



A **safe home** and a **fresh start**

Safeguarding Children and U18s Policy

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- C.** Consent Form for participation in activities, events, etc

Note: Blank versions of these forms are on the Shared drive. Keep the blank master on the system and use a copy. Do not save the confidential completed form to Shared drive but save the relevant confidential files.

1. Purpose

This policy aims to summarise Moving On's commitment to promoting the welfare of children and young people through the prevention and detection of abuse and harm by:

- Protecting children/young people from neglect and maltreatment.
- Preventing the impairment of children's health or development.
- Ensuring children/young people are protected from suffering, or at risk of suffering significant harm.

Everyone, whether Trustees, core staff, agency staff, staff on placement or temporary contracts, volunteers or contractors are required to adopt the highest practical standards and take reasonable steps to ensure that every child or young person with whom s/he works or has contact with, is able to be emotionally and physically safe.

Staff are expected to demonstrate Moving On's values which are – compassion, integrity, communication, dependability, fun, teamwork, understanding and forgiveness.

2. Introduction

Moving On's Trustees, core staff, agency staff, staff on placement or temporary contracts, volunteers and contractors are required, when they have any concerns, suspect or are alerted to any disclosed information about the suffering or abuse of an individual child or children by an abuser, to refer the matter to the Designated Child Protection Person, Rachael Bruce, using the agreed reporting procedures.

The policy statement is underpinned by 3 key assumptions:

- *Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility*
- *A child-centred approach: for services to be effective they should be based on a clear understanding of the needs and views of children.*
- *All Moving On young people are considered vulnerable due to age, being homeless and with various support needs.*

3. Definitions

‘Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children’ defines a child as:

“Anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday”.

‘Children’ therefore means ‘children and young people’ throughout.

The abuser (or perpetrator) could be known or trusted friend or relative of the child and or their family who will conduct the abuse in:

- The child’s home;
- The family friend’s home;
- Public places;
- Child care;
- Residential or institutional care

‘Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children’ identifies that there are five main categories of abuse which could cause long term damage to a child, namely:

- 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 maybe abused in a family or in an institutionalised or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely by others (e.g. via the internet.
- Physical – may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, scolding, drowning suffocating or causing physical harm including fabricating symptoms;
- Emotional – persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent effects on the child’s emotional development;
- Neglect – persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and or psychological needs, likely to resulting in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development;
- Sexual – involves forcing or enticing a child/young person to take part in or observe sexual activities including prostitution.

The 2015 guidance also now sets out a clear definition for Seriously Harmed cases where the child has sustained, as a result of abuse or neglect, any or all of the following:

- a potentially life-threatening injury; serious and/or likely long-term impairment of physical or mental health or physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development.
- The National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children advocates three further types of abuse, namely:
- Historical Abuse – where an adult will disclose abuse (either sexual or physical) which occurred in the past, during their childhood. The abuser may still represent a risk to children now.
 - Honour Based Violence (HBV) – is a crime or incident, which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour to the family and/or community (i.e. Acid attacks, Child Marriage, Rape, Forced Marriage, Suicide, Male Child Preference, Female Genital Mutilation).
 - Child Sexual Exploitation- is where a young person under 18 receives ‘something’ such as food, accommodation, drugs, gifts or money as a result of performing, and or others performing on them, sexual activities.

The Children Act 1989 identifies a further vulnerable group of children who may be classed as being 'in need' because they are unlikely to reach or maintain a satisfactory level of health or development, or their health and development will be significantly impaired, without the provision of services.

4. Definitions of harm

General Definition of Harm. Harm or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill treatment, sexual harm, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

Categories of Harm

Physical Harm. Physical harm of is that which results in actual or potential physical harm from an interaction or lack of an interaction, which is reasonably within the control of a parent or person in a position of responsibility, power or trust. There may be single or repeated incidents.

Sexual Harm. Any child or young person may be deemed to have been sexually harmed when any person(s), by design or neglect, exploits the child or adult at risk, directly or indirectly, in any activity intended to lead to the sexual arousal or other forms of gratification of that person or any other person(s) including organised networks. This definition holds whether or not there has been genital contact and whether or not the child or adult at risk is said to have initiated, or consented to, the behaviour

Non-Organic Failure to Thrive. Children who significantly fail to reach normal growth and developmental milestones i.e. physical growth, weight, motor, social and intellectual development) where physical and genetic reasons have been medically eliminated and a diagnosis of non-organic failure to thrive has been established.

Psychological Harm. Failure to provide for the basic emotional needs of children and adults young person such as to have a severe effect on the behaviour and development of the individual. This form of harm also includes threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal harm, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.

Abuse of Trust. Young people are indoctrinated with attitudes to drugs; education; social, political or religious views which are unacceptable to the young person or the organisation. The inappropriate use of photographic material taken at events is also an abuse of trust.

Bullying. Verbal, emotional and physical bullying is also a form of abuse as such there is a requirement for all those working within the organisation to ensure that there are sufficient mechanisms to allow children and young people to report instances of bullying. Moving On must ensure that everyone understands bullying in any form will not be tolerated, and that any incidents of bullying will be taken seriously, investigated and the appropriate action taken. Moving On will also ensure that young people are aware of the mechanism for reporting instances of bullying able to report bullying to someone to a member of staff.

Neglect. This occurs when the essential needs of a child or young person are not met and this is likely to cause impairment to physical health and development. Such needs include food, clothing, cleanliness, shelter and warmth. A lack of appropriate care, including deprivation of access to health care, may result in persistent or severe exposure, through negligence, to circumstances which endanger the child or young person.

Financial Harm. Including theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills property,

inheritance, financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.

Discrimination. Harm that result because of, or in association with: age, colour, disability, gender, race, religion, cultural background or sexual orientation.

Forced Marriage. A forced marriage is a marriage that is performed under duress and without the full and informed consent or free will of both parties. Being under duress includes feeling both physical and emotional pressure. Some victims of forced marriage are tricked into going to another country by their families. Victims fall prey to forced marriage through deception, abduction, coercion, fear, and inducements. A forced marriage may be between children, a child and an adult, or between adults. Forced marriages are not limited to women and girls, as boys and men are also forced to marry against their will.

Self-harm. This is when you hurt yourself as a way of dealing with very difficult feelings, painful memories or overwhelming situations and experiences. Some people have described self-harm as a way to, express something that is hard to put into words, change emotional pain into physical pain, reduce overwhelming emotional feelings or thoughts, have a sense of being in control, escape traumatic memories, have something in life that they can rely on, punish themselves for their feelings and experiences
stop feeling numb, disconnected or dissociated, create a reason to physically care for themselves
express suicidal feelings and thoughts without taking their own life. Please also see our self-harm leaflet.

Suicidal thoughts. While there are links between self-harm and suicide, the fact that a child / young person is self-harming does not necessarily mean they will go on to attempt suicide. A child may be feeling very alone, lost, frightened, confused. You may be feeling there is no other way out of your problem, difficulties, worries, feelings, or whatever reason you are contemplating taking your life.

5. Identifying harm

Through regular contact with young people, Moving On is well placed to observe outward symptoms of abnormality or change in appearance, behaviour, or development. Such symptoms could be due to a wide variety of causes including mental ill-health, bereavement, changes in family circumstances, drug, alcohol or solvent misuse and relationship problems. Sometimes, however, they could be due to harm.

Concerns regarding the protection of children or adults at risk may arise because:

- A child or young person discloses that they are being or have been harmed.
- There are suspicions or indicators that a child or adult at risk could be being harmed.
- There are observable changes in the behaviour of a child or adult at risk that could relate to harm.
- The behaviour of a member of staff towards a child or young person causes concern or there is a suspicion that a staff member or volunteer is harming a child or adult at risk.
- The young person discloses abuse – either to someone within Moving On, or elsewhere and staff are advised.

Possible signs of harm include:

- Direct disclosure or inference during conversations.
- Disclosure from a third party.
- Bruises and injuries with which the explanation given seems inconsistent.
- Possible indicators of neglect, such as inadequate clothing, poor growth, hunger, poor hygiene.
- Possible indicators of emotional harm, such as excessive dependence; attention seeking; self-harming.
- Possible indicators of sexual harm - physical signs such as bruises, scratches or bite marks; or behavioural signs such as precocity, withdrawal or inappropriate sexual behaviour.

Other possible signs are:

Fear of particular adults or Young Persons - especially those with whom a close relationship would normally be expected.

- Children or adults at risk being reluctant to go home.
- Withdrawn behaviour.
- Agitated or anxious behaviour.
- A Service user being isolated by other service users or peers, or isolating themselves from others.
- Nervousness when approached.
- Inappropriate or improper dress.
- Appearing unkempt or unwashed.
- Being overly anxious to please.
- Signs of discomfort or pain.
- Frequent admission to hospital.
- Uncharacteristic changes in the child or adult at risk's behaviour, attitude and commitment e.g. becoming quiet and withdrawn, or displaying sudden outbursts of temper.
- Inappropriate sexual awareness or behaviour.

Indicators that might suggest a child or young person has been the victim of trafficking or is at future risk of trafficking include:

- Being unable, or very reluctant to give personal details.
- Being one among a number of unrelated children/adult living at one address.

- Wearing clothing that is unusual or inappropriate for age/stage, borrows clothing from older people.
- Having a significantly older boyfriend/girlfriend.
- Having a mobile phone but appearing to have little or no money.
- Acquiring money, expensive clothes, mobile phones or other possessions without plausible explanation.
- Being involved in underage marriage.
- Showing indicators of working, e.g. being tired or hands being in poor condition.
- Claims to have lived in the UK for years but has very little local knowledge.

No list of symptoms can be exhaustive and alternative medical, psychological or social explanations will most often exist for the signs and symptoms described above. The presence of one or more indicators is not proof that someone is actually being harmed or exploited.

It is not the responsibility of staff working to decide that someone is being harmed or to investigate concerns or allegations, but it is a responsibility of every member of staff to follow through on any concerns they may have by sharing them with the DCP. In their absence, the CEO or senior management team will support.

6. Roles and Responsibilities

Board of Trustees

The Chief Executive (CEO and Nominated Individual) and Board of Trustees have overall strategic responsibility for the Safeguarding Policy and for ensuring that all children and young people involved in any way with the organisation are protected.

The Nominated Individual (CEO) and Registered Manager (Support Team Manager and DCP) will be responsible for the implementation of the Safeguarding Policy.

The Nominated Individual will review the effectiveness of the associated procedures by referring to:

- All investigated cases, including Serious Case Reviews, which will be evaluated identify any lessons learnt before introducing any additional controls to reduce risk.
- The annual total number and nature of alerts.

The Nominated Individual will monitor progress in relation to the rollout of the mandatory Safeguarding Children Policy and Procedures training to all Moving On staff, work placements and volunteers.

Senior Management Team

Senior Managers have overall responsibility for the implementation of the policy and execution of the procedures.

All safeguarding concerns or issue must be directed to the Designated Child Protection Person. This is Rachael Bruce Support Team Manager, or to the CEO Peter Richards in her absence.

Role of the designated child protection person (DCPP)

The Designated Child Protection Person (DCPP) is responsible for acting as a source of advice on child protection matters, for co-ordinating action within Moving On and for liaising with health and social care departments and other agencies about suspected or actual cases of child abuse. He/she may also be responsible for implementing child protection training within the organisation.

The role of the DCPP is to:

- Establish contact with the senior member of social services staff responsible for child protection in the area.
- Provide information and advice on child protection within Moving On.
- Ensure that the child protection policy and procedures for Moving On are followed and particularly to inform social services / health of relevant concerns about individual children.
- Be aware of Durham Safeguarding Children Partnership and Durham Area Child Protection Committee and to be familiar with local procedures. Please refer to Child Concern Handbook – Durham County (available on the shared drive).

- Ensure that appropriate information is available at the time of referral and that the referral is confirmed in writing to the safeguarding team.
- Liaise with Children's Services and other agencies, as appropriate.
- Keep the SMT within Moving On informed about any required action. The CEO will liaise with the Trustee Board if required.
- Ensure that an individual case record is maintained of the action taken by Moving On, the liaison with other agencies and the outcome.
- Advise Moving On of child protection training needs.

As a non-statutory agency, Moving On will continue to work in partnership with relevant statutory partners sharing appropriate information in a timely way when responding to any concerns, suspicions or alerted incidents of abuse from early help cases at one end of the continuum to Serious Case Reviews.

Moving On will use the HM Government document 'Working together to safeguard children A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children' as a reference document - available on the shared drive.

Subcontractors

Moving On will ascertain prior to entering into any formal service agreement with either an external contractor or management agent whether they have in place their own safeguarding children policies and procedures, which are in line with the legislative requirements.

Failing this, the external contractor or management agent will be required to sign up to the Moving On Safeguarding Policy. This will apply to contractors directly commissioned by Moving On.

7. Moving On's reporting procedure

The purpose of this procedure is to support the effective implementation the Safeguarding Children and Under 18s Policy and to ensure that concerns about the welfare of children and young people are dealt with sensitively, effectively and promptly. The procedure provides step-by-step guidance on how to respond to a concern or disclosure.

Since safeguarding involves our general duty of care towards young people and staff, as well as ensuring the welfare and safety of children and adults at risk, the policy and procedure applies to all young people.

As there is a tendency to consider service users when thinking of the safeguarding of children and under 18s, ***it is important that staff consider their responsibilities for safeguarding in relation to all of the following groups:***

- 16 and 17-year-old homeless young people.
- Dependents (babies and toddlers) of Moving On's young people.
- Babies and toddlers living in a Moving On property.
- Any person up to the age of 25 with a current Educational Health and Care Plan in place.

The DPCC will be available to support staff when making a referral to the Local Authority. Only relevant personnel will attend and participate in case conferences if and when required for the young person for the purposes of safeguarding and child protection legislation.

Responding

If a child or young person tells you they are being or have been harmed, as a member of staff you should:

- Be honest and transparent with the person making the disclosure in relation to your professional responsibilities. Make it clear that you will have to share information with appropriate others.
- Allow the person to speak without interruption.
- Listen to what the person says and show that you take them seriously.
- Stay calm - do not rush into inappropriate action.
- Reassure the person - confirm that you know it must be difficult to confide.
- Keep questions strictly to a minimum. If you must ask questions, use open ended questions i.e. those where more than a yes/no response is required.
- Make sure that you do not use leading questions or suggest words.
- Record information in the relevant documentation, use the safeguarding forms.
- Consult with the DCPD ensuring that you communicate all the information accurately.
- Report the matter immediately to the DCPD or in their absence to the Chief Executive.
- If you consider that the matter requires an urgent response and you cannot reach the DCPD or CEO you should contact a member of the Senior Management Team for support.
- **If the incident happens outside of office hours and / or no senior member of staff is available for support you should call First Contact on 03000 267 979. First Contact brings together children's services staff with partners such as Durham Constabulary and health services.**

As a member of staff, you should not:

- Make promises you cannot keep. You must explain that you will have to tell other people in order to

be able to help but that you will maintain maximum possible confidentiality.

- Make the person repeat the story unnecessarily.
- Delay, panic, sensationalise it, investigate the matter, minimize, alert the abuser.

Moving On will ensure that through appropriate training staff will be clear about their 'Safeguarding Children' responsibilities for identifying and reporting suspected abuse, including looked after children, through documented and easily accessible procedures. Early intervention via the local authorities' alerting systems will allow partner organisations to respond at their earliest opportunity.

Further information on reporting is available from <https://durham-scp.org.uk/>

Recording Information

If you have a concern regarding a child or adult at risk or a concern is declared to you, you should record the relevant information in the following ways. This recording can be done in consultation with the DCP.

If a child or young person discloses to you that they are being harmed, you should complete the Safeguarding Incident Reporting Form as soon as possible and certainly within 24 hours. The Disclosure Form should be completed fully using the words of the services user as much as possible. It is important that all details are recorded. If the DCP has been involved in the completion of the Record, they will retain the document and follow up the disclosure. If they have not been involved, the document should be immediately forwarded to them.

If you have a concern that a child or young person may be being harmed, or that a member of staff or other adult is behaving inappropriately, or if you have another child or young person protection concern you should consult with the DCP and complete the **Child Safeguarding Incident Reporting Form (Appendix A, which is saved on the shared drive as soon as possible).**

The form should be completed fully with as much relevant detail, as possible. After completion, the document will be retained by, or should be immediately forwarded to the DCP and a copy saved to the young person's case file. Keep the blank master on the shared drive so it can be used by any member of staff as required.

Consent forms are attached at Appendix B and C and are to be signed by young people when attending or engaging in activities or trips on and off site. The activity organiser needs to compile these.

8. Legislation

Under section 10 of the Children Act 2004, local authorities have responsibility for ensuring inter-agency processes are in place for improving the wellbeing of children, which includes protection from harm and neglect. Indeed, in the Victoria Climbié Inquiry report, Lord Laming stated that *“the support and protection of children cannot be achieved by a single agency every service has to pay its part.”*

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1992) is an international agreement that protects the rights of children and provides a child-centred framework for the development of services to children.

The ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)’ document replaces the previous 2013 edition; ‘The Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families (2000) and Statutory Guidance under Section 11 of the Children Acts 2004 & 2007’.

The Adoption and Children Act (2002), recognises that children witnessing domestic abuse within the family are being emotionally abused. This is referred to as ‘significant harm,’ due to observing the many negative physical and emotional effects of the abuse.

The Equality Act 2010 places a responsibility on Moving On to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination and promote equality of opportunity. Consequently, Moving On recognises the needs of children from different ethnic groups and those who are disabled may lead to them being more exposed to abusive situations due to difficulties around communication and access to services.

Other relevant legislation and documents which have been referred to when developing this Safeguarding Children Policy and associated procedures, include:

- The Equality Act 2010
- The Children Act (1989 & 2004)
- The Police Act (1997)
- The Human Rights Act (1998)
- Freedom of Information Act (1998)
- The Crime and Disorder Act (1998)
- The Protection of Children Act (1999)
- Care Standards Act (2000)
- Crime Justice and Courts Act (2000)
- Female Genital Mutilation Act (2003)
- The Sexual Offences Act (2003)
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act (2003)
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004)
- Every Child Matters: change for children (2004 Home Office)
- Forced Marriage Act (2007)
- Mental Health Act (2007)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2010 & 2013)
- Child Sexual Exploitation (2013)
- The Care Act (2014)

9. Information sharing and referrals

No information should be referred to an external agency by any staff member other than by the Board of Trustee representative or DCP. On receiving information relating to a concern about a child or young person, the DCP will undertake consultation in order to be able to make a decision as to appropriate action.

Three decisions may be made:

- **No further action required** – concerns have been allayed but written documentation regarding the concern and the reasons for no further action being taken will be kept.
- **Continued monitoring of the situation** – concerns have not been fully allayed but a formal referral to Social Work is not required at that time. Involved parties will continue to listen, observe, record, consult and report.
- **Formal referral** – referral will be made to Social Work Services for further investigation.

Young people

The views of the child or young person should be taken into account throughout the process of dealing with a safeguarding matter. (Where a baby is the subject of the alleged abuse, the local authority social care department will take that role).

Young people will be provided with information on Moving On's Safeguarding procedures in their handbook.

Any records regarding safeguarding reporting will remain confidential in line with the Moving On's GDPR General Data Protection Regulation Policy.

10. Employment of Staff

Recruitment

Moving On is committed to the safe recruitment, selection and vetting of staff who work with children/young people. This includes Disclosure and Barring Service checking prior to appointment and every three years thereafter.

To ensure that Professional Boundaries are maintained Moving On will continue to operate robust Codes of Conduct for both Board Members and staff (see separate Code of Conduct Policy).

‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’ and ‘Every Child Matters’ builds on previous pieces of legislation aimed at safeguarding children and young people.

The legislation enables a robust vetting and barring system that will safeguard children and young people by keeping people who would harm them out of caring positions. It is an offence for an organisation to permit a person who is barred from working or volunteering with vulnerable groups to undertake such work.

Through a fair and consistent system Moving On ensure that people who have demonstrated through past behaviour that they pose an unacceptable risk do not gain access to children or young people through the workplace or through volunteering.

Induction

Staff and volunteers will also be expected to undertake a robust induction outlining elements such as

- Reporting of annual leave and absences
- Introduction to the team and ‘employee zone’
- Login details
- Pension
- Job description
- Probationary period
- Shadowing opportunities
- Training (including safeguarding)
- Supervisions and team meetings (inc the reporting of safeguarding concerns)

All to be completed within their 6-month probationary period.

DBS checks

Moving On will ensure that all members of its staff, and those undertaking work activities such as work experience placements, are suitably vetted through the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) prior to commencing employment and at regular intervals during the course of their employment. This allows us to make safe recruitment decisions and to continue to protect our staff and young people.

The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) makes decisions about barring people from working with vulnerable people / children if they could harm or have harmed children and adults at risk. We have a legal duty to notify the DBS if we consider a member of staff (paid or unpaid), has harmed or demonstrated a risk

of harm. This includes those who have left prior to being dismissed or removed. The CEO must be notified who will then make the decision about referral to the DBS.

Moving On will deal sensitively but promptly with any person who becomes unsuitable in the course of their employment – including notifying the DBS should a safeguarding concern be investigated, disciplinary hearings prove allegations and / or employment be terminated.

Please refer to our Safer Recruitment policy for further information around DBS checks for both new employees / volunteers and existing employees / volunteers.

11. Allegations against staff

A young person may make an allegation against a member of staff. If an allegation is made, the member of staff to whom the allegation is disclosed should immediately inform their Line Manager, Support Team Manager and DCP. Whenever an allegation against any member of staff is received the DCP they will immediately refer the matter to the CEO. Reports of alleged staff misconduct to service users could cover a wide variety of behaviours and therefore, Moving On will consider each case on its unique merits as to whether misconduct has or has not occurred.

Moving On may make an immediate decision to temporarily suspend an individual accused of harming a child or adult at risk pending further inquiries in line with Staff Disciplinary Procedures. If the allegation is against the DCP the matter should be reported directly to the Chair of the Board of Trustees. The LADO and Commissioners would need to be informed.

12. Photography and child abuse imagery

There is increasing evidence that some people have used children and young people's activities and events, as an opportunity to take inappropriate photographs or video footage of children and young people.

Trustees, core staff, Bank staff, staff on placement or temporary contracts and volunteers should be vigilant at all times. Any person using cameras or videos within Moving On services and at events or activities which involve children and young people should be approached and asked to complete a Consent Form for the use of Cameras and other Image Recorders.

See Appendix (ii). This blank form is on the S drive. Keep the blank master on the system.

When commissioning professional photographers or inviting the press to cover events and activities it must be ensured that expectations are clear in relation to child protection.

- Check credentials of any photographers and organisations used.
- Ensure identification is worn at all times, if they do not have their own – provide it
- Do not allow unsupervised access to children or young people or one to one photographic session.
- Do not allow photographic sessions outside of the activities or services, or at a child or young person's home.
- Young people must be informed that photographs of them may be taken during Moving On, activities or events, and in agreeing to take part in these activities etc. they will have to sign a consent form. This must include information about the reason and use for the photographs/images. Appendix (iii) This blank form is on the S drive. Keep the blank master on the system.
- It is recommended that the names of children or young people should not be used in photographs or video footage.

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13. Associated policies and procedures

The following Moving On policies and procedures are associated with this policy:

- Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedure
- Code of Conduct
- GDPR General Data Protection Regulation
- Whistleblowing Policy – see employee handbook
- Disciplinary and Grievance Policy
- Health and Safety Policy
- Safer Recruitment Policy

Standard Data Protection guidelines for holding sensitive information should be observed when recording information. See Moving On's GDPR General Data Protection Regulation Policy and Procedures. All recorded information should be handled sensitively and all conventions of confidentiality must be adhered to at all times.

When implementing this policy and relevant procedures Moving On will ensure that the organisation complies with the Equality Act (2010). Through implementation of this Policy Moving On does not discriminate on the grounds of any protected characteristic, namely: age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, maternity, race and ethnicity; religion or belief; and sexual orientation.

Confidentiality, in any safeguarding matter, the welfare of the child or young person is paramount and as such, only a restricted number of people within the organisation will have access to information that involves such issues. Information will be shared on a 'need to know' basis in accordance with current legislation and Codes of Practice.

Appendices

- A.** Child and Under 18s Safeguarding Incident Reporting Form
- B.** Form for the use of Cameras and any other Image and Sound Recording
- C.** Consent Form for participation in activities, events, etc.

Appendix A

Child and Under 18s Safeguarding Incident Reporting Form

All Information will be treated in strict confidence Boxes will expand if needed

CONFIDENTIAL

Boxes will expand if needed

Date

--

Time

Venue

Name of child / young person

Age

--

Date of birth

Address

Telephone number

Next of Kin

Address (if different from above)

Post Code:

Are you reporting your own concerns or passing on those of someone else? Give details:

Brief description of what has prompted the concerns: include dates, times etc. of any specific incidents:

Have you spoken to the Child/young person? If so what did was said:

Have you spoken to the parent/guardian? If so what was said:

Has anybody been alleged to be the abuser? If so, give details:

Your name

Position

To whom reported

Date reported

Signature

Date

**This form should be confidentially delivered (hard copy or email) to the
Designated Child Protection Person**

Appendix B

Consent Form for the use of Cameras and other Image or Sound Recordings

CONFIDENTIAL

**Boxes will expand if
needed**

Name of Photographer:

Venue/Area:

Description of Equipment:

Telephone No.

Mobile No.

Fax No.

Email address

Relationship of the photographer and subject(s):

Reason for taking photographs/images

I declare that the information provided is true and correct and that the images will only be used for the purposes stated.

Signed:

Date:

Authorised by:

Date:

Position Held:

Appendix C

Consent Form to participate in activities, events, etc.

CONFIDENTIAL

Boxes will expand if needed

Event / activity:

Date:

Name of Young Person:

Age

Date of birth

Address:

Post code:

Contact Number:

Medical Conditions: (if any) e.g. asthma, diabetes, allergies:

- I confirm that I am in good health and give consent to participate in the above event/activity.
- I consent to any emergency treatment necessary during the course of the event/activity.
- I give/do not consent to be photographed during the course of the above event/activity and I consent to the photographs being used by Moving On for promotional purposes. This also includes the use on the internet.

Signed:

Date:

