

## CHILD AT RISK PROTECTION POLICY AND PROCEDURE

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Safeguarding is at the heart of all our work with children.

### 2. SCOPE OF THE POLICY

The policy is to be used by any member of staff or volunteer working directly with children and to any other support staff who become involved in a child protection concern in the course of their work for Jump Start Kids Ltd. Children, young people and parents/carers are informed of the policy as appropriate.

The policy applies to anyone with whom we are in contact in the course 'young person' we mean anyone who has not yet reached the age of 18 years according to the definition in the NSPCC Safeguarding Standards and Guidelines: <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/research-resources/2017/nspcc-safeguarding-standards-and-guidance-england/>

This policy is reviewed yearly and also immediately when legislation changes.

### 3. PURPOSE OF THIS POLICY AND PROCEDURE

This policy and procedure sets out how Jump Start Kids Ltd. implements safeguarding for children with whom they come into contact in the course of their work.

Jump Start Kids Ltd. is committed to devising and implementing policies so that everyone within the organisation accepts their responsibilities for safeguarding children from abuse and neglect. This means following procedures to protect them and reporting any concerns about their welfare to the appropriate authorities.

This policy and procedure help us to achieve this by:

- Supporting us to safeguard children in practice, by defining abuse and informing us what to do
- Ensuring we all work to the same policy and procedure
- Making sure we are accountable for what we do
- Being clear what roles and responsibilities, we all have in safeguarding
- Saying what staff can expect from the organisation to help them work effectively

This policy is informed by and supports our organisational purpose and is how we comply with the NSPCC Safeguarding Children procedures.

### 4. WHO IS A CHILD AT RISK?

#### **Child/Young Person**

A child or young person means someone who is under 18 years of age, that is, has not reached their 18th birthday.

For Jump Start Kids Ltd. this could refer to the child/young person we are working with directly, or the child of one of these young persons, or of another person, with whom we are in contact in the course of our work.

When concerns are raised about the child of a service user (child or vulnerable adult), the needs of the youngest takes' precedence.

## 5. OBJECTIVES OF POLICY

We will achieve the outcome by having these things in place:

- Safe organisational ethos
- Safe environment
- Safe processes for working with service users
- Safe collection and use of information, and ways of communicating
- Safe staff

### **Principles**

In support of these objectives, we are committed to the following principles.

To achieve a safe ethos, we will:

- work to support the organisational purpose, which is to reach out to, and seek to protect, children and young people who are at risk of or are being sexually exploited
- promote the safety of children, young people and adults at risk in all our work, both directly and indirectly through our partnership and campaigning work
- support the spirit and practice of Jump Start Kids Ltd. safeguarding ethos in all that we personally do
- have in place quality assurance processes that help us to ensure we are all safeguarding in practice
- treat all children and adults fairly in being able to access services which meet their needs, regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, sexuality or beliefs

To achieve a safe environment, we will:

- ensure the welfare and safety of children is paramount in all our activities
- listen to children and take account of what they tell us in making decisions about them
- take all reasonable steps to protect children from harm, discrimination, and degrading treatment
- practice with respect for children's rights, wishes and feelings

- regularly assess and review safety risks which arise from premises, activities, equipment and travel arrangements, as outlined in the organisation's Health and Safety Policy

To achieve safe processes, we will:

- take all suspicions and allegations of abuse, from inside or outside the organisation, seriously, and respond to them promptly and appropriately
- be clear about everyone's roles and responsibilities
- implement safeguarding procedures that are compliant with the expectations of the NSPCC safeguarding arrangements
- have in place clear arrangements for how we would respond to concerns about how we implement safeguarding in practice within the organisation

To achieve safe information, we will:

- be clear with children how the things they tell us will be used
- communicate promptly and clearly within Jump Start Kids Ltd. and with external agencies and follow the requirements of information sharing protocols laid out by NSPCC.
- keep good records of our work with children and of our management of staff's work
- hold children's information with care in accordance with Greater Data Protection (GDPR) regulations, and use it for agreed purposes only

To achieve safe staff, we will:

- recruit Head Coaches, coaches, staff and volunteers taking into consideration their suitability for work with children, including use of enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service checks
- provide Head Coaches, coaches, staff and volunteers with guidance and training in their safeguarding role, and ensure they have access to our policies and procedures
- make sure everyone always has access to advice on safeguarding in the course of their work
- be clear with everyone what their individual role and responsibility is in safeguarding
- support staff and volunteers to carry out their job with appropriate supervision

## 6. WHAT IS CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT?

Abuse and neglect are forms of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Abuse means a child's rights and needs are not being met as defined in The Children's Act 2004 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting; by those known to them or, more rarely, by a stranger. Abuse may occur through the actions of an adult or adults, or another child or children.

Where a child is disabled, injuries or behavioural symptoms may mistakenly be attributed to his/her disability rather than the abuse. Similarly, where a child is black or from a minority ethnic group,

aggressive behaviour, emotional and behavioural problems and educational difficulties may be wrongly attributed to racial stereotypes, rather than abuse. Cultural and religious beliefs should not be used to justify hurting a child. Safeguards for all children and young people are the same regardless of disability or ethnicity.

## **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 or causes ill health to a child whom they are looking after. This situation is called Induced Fabrication Illness by a Carer (formerly known as Munchausen's by proxy).

## **Emotional Abuse**

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. It may involve causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Witnessing the harm of another person, such as in the case of domestic violence, is a form of emotional abuse. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of ill treatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

## **Sexual Abuse & Sexual Exploitation**

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including sexual exploitation, whether the child is aware of what is happening, and whether it is for money or reward or not. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative contact (e.g. rape and buggery) or non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in seeing or receiving or sending sexually suggestive emails or text-messages, or inappropriate behaviour in Internet chat rooms, involving children looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

## **Neglect**

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur as a result of maternal substance abuse during pregnancy. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failing to protect a child from physical harm or danger, failure to ensure adequate supervision including the use of inadequate care-givers, 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.

## **Abuse of Disabled Children**

Disabled children are at increased risk of abuse and those with multiple disabilities are at even more significant risk both of abuse and neglect. Parents of disabled children may experience multiple stresses. This group of children may be particularly vulnerable to abuse for several reasons including:

- Having fewer social contacts than other children;
- Receiving intimate personal care from a larger number of carers;
- Having an impaired capacity to understand what they are experiencing is abuse or to challenge the abuser;
- Having communication difficulties resulting in difficulties in telling people what is happening;
- Being reluctant to complain for fear of losing services;
- Being particularly vulnerable to bullying or intimidation;
- Being more vulnerable to abuse by peers than other children.

### **Disability is defined as:**

A major physical impairment, severe illness and/or a moderate to severe learning difficulty;  
An ongoing high level of dependency on others for personal care and the meeting of other basic needs.

### **Bullying**

Bullying may be defined as deliberately hurtful behaviour, usually repeated over a period, where it is difficult for those bullied to defend themselves. It can take many forms, but the three main types are physical (e.g. hitting, kicking, theft), verbal (e.g. racist or homophobic remarks, threats, name calling) and emotional (e.g. isolating an individual from the activities and social acceptance of their peer group). There is increasing use of new technologies as a tool for bullying and such incidents should be taken seriously.

### **Self-Harming Behaviour**

Children and young people who harm or attempt to harm themselves should be taken seriously. The self-harming behaviour may cause impairment of the child's health or development and in some circumstances present significant harm or the risk of significant harm.

Self-harming behaviour may also arise alongside eating disorders and/or drug misuse.

### **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Female genital mutilation is a collective term for procedures that include the removal of part or all the external female genitalia for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. The practice is medically unnecessary, extremely painful and has serious physical and mental health consequences both at the time and in later life. The procedure is typically performed on girls of 4 -13 years but may be performed on new-born babies or on young women. FGM can result in death.

FGM is a criminal offence (Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act 2003). Under the act it is an offence to arrange, procure, aid or abet female genital mutilation. Parents/carers may be liable under this act.

It is also an offence to allow the procedure to be undertaken in another country.

Where agencies become aware that a girl is at risk of FGM a referral should be made to Children's Social Care.

## **Domestic Violence as Abuse**

Domestic Violence is defined by the Home Office as: 'Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality. This includes issues of concern to black and minority ethnic (BME) communities such as so called 'honour killings.'

The term domestic violence is used to include any form of physical, sexual or emotional abuse between people in a close relationship. It can take several forms such as physical assault, sexual abuse, rape, threats and intimidation. It may be accompanied by other kinds of intimidation such as degradation, mental and verbal abuse, humiliation, deprivation, systematic criticism and belittling.

The term domestic violence includes the term domestic abuse.

## **Forced Marriage**

A forced marriage is one that is conducted without the full consent of both parties and where duress is a factor. Forced marriage can amount to sexual and emotional abuse and put children or adults at risk of physical abuse. In circumstances where there are concerns that someone is at imminent risk of a forced marriage urgent referrals should be made to Children's Adults' Social Care.

In the case of a young person at risk of forced marriage it is likely that an initial discussion with the parent, carer or other community member may significantly increase the level of risk to the young person.

## **Internet Harm**

Sexual exploitation (see above) also includes non-contact activities, such as involving children in seeing or receiving or sending sexually suggestive emails or text-messages, or inappropriate behaviour in Internet chat rooms, involving children looking at, or in the production of, pornographic material of watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

## **Trafficking**

Children can be trafficked into, within and out of UK for many reasons and all different types of exploitation. Trafficking is a form of child abuse and needs an appropriate safeguarding response. Any child who is recruited, transported, transferred, harboured or received for exploitative reasons

is a victim of trafficking, whether or not they have been forced or deceived. This is because it is not considered possible for children in this situation to give informed consent. Even when a child understands what has happened, they may still appear to submit willingly to what they believe to be the will of their parents or accompanying adult. It is important these children are protected too.

Children are trafficked for many reasons, including sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, labour, benefit fraud, forced marriage, begging and involvement in criminal activity such as pick pocketing, theft and working on cannabis farms. They are likely to be subjected to other forms of abuse, as a means of coercing and controlling them.

Trafficking is carried out by individual adults and organised crime groups.

Sexual activity with child/young person under the age of 18, or living away from home

Consensual sexual activity involving a young person under 18 years is not abusive, but it may be, and the Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Procedure offers guidance where this might be so. A child's or young person's ability to consent can be impaired due to lack of freedom, capacity or choice; for example because of an age/power imbalance; because it is leading into sexual exploitation; because one person is in a position of trust with the other (e.g. a teacher); where one person is vulnerable because of disability or capacity; where the child/young person is in the care of another away from home. No child under the age of 13 or under can consent to any sexual activity according to the Sexual Offences Act (2003).

## 7. WHAT IS ABUSE?

Abuse is a violation of a person's rights or dignity by someone else. It can be done by anyone including relatives and family members, professional staff, paid care workers, volunteers, other users of services, neighbours, friends and associates or strangers. There are many kinds of abuse including:

### **Physical**

This could be hitting, slapping, pushing and kicking.

### **Sexual**

This includes rape and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult at risk:

- has not consented
- could not consent
- was pressured into consenting

### **Emotional/Psychological**

This could be:

- emotional abuse

- threats of harm or abandonment
- depriving the person of contact
- humiliating
- blaming
- controlling
- intimidating
- coercing
- harassing
- verbally abusing
- isolating
- withdrawing a person from services or support networks

### **Financial or material**

This includes:

- theft
- fraud
- exploitation
- pressure in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions  
misusing or misappropriating property, possessions or benefits

### **Neglect or acts of omission**

This includes:

- ignoring medical or physical care needs
- failing to provide access to appropriate health care, social care or education services
- misusing medication
- inadequate nutrition or heating

### **Discriminatory**

This includes:

- racist behaviour
- sexist behaviour
- harassment based on a person's ethnicity, race, culture, sexual orientation, age or disability
- other forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment

In addition to this Safeguarding Policy the organisation has other policy and procedures which are relevant to this policy including useful Guides.

- Anti-Bullying Policy
- Safeguarding Policy Statement
- Policy around Recruiting People
- Protecting Children from FGM
- Managing Allegations of Abuse Policy
- Photography and Filming Policy Statement
- Online Safety Policy Statement
- Code for Adults Working with Children
- Code for Children and Young People
- Guide: Gillick Competency and Fraser Guidelines
- Guide: Definition and Signs of Child Abuse
- Guide: Recognising and responding to Abuse (Children and Young People)
- Nominated Child Protection Lead (including defined role description)

## Useful numbers

**NSPCC Helpline:** 0808 800 5000

Police: [999](#)

Social Care: Kingston and Richmond SPA – 020 8547 5008

Kingston and Richmond Out of Hours Social Worker - 020 8770 5000.

OFSTED: 0300 123 1231

We are committed to reviewing our policy and good practice **annually**.

This policy was last reviewed on:

This policy was adopted by: Jump Start Kids Ltd.	Date: 23/05/2019
To be reviewed: 23/05/2020	Signed: Leane McCloskey