who is upset, administering first aid or supporting a participant in an activity is acceptable and necessary behaviour.

6.5.1 Listening to Children, Young People or Vulnerable Adults

If a child, young person or vulnerable adult says that he or she is being abused or provides information that suggests that they are being abused, the person receiving that information should:

- Be calm and reassure the person but not make promises that may not be kept, e.g. telling the person that no else will be told
- Discuss with the child, young person or vulnerable adult who needs to be told about the situation
- Take what the child, young person or vulnerable adult says seriously.
- Ask questions only to clarify understanding of what has been said (do not interrogate the child, young person or vulnerable adult)
- Let the child, young person or vulnerable adult know you understand what they have said and that you will act upon it

6.6 Complaints

It is reasonable for children, young people, and vulnerable adults to have the right to complain or make comment if they are unhappy with the care or service they receive. Hill Holt Wood Group takes the care of children, young people and vulnerable adults seriously and will address any concerns that are raised.

Receiving complaints and comments about our organisation also helps us to understand the things that we do well and where there are areas that need to be improved.

If anyone would like to complain or comment about any aspect of our organisation it is important to take this seriously and direct them in the first instance to complete a complaints form.

If they are reluctant to do this or the situation is regarded as serious the comments should be recorded in writing and brought to the immediate attention of Steve Donagain - CEO

6.7 Useful Information:

Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS)

The DBS exists to help organisations identify people who are unsuitable for certain types of work, especially work involving access to or contact with children and other vulnerable members of society, by making "disclosures" of any criminal, police or similar records.

The DBS provides a disclosure service, which offers access to records held by the police, together with information from the following lists: Protection of Children Act 1999 (POCA), Protection of Vulnerable Adults (POVA) and List 99. A charge is made for obtaining a disclosure for paid positions, although disclosures for volunteers, which will include the majority of trustees, are free but will incur an administration charge from the umbrella group they choose to use. A list of umbrella bodies is available online.

Every Child Matters (ECM):

The ECM website holds a series of published documents that provide guidance on safeguarding, legislation, resources and the Children Act 2004.

Website: www.everychildmatters.gov.uk

Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA):

A new system came into operation October 2009 with the launch of the Independent Safeguarding Authority, which will be responsible for the 'vetting and barring' processes. Further information is available at www.isa-gov.org.uk

NSPCC:

Offers online child protection resources and a Child Protection 24-hour Help line that provides counselling, information and advice to anyone concerned about a child at risk.

Tel: 080 8800 500

Website: www.nspcc.org.uk

Email: help@nspcc.org.uk

Learning and Skills Council (LSC)

www.safelearner.info is designed to give advice on all aspects of health and safety, and particularly in the area of safeguarding.

IN AN EMERGENCY, CONTACT THE POLICE.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Party / Parties	Roles and responsibilities
Steve Donagain	CEO, overall supervision, DSO
Nicole Taylor	Deputy DSO (In Training)
SMT	Management of staff

8. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Annual review by DSO, Safeguarding Committee, H&S Committee, sign off by CEO with board approval.

Weekly review of HHW Safeguarding issues.

9. DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Meaning
Abuse	The violation of an individual's human and civil rights by any other person (s) or group of people.
Adult Safeguarding	Protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisation's working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard in their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances Care Act Statutory Guidance (2014, p230).
Child Safeguarding	<p>the action we take to promote the welfare of children (including unborn babies), protect them from harm and is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play. Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined for the purposes of this guidance as:</p> <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; and • taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes (Working Together HMGov 2015).
Coercive behaviour	<p>Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim." *</p> <p>*This definition includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.' (Home Office 2013).</p>
Controlling behaviour	A range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behavior
Discriminatory abuse	Including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment; because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion (Care Act Guidance, 2014).
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
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 in so far as they meet the needs of another person. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capacity, as well as over-protection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interactions. It may involve serious 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, 2006).
Financial / material abuse	including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits (Care Act Guidance, 2014).
Modern Slavery	Encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment (Care Act Guidance, 2014).
Neglect	Neglect involves 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 and 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 and clothing, shelter including exclusion from home or abandonment, failing to protect a child from physical harm or danger, failure to ensure adequate supervision including the use of inadequate care-takers, or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs (Working Together, 2006).
Neglect and acts of omission	Including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating
Organisational abuse	Including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.
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 (Working Together, 2006).
Radicalisation	Refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. The Prevent Duty 2018 guidelines, require a multi- agency approach to protect people at risk from Radicalisation Prevent the Government's countering terrorism strategy is known as CONTEST (2018). Prevent is part of CONTEST. The purpose of Prevent is at its heart to safeguard and support vulnerable people to stop them from becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism. Prevent work also extends to supporting the rehabilitation and disengagement of those already involved in terrorism. Prevent works in a similar way to programmes designed to safeguard people from gangs, drug abuse, and physical and sexual abuse. Success means an enhanced response to tackle the causes of radicalisation, in communities and online; continued effective support to those who are vulnerable to radicalisation; and disengagement from terrorist activities by those already engaged in or supporters of terrorism. Prevent objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tackle the causes of radicalisation and respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism. o Safeguard and support those most at risk of radicalisation through early intervention, identifying them and offering support. o Enable those who have already engaged in terrorism to disengage and rehabilitate.

Self-neglect	including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating
Sexual Abuse	Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative (e.g. rape or buggery or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways (Working Together, 2006).
DSO	Designated Safeguarding Officer
Vulnerable Adult	The safeguarding duties apply to an adult who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and; • is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect and • as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse and neglect.

10. ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

11. REFERENCES