

Safeguarding children policy & procedures

Grapes Hill Community Garden Group (GHCGG)

Registered Charity Number **1156616**

Child Safeguarding Policy and Procedures Document

Statement of Purpose

The introduction of this 'Child safeguarding policy and procedures document' should highlight the fact that the GHCGG is determined to ensure that all necessary steps are taken to protect from harm, those children and young people who participate in activities put on by the GHCGG.

This policy establishes the GHCGG position, role and responsibilities and clarifies what is expected from everybody involved within the project. It very clearly highlights the importance placed by the GHCGG in the protection of children and young people.

Every child and young person who participates in the activities of the project should be able to participate in an enjoyable and safe environment and be protected from abuse. This is the responsibility of every adult involved in this organisation. We recognise however, that child abuse is a very emotive and difficult subject. It is important to understand the feelings involved but not to allow them to interfere with our judgement about any action to be taken.

The GHCGG recognises its responsibility to safeguard the welfare of all children and young people by protecting them from physical, sexual or emotional abuse and neglect. It is determined to meet its obligation to ensure that (group name) provide opportunities for children and young people to do so, with the highest possible standard of care.

Definitions of abuse and neglect can be viewed in the Appendix at the bottom of this policy.

Aims:

This **Safeguarding children policy** is based on the fact that:

- **Children will always being supervised by their own parent/carer whether volunteers or members of the public are using the finished facility**

The GHCGG will ensure that:-

- the welfare of the child is paramount
- all children, whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, religious beliefs and/or sexual identity, have the right to protection from abuse
- all suspicions and allegations of abuse will be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately
- all members, volunteers and staff have a responsibility to report concerns to the designated safeguarding officer.

Key principles

The GHCGG will take responsibility for:

- respecting and promoting the rights, wishes and feelings of children and young people
- abide by the appropriate codes of conduct and the Child Safeguarding Policies and Procedures outlined within this document
- respond to any allegations appropriately
- review the policy annually.

A child is defined as a person under the age of 18 (The Children Act 1989).

Promoting good practice

Child abuse, particularly sexual abuse, can arouse strong emotions in those facing such a situation. It is important volunteers understand these feelings and not allow them to interfere with their judgement about the appropriate action to take.

There may be some people in the organisation who will have regular contact with children and young people and provide an important link in identifying cases where they need protection. All suspicious cases of poor practice should be reported to the organisation's designated child safeguarding officer and the guidelines in this policy should be followed.

Good practice means:

- always working in an open environment, where possible, avoiding private or unobserved situations and encouraging open communication
- treating all young people equally with respect and dignity
- always putting the welfare of each child or young person first.
- maintaining a safe and appropriate distance with service users (e.g. it is not appropriate for staff or volunteers to have an intimate relationship with a child)
- building balanced relationships based on mutual trust and empowering children to share in decision making
- keeping up to date with training via the NSCB or similar, qualifications and insurance.
- involving children/young people/ parents/carers wherever possible.
- recognising the developmental needs and capacity of young people, including any special educational needs or learning disabilities
- keeping a written record of any injury that occurs, along with the details of any treatment given
- As an organisation using the DBS to assess at least 2 main lead volunteers' suitability for positions of trust, the GHCGG complies fully with the DBS Code of Practice and undertakes to treat all fairly. It undertakes not to discriminate unfairly against any subject of a Disclosure on the basis of a conviction or any other information revealed.

The committee will endeavour to ensure all volunteers follow the procedures set out by the Local Safeguarding Children Board and take account of guidance issued by the Department for Education and Skills to:

- ensure we have a designated child safeguarding officer who has received appropriate training and support for this role.
- ensure every member and volunteer knows the name of the designated child safeguarding officer and their role.
- ensure all staff and volunteers understand their responsibilities in being alert to the signs of abuse and responsibility for referring any concerns to the designated child safeguarding officer.
- keep written records of concerns about children, even where there is no need to refer the matter immediately.
- ensure all records are kept securely and in a locked location.
- develop and then follow procedures where an allegation is made against a member of staff or volunteer.

The procedure - what you should do if a young person reports abuse to you:

If someone discloses that they are being abused, then upon receiving the information you should:

- react calmly
- reassure the child that they were right to tell and that they are not to blame and take what the child says seriously
- keep questions to an absolute minimum to ensure a clear and accurate understanding of what has been said. Don't ask about explicit details
- reassure but do not promise confidentiality, which might not be feasible in the light of subsequent developments
- inform the child/young person what you will do next
- make a full and written record of what has been said / heard as soon as possible and don't delay in passing on the information.
- talk to your designated officer as soon as possible

The report will include the following:

- the child's name, age and date of birth
- the child's home address and telephone number
- whether or not the person making the report is expressing their own concerns or those of someone else.

- the nature of the allegation, including dates, times and special factors and other relevant information. Include quotes where relevant.
- make a clear distinction between what is fact, opinion or hearsay
- a description of any visible bruising or other injuries. Also any indirect signs, such as
- behavioural changes
- details of witnesses to the incidents

What the GHCGG will do next:

It is not our responsibility to decide whether abuse has taken place or not, however we will pass on the information to the appropriate authority; the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) on 0344 800 8020. Partner members of the MASH have a statutory duty under The Children Act 1989 to ensure the welfare of a child is paramount. When a child protection referral is made, they have a legal responsibility to investigate and all agencies have a duty to co-operate with those investigations. This may involve talking to the child and their family, and gathering information from other people who know the child. Enquiries may be carried out jointly with the police. Concerns about children must not be taken lightly.

When appropriate to report an incident to MASH, calmly explain what you have to do and whom you have to tell to the involved child or young person, or the person informing of the abuse. Ensure that they are kept informed about what will happen next, so they can be reassured about what to expect.

If a disclosure is to be made, you will need to decide if it is to be made by you or the designated child safeguarding officer. Ensure that the child or young person subject to the alleged abuse is safe and supported before proceeding with any other action. Where a child or young person is at risk of immediate harm, immediate action should be taken to protect the child or young person by calling the police on 999.

A direct call to the police on the non-urgent number 101 is appropriate if the child or young person wishes to talk to the police at that time, and/or there is evidence to preserve and/or the alleged perpetrator of the offence may return before you can act to protect the child or young person.

The protection of children is paramount and if we have any concerns about a child being abused or neglected we will contact the (Group name) designated child safeguarding officer.

Contacts:

Designated safeguarding children member name: Richard Bearman

Home number: 0160 504495 Mobile: 07920 276631

Email address: richard.bearman@norfolk.gov.uk

Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH): 0344 800 8020

Police emergency number: 999

Police non-emergency number: 101

Useful information and training sessions can be accessed from the Norfolk Safeguarding Children Board website: <http://www.norfolkscb.org>

This policy and procedures will be reviewed annually and signed and dated by the management committee.

Policy adopted on:

Signed (on behalf of the committee):

Last reviewed on:

Signed (on behalf of the committee):

Appendix: definitions of abuse & neglect

What is abuse and neglect?

It is a form of mistreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Abuse may take place in a family, in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

Physical abuse

Is 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.

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone. It is the persistent emotional mistreatment of a child that can cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development, such as:

- feeling worthless, unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person.
- opportunities to express their views deliberately prevented. Silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate.
- imposing inappropriate expectations that are beyond a child's developmental capability,
- overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction.
- seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another.
- serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing a child to frequently feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children.

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 (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.

Neglect

Is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment);
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger;
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers); or
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.