

Safeguarding Policy

Version 1, May 13th 2019

The Will Garvey Trust Foundation works with children, families and vulnerable people as part of its activities.

The purpose of this policy statement is:

- to protect children, young people and vulnerable adults who receive Will Garvey Trust Foundations' services. This includes the children of adults who use our services
- to provide parents, staff and volunteers with the overarching principles that guide our approach to child protection. This policy statement applies to anyone working on behalf of The Will Garvey Trust Foundation.

Legal framework

This policy has been drawn up on the basis of legislation, policy and guidance that seeks to protect children in England.

We believe that:

- children, young people and vulnerable adults should never experience abuse of any kind
- we have a responsibility to promote the welfare of all children, young people and vulnerable adults, to keep them safe and to practise in a way that protects them.

We recognise that:

- the welfare of the child is paramount
- all children and people, regardless of age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, or sexual orientation have a right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse
- some children and adults are additionally vulnerable because of the impact of previous experiences, their level of dependency, communication needs or other issues
- working in partnership with children, young people, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting young people's and vulnerable adults' welfare.

We will seek to keep children, young people and vulnerable adults safe by:

- valuing, listening to and respecting them
- appointing a nominated child protection/safeguarding lead, a deputy child protection/safeguarding lead and a lead trustee member for safeguarding
- developing child protection and safeguarding policies and procedures which reflect best practice
- using our safeguarding procedures to share concerns and relevant information with agencies who need to know, and involving children, young people, parents, families and carers appropriately
- sharing information about child protection and safeguarding best practice with children, their families, staff and volunteers via leaflets, posters, group work and one-to-one discussions
- recruiting staff and volunteers safely, ensuring all necessary checks are made
- providing effective management for staff and volunteers through supervision, support, training and quality assurance measures
- implementing a code of conduct for staff and volunteers

- using our procedures to manage any allegations against staff and volunteers appropriately
- ensuring that we have effective complaints and whistleblowing measures in place
- recording and storing information professionally and securely.

Definitions of abuse and 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. 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. They may be abused by an adult or adults or another child or children.

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.

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. These may include interactions that are beyond the 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 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.

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 (eg: rape, 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.

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 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 and emotional 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.

Procedures

What to do if you have concerns about a child

- You may have concerns about a child because of something you have seen or heard, or a child may choose to disclose something to you.
- If a child discloses information to you, you should:
 - not promise confidentiality, you have a duty to share this information and refer to Children's Social Care Services.
 - Listen to what is being said, without displaying shock or disbelief.
 - Accept what is said.
 - Reassure the child, but only as far as is honest, don't make promises you may not be able to keep eg: 'Everything will be alright now', 'You'll never have to see that person again'.
 - Do reassure and alleviate guilt, if the child refers to it. For example, you could say, 'You're not to blame'.
 - Do not interrogate the child; it is not your responsibility to investigate.
 - Do not ask leading questions (eg: Did he touch your private parts?), ask open questions such as 'Anything else to tell me?'
 - Do not ask the child to repeat the information for another member of staff.
 - Explain what you have to do next and who you have to talk to.
 - Take notes if possible or write up your conversation as soon as possible afterwards.
 - Record the date, time, place any non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the child (do not paraphrase).
 - Record statements and observable things rather than interpretations or assumptions.

Whatever the nature of your concerns, discuss them with the designated member of the charity.

If you still have concerns, you or the charity safeguarding lead should refer to:

**First Contact team, Derby City Social Care,
Ashtree House
218 Osmaston Road
Derby
DE23 8JX
Phone: 01332 641172
Minicom: 01332 256666**

Contact details

Nominated Safeguarding Lead

Name: Ms Rebecca Murdoch

Phone/email: 07970676333

Deputy Safeguarding Lead

Name(s): Mr Kevan Garvey

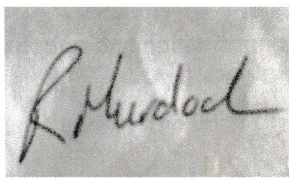
Phone/email: 01157523030

NSPCC Helpline

0808 800 5000

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

This policy was reviewed on May 8th 2019



Signed:

Date: May 13th 2019

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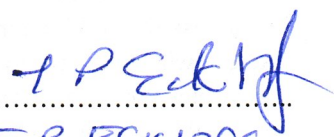
This policy was reviewed on September 7th 2020 at the AGM.

Signed: 

Name: Joanna Garvey

Position: Chair

Date: 7/9/2020

Signed: 

Name: I.P. ECCLOFFE

Position: TRUSTEE

Date: 8/9/20