



ROYAL NATIONAL CHILDREN'S SPRINGBOARD FOUNDATION

Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy

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Introduction

Royal National Children's SpringBoard Foundation (**RNCSF**) supports and works with children and young people under the age of 18 throughout the UK. Amongst the wide range of adults with whom RNCSF also has contact during the course of its work may be some who are at risk. This Policy refers to adults at risk as well as to children and young people.

This Policy applies to all trustees, staff members, consultants, agency workers, students and volunteers of RNCSF, all of whom play an important role in promoting the welfare and protection of the children and people at risk with whom we work.

The aim of this Policy is to ensure that RNCSF acts appropriately when it becomes aware that a child, young person or adult may be at risk. It also provides a framework which ensures that those working with vulnerable people have the appropriate information and support to enable them to take the necessary steps to prevent abuse or to stop it happening.

RNCSF believes that it is always unacceptable for a child, young person or adult at risk to experience abuse of any kind and recognises its responsibility to safeguard the welfare of all children, young people and adults at risk by its commitment to practice which protects them.

RNCSF also believes that all those who work or volunteer for RNCSF should be able to do so safely. This Policy also provides for the safeguarding of our staff and volunteers.

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Principles

RNCSF believes that:

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

RNCSF recognises that:

- the welfare of all children, young people and adults at risk is paramount;
- all children, young people and adults at risk, 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, young people and adults at risk are additionally vulnerable because of the impact of previous experiences, their level of dependency, communication needs or other issues; and

- working in partnership with children, young people and adults at risk, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk.

RNCSF seeks to safeguard children, young people and adults at risk by:

- valuing, listening to and respecting them;
- appointing a Designated Safeguarding Officer and a Designated Safeguarding Trustee;
- adopting child protection and safeguarding best practice through our policies and procedures;
- providing effective management for staff and volunteers through supervision, support, training and quality assurance measures;
- recruiting trustees, staff and volunteers safely, ensuring all necessary checks are made;
- choosing schools and partners with which to work carefully, including conducting rigorous checks of their safeguarding policies and procedures, reviewing external inspection reports as applicable, visiting their premises and meeting relevant personnel;
- recording and storing information professionally and securely;
- sharing information about safeguarding and good practice with children, young people, adults at risk, their families, trustees, staff and volunteers;
- using our safeguarding procedures to share concerns and relevant information with agencies who need to know, and involving children, young people, adults at risk, parents, families and carers appropriately;
- using our procedures to manage any allegations against staff and volunteers appropriately; and
- ensuring that we have effective complaints and whistleblowing measures in place.

Responsibilities

All trustees, staff and volunteers have a duty to safeguard RNCSF's beneficiaries, those connected with RNCSF's activities, and each other.

The trustees are responsible for ensuring that appropriate policies and procedures are in place and implemented. They are also responsible for nominating the Designated Safeguarding Trustee.

The Designated Safeguarding Officer (**DSO**) is responsible for ensuring that:

- this Policy is implemented throughout RNCSF;
- RNCSF is kept abreast of current legislation and best practice;
- regular training is undertaken by trustees, staff and volunteers; and
- she is available as a point of contact to discuss any safeguarding concerns, in accordance with the procedures described in this Policy.

Reporting concerns

Where a RNCSF trustee, staff member or volunteer has any concern regarding actual or suspected neglect or abuse of any form, including emotional, physical, psychological or sexual abuse and the following:

- child sexual exploitation,
- extremism,
- female genital mutilation,
- forced marriage,
- honour-based violence,

- radicalisation,

such concern must be reported immediately in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule B.

The first priority is always to ensure the safety and protection of the child, young person or adult at risk. It is not the responsibility of anyone working or volunteering within RNCSF to decide whether or not abuse of any kind has taken place, or to investigate it, but it is our responsibility to report allegations or concerns.

All prospective and actual RNCSF pupils, and their siblings who are under age 18, are vulnerable because they are children. A RNCSF alumnus may be an adult at risk. A parent, family member or other adult connected with a prospective or actual RNCSF pupil or RNCSF alumnus may be an adult at risk.

The circumstances in which a concern could arise for, or an allegation could be made to, a RNCSF member of staff or volunteer include the following:

- when interviewing a prospective RNCSF pupil at the premises of a RNCSF partner;
- during a home visit to a prospective RNCSF pupil's home;
- when visiting a school attended by a RNCSF pupil;
- during an event attended by a RNCSF pupil and/or their family or carer, whether organised by RNCSF or a third party;
- during correspondence (including telephone calls, text messages, emails and other forms of electronic messaging) with a RNCSF pupil;
- during correspondence (including telephone calls, text messages, emails and other forms of electronic messaging) with a parent, other family member, carer or someone else connected with a prospective or actual RNCSF pupil;
- in person or during correspondence (including telephone calls, text messages, emails and other forms of electronic messaging) with a RNCSF alumnus who is an adult at risk; and
- through a post or content uploaded to Lighthouse.

This list is neither exhaustive nor definitive.

Pupils at risk of immediate harm

In all cases, if, on the basis of an allegation made or your suspicion, you believe that a child or adult at risk is in immediate danger, call the Police immediately and in any event within 24 hours (one working day) of you becoming aware of the risk. Immediately report to the DSO that you have done so and record all concerns, discussions and decisions made in writing using the Referral Form provided at Schedule C and on the database. If your report concerns a child, the DSO will inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the child's school and, if applicable, the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the RNCSF partner which supports the child, of the circumstances and action taken.

Pupil at risk of radicalisation

We are fully committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all our pupils. All our staff, Trustees and volunteers recognise that safeguarding against radicalisation and extremism is no different to safeguarding against any other vulnerability in today's society. Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups. 'Extremism' is defined in the Prevent strategy as vocal or active opposition to

fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Schedule D provides an overview of signs of radicalisation

Procedures: If you are concerned that a pupil may be exposed to radicalisation the normal referral processes apply i.e. to discuss concerns with the DSL, who will follow the safeguarding procedures outlined in this policy and may also make a referral to the Channel programme. Borderline cases will be discussed with the Channel Panel on a no-names basis. For further advice about extremism the DfE provide a dedicated telephone helpline and mailbox for non-emergency advice for staff and governors: they can be contacted on 020 7340 7264 or counterextremism@education.gsi.gov.uk

Pupil missing from education

A child going missing from education is a potential indicator of abuse. Attendance is registered in accordance with Department for Education requirements. The law requires all schools including independent schools, to have an admission register, clear procedures in place to deal with instances of pupils going missing from school and for staff to be aware of how to deal with situations where pupils go missing either from school or on a school trip.

If you have concerns, or are made aware of concerns that a pupil is missing from education without clear explanation from parents or guardians, or concerns about the supervision of the child during the holidays, the normal referral processes apply i.e. to discuss concerns with the DSL, who will follow the safeguarding procedures outlined in this policy.

Peer on peer abuse

Abuse can take place between pupils and this type of abuse can be physical, sexual or emotional in nature. This peer on peer abuse can manifest itself in various ways and is most likely to include, but not limited to: bullying (including cyber bullying, homophobic bullying and transgender bullying), gender-based violence / sexual assaults, sexual harassment, initiations and 'sexting' (also known as youth produced sexual imagery). Much peer on peer abuse takes place online. It can take place wholly online or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Peer abuse is a form of abuse and must not be passed off as 'banter' or as 'part of growing up'. Victims of peer abuse should be supported as they would be if they were the victim of any other form of abuse, in accordance with this policy. The pupil(s) accused of abuse and the victim of abuse should both be treated as at risk and a referral made to children's social care in respect of either pupil if that pupil is suffering or is at risk of harm.

Children may be particularly vulnerable to peer on peer abuse in residential settings. In reflection of that, there are additional requirements for boarding schools that are set out in the National Minimum Standards for Boarding Schools which can be found [here](#).

Child Criminal Exploitation:

Child Criminal Exploitation refers to the use of a child in criminal activities for economic gain and is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources. The most prolific form of child criminal exploitation is where older individuals or groups of older individuals exploit younger people to carry drugs or other contraband from urban areas to suburban and rural areas ('county lines'). Indicators that may signal a pupil is at risk from or involved with serious violent

crime can include increased absences, a change in friendships or relationships with older individuals, a significant decline in performance, signs of self-harm or a significant change in wellbeing. Unexplained gifts or new possessions could also indicate that pupils have been approached by, or are involved with individuals associated with criminal networks or gangs.

Additional advice can be found in Preventing Youth Violence and Gang Involvement (link [here](#)) and Criminal Exploitation of Children and Vulnerable Adults: County Lines (link [here](#)).

Child or young person reporting Honour Based Violence (HBV) or Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Honour based violence is a general term which includes violence within families such as forced marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). If any evidence of such practices within a family comes to light you must report the matter to the DSL immediately. If you learn that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl aged under 18, you have a statutory duty to report it to the police. You should also follow the usual safeguarding procedures set out in this policy and report the matter to the DSL who will involve Children's Services where appropriate. Any member of staff who has a suspicion of FGM should report it to the DSL. There are a range of potential indications that a girl may be at risk or has already suffered from FGM. Further information is available within [Keeping Children Safe in Education \(September 2019\)](#).

Concerns about a member of staff, trustee or volunteer

Child protection concerns: if you are concerned about the behaviour of a colleague towards a pupil or pupils you may worry that you have misunderstood the situation or wonder whether a report could jeopardise a colleague's career. However, any concern about a member of staff must be raised immediately regardless of how unlikely it seems that there would be any substance to the concern. You must remember that in all situations the welfare of the child is paramount. Our reporting procedures for managing concerns/allegations against staff, trustees and volunteers are detailed in Schedule B to this Policy. They apply when staff have, or are alleged to have:

- behaved in a way that has harmed a pupil, or may have harmed a pupil;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a pupil; or
- behaved towards a pupil or pupils in a way that indicates he or she would pose a risk of harm to children.

When you report a concern of this nature you can expect:

- the concern to be taken seriously;
- your identity to remain confidential (if this is your wish), unless you are later required to act as a witness in court proceedings;
- to be protected as far as possible from victimisation or harassment;
- for an initial inquiry to take place to identify any action necessary;
- Children's Services and the Police to be involved if the concern relates to abuse or neglect or the potential commission of a crime;
- written confirmation within the timescales given in the whistle-blowing procedures that your concern has been received and is being dealt with; and
- to be informed of the final outcome, subject to constraints of confidentiality and legal advice.

If you feel the school is not dealing with a matter in accordance with our procedures, you should follow the Whistleblowing Procedure, available below. If you are making an allegation or complaint against

any member of staff (including the DDSL), volunteer or trustee, you should report it immediately to the DSL. Allegations against the DSL: If you are making an allegation against the DSL you should report it to the Designated Safeguarding Trustee, or in her absence the Chairman, without notifying the DSL.

What happens when an allegation has been made?

Allegations or suspicions should be dealt with under the safeguarding policy when there is a reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm.

Allegations

Where an allegation of suspected neglect or abuse of any form is made, or a concern is expressed to you:

- listen carefully;
- inform the child or person making the allegation that the allegation cannot be treated as confidential, but will be passed on to the DSO and may also need to be reported to the appropriate authorities. Offer assurances that only those who need to be informed will be informed;
- make brief notes at the time, or as soon as possible afterwards, and pass these notes securely to the DSO as soon as possible, and always within 24 hours. Such notes should include the time, date and place of the conversation, state who was present and be signed by you, as well as recording what was said. The notes shall be factual and contain no personal opinion;
- avoid asking leading questions (for example, don't ask "did they do X to you?", but ask open questions such as "can you tell me what happened?" or "do you want to tell me who did this?");
- do not react with shock or anger or jump to conclusions;
- seek to reassure the child or the person making the allegation that they are being taken seriously and that they are doing the right thing in raising concerns, but do not tell them that "everything will be alright"; and
- report the allegation by following the procedure in Schedule B. Tell the person expressing concern or alleging abuse that you will report the matter to RNCSF's DSO immediately, who will decide to whom it is appropriate to pass on what has been expressed or alleged.

Do not try to investigate matters yourself .

Suspicions

Where you suspect or are concerned that neglect or abuse of any form may be taking place, affecting a child, a young person, or an adult at risk, such suspicion or concern must be reported immediately in accordance with the procedure set out in Schedule B. Do not try to investigate matters yourself

Malicious or unsubstantiated allegations

Where an allegation is determined by the investigating agency (for example, the LADO) to be malicious or unsubstantiated, the DSO shall consider whether any further actions are required by RNCSF. If a trustee, staff member or volunteer of RNCSF is found to have made a malicious allegation, appropriate sanctions will be considered and, in the case of staff, procedures laid down in RNCSF's Disciplinary Policy may be invoked.

Reporting a Serious Incident



The Charity Commission requires serious incidents to be reported to it. This applies if a serious incident takes place within RNCSF, but may also apply if a serious incident takes place within an organisation with which RNCSF works, such as a school or one of its partners. The Charity Commission considers a serious incident to be an adverse event, whether actual or alleged, which results in or risks significant:

- harm to RNCSF's beneficiaries, staff, volunteers or others who come into contact with RNCSF through its work;
- loss of RNCSF's money or assets;
- damage to RNCSF's property; or
- harm to RNCSF's work or reputation.

The Charity Commission interprets "significant" as meaning "significant" in the context of RNCSF, taking account of its staff, operations, finances and/or reputation.

A safeguarding incident may be a serious incident which needs to be reported to the Charity Commission, regardless of whether it is also reported to other agencies. Further guidance is available from the Charity Commission's publications "How to report a serious incident in your charity" and "Reporting a serious incident in your charity when it involves a partner"

Safeguarding of staff and volunteers

At RNCSF, we believe that everyone should be treated with dignity, fairness and respect. Consequently, we will not tolerate the harassment or bullying of employees, volunteers, contractors or employees of contractors whilst at work, at RNCSF related events or whilst carrying out RNCSF business. Any allegation of harassment or bullying will be dealt with in a robust and timely manner and with fairness and sensitivity. RNCSF adheres to an Anti-harassment and Bullying Policy which is in the Staff Handbook.

RNCSF seeks to achieve safe working conditions for all staff and volunteers. We adhere to a Health and Safety Policy which is in the Staff Handbook. RNCSF is committed to conducting its business with honesty and integrity and we expect all staff to maintain high standards. RNCSF adheres to a Whistleblowing Policy which is in the Staff Handbook.

Safer Recruitment Policy

Staff, volunteers and contractors engaged by RNCSF are recruited in accordance with RNCSF's Safer Recruitment Policy. This includes the DBS Officer undertaking such Disclosure and Barring Service checks as are required.

Training

Regular training on safeguarding is considered by RNCSF to be of paramount importance. All trustees, staff and volunteers receive safeguarding training as part of RNCSF's induction procedures.

All staff participate in refresher training annually, which may be conducted online, in person or both. All staff are also provided with at least an annual reminder of [Keeping Children Safe in Education \(KCSIE\)](#) updates and confirm to the Office Manager that they have read and understood the updates to this legislation.



The Designated Safeguarding Trustee also undertakes annual training updates and reports to the trustees on the content of the training.

All trustees are provided with at least an annual reminder of [KCSIE](#) updates and confirm to the Company Secretary in writing, or verbally by minutes of meetings at which these updates were circulated, that they have read and understood the updates to this legislation. Every three years part of a meeting of the full Board of the trustees is set aside for refresher safeguarding training for trustees.

The Office Manager maintains a central register of all DBS certificate, safeguarding training (full and refresher) and confirmation that KCSIE updates have been read and understood for all trustees, staff and volunteers.

Whistleblowing policy

Whistleblowing is the reporting of suspected wrongdoing or dangers in relation to RNCSF's activities. This includes safeguarding concerns, health and safety risks and any breach of legal or professional obligations, as well as bribery, facilitation of tax evasion, fraud or other criminal activity, miscarriages of justice and damage to the environment.

RNCSF has a Whistleblowing Policy which is in the Staff Handbook.

Pursuant to the Whistleblowing Policy, in some circumstances, including where you have a concern about safeguarding, it may be appropriate for you to report your concern to an external body such as a regulator. RNCSF strongly encourages you to seek advice before reporting a concern to anyone external.

Public Concern at Work is an independent whistleblowing charity and operates a confidential helpline:

- Helpline: (020) 7404 6609
- Email: whistle@pcaw.co.uk
- Website: www.pcaw.co.uk

NSPCC operates a whistleblowing advice line:

- Helpline: 0800 028 0285
- Email: help@nspcc.org.uk
- Website: www.nspcc.org.uk

The Charity Commission provides online guidance on whistleblowing for employees:

- Website: www.charitycommission.gov.uk
- Email: whistleblowing@charitycommission.gsi.gov.uk

Legislative framework

Relevant law and guidance which underpin this Policy include:

- Children Act 1989
- United Convention on the Rights of the Child 1991
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Children Act 2004

- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Care Act 2014
- Children and Families Act 2014
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Data Protection Act 2018 and the General Data Protection Regulation
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018
- London Child Protection Procedures (2018)
- Keeping Children Safe in Education (September 2019)
- Charity Commission – How to report a serious incident in your charity (June 2019)
- Charity Commission – Safeguarding and protecting people - for charities and trustees (Oct 2019)
- Charity Commission – Reporting a serious incident in your charity when it involves a partner (December 2019).

Other related policies

- Anti-harassment and Bullying Policy (Staff Handbook)
- Data Protection Policy
- Disciplinary Policy (Staff Handbook)
- Health and Safety Policy (Staff Handbook)
- Home Visit Policy
- Induction of New Staff Policy
- Partners' Handbook
- Safer Recruitment Policy
- Schools' Handbook
- Whistleblowing Policy (Staff Handbook)
- Moderation Policy for RNCSF's moodle (intranet for pupils) "Lighthouse"

Definitions

Applicable definitions of words and expressions used throughout this Policy are listed in Schedule A.

Policy review

This Policy shall be reviewed at least annually by the trustees.

Date of approval and adoption: 10 June 2021

Date of next review: June 2022

SCHEDULE A

Definitions

Abuse means a form of maltreatment of a child or adult at risk. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child or adult at risk by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children or adults at risk may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults, or another child or children.

Adult at risk means a person who is aged 18 years or over and:

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the relevant local authority is meeting any of those needs);
- is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect; and
- as a result of their care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk, or the experience, of abuse or neglect.

An adult at risk may be a person who:

- is elderly;
- has a learning disability or learning difficulties;
- has a physical disability and / or a sensory impairment;
- has mental health needs;
- has a long -term illness or condition
- has suffered a head or brain injury;
- misuses substances or alcohol;
- is in an abusive relationship;
- is unable to make their own decisions and is in need of care and support;
- is a young adult, over the age of 18, who has care and support needs and is in transition from childrens' to adults' services; or
- is a carer (looking after another person with care and support needs).

This list is neither exhaustive nor definitive: other people might also be considered to be adults at risk.

Child protection is part of safeguarding and promoting welfare and refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.

Children or child means anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. "Children" or "child" therefore means "children and young people" throughout.

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. It can include sexual bullying, including cyberbullying and grooming. Some children who are being sexually exploited do not exhibit external signs. Indicators (which may be spotted when speaking to the child themselves or family/friends) include:

- going missing from school/home/care placement;
- associating with older people/adults;
- isolation from family/friends/peer group;
- physical symptoms including bruising/STIs;
- substance misuse;
- mental health; or
- unexplained possessions, goods and or money.

This list is neither exhaustive nor definitive. Signs must be used in context with other information relating to a child's circumstances.

DBS Officer means the person who is responsible for ensuring that all RNCSF trustees, staff, contractors, agency workers and volunteers whose roles require it have current clearance from the Disclosure and Barring Service. RNCSF's DBS Officer is the Office Manager.

Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) means the person within RNCSF who is responsible for ensuring that:

- this Policy is implemented throughout RNCSF;
- RNCSF is kept abreast of current legislation and best practice;
- regular training is undertaken by trustees, staff and volunteers; and
- she is available as a point of contact to discuss any safeguarding concerns, in accordance with the procedures described in this Policy.

RNCSF's Designated Safeguarding Officer is the Chief Executive Officer. The Deputy Designated Safeguarding Officer is the Deputy Chief Executive Officer. All trustees, staff and volunteers have a duty to safeguard RNCSF's beneficiaries, those connected with RNCSF's activities, and each other.

Designated Safeguarding Trustee means the trustee with particular oversight of RNCSF's safeguarding policy (this Policy) and procedures and responsibility for promoting the safeguarding of children and adults at risk within RNCSF. All trustees have a duty to safeguard RNCSF's beneficiaries, staff, volunteers and those connected with RNCSF's activities and are responsible for ensuring that appropriate policies and procedures are in place and implemented. They are also responsible for nominating the Designated Safeguarding Trustee.

Emotional abuse of a child means 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 a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a 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 (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. It may be conducted online (cyber abuse). Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone. Indicators include:

- low self-esteem;
- continual self-deprecation;
- sudden speech disorder;
- significant decline in concentration;
- socio-emotional immaturity;
- "neurotic" behaviour (e.g. rocking, head banging);
- self-mutilation;
- compulsive stealing;
- extremes of passivity or aggression;
- running away; or
- indiscriminate friendliness.

This list is neither exhaustive nor definitive. Signs must be used in context with other information relating to a child or adult at risk's circumstances.

Extremism goes beyond terrorism and includes people who target the vulnerable – including the young – by seeking to sow division between communities on the basis of race, faith or denomination; justify discrimination towards women and girls; persuade others that minorities are inferior; or argue against the primacy of democracy and the rule of law in our society. Extremism is defined in the Counter Extremism Strategy 2015 as the vocal or

active opposition to our fundamental values, including the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist. Indicators include:

- withdrawal from usual activities;
- feelings of anger, grievance or injustice;
- truanting/going missing from school or care;
- expressing 'them and us' thinking;
- use of inappropriate language;
- advocating violent actions and means;
- possession of violent extremist literature;
- the expression of extremist views;
- association with known extremists; or
- seeking to recruit others to an extremist ideology.

This list is neither exhaustive nor definitive. Signs must be used in context with other information relating to a child or adult at risk's circumstances.

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences.

FGM is carried out for cultural, religious and social reasons within families and communities. It is often considered a necessary part of raising a girl properly, and as a way to prepare her for adulthood and marriage. FGM is often motivated by the belief that it is beneficial for the girl or woman. Many communities believe it will reduce a woman's libido and discourage sexual activity before marriage.

FGM is prevalent in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. In the UK, FGM tends to occur in areas with larger populations of communities who practise FGM, such as first-generation immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers. These areas include London, Cardiff, Manchester, Sheffield, Northampton, Birmingham, Oxford, Crawley, Reading, Slough and Milton Keynes.

The procedure is traditionally carried out by an older woman with no medical training. Anaesthetics and antiseptic treatment are not generally used and the practice is usually carried out using basic tools such as knives, scissors, scalpels, pieces of glass and razor blades. There are no health benefits to FGM. Removing and damaging healthy and normal female genital tissue interferes with the natural functions of girls' and women's bodies. Effects of FGM may include:

- chronic pelvic infections;
- excessive scar tissue formation;
- infection of the reproductive system;
- development of cysts, abscesses and genital scars; or
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

If you are worried about someone who is at risk of FGM or has had FGM, you must share this information, following the procedures set out in this Policy.

Forced marriage means a marriage entered into without the full and free consent of one or both parties and where violence, threats or any other form of coercion is used to cause a person to enter into a marriage. Threats can be physical or emotional and psychological. A lack of full and free consent can be where a person does not consent or where they cannot consent (if they have learning disabilities, for example). Nevertheless, some communities use religion and culture as a way to coerce a person into marriage. Forced marriage also applies to men and can happen at any age (the youngest victim who was believed to be at risk of a forced marriage was aged 2). Forcing someone into marriage is a crime in England and Wales.

The UK summer holidays mark a peak in reports of young people – typically girls aged 15 and 16- being taken abroad "on holiday", for a marriage without consent.

Forced marriage is very different from an arranged marriage where both parties give consent.

Honour-based violence (HBV) means incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing. Abuse committed in the context of preserving “honour” often involves a wider network of family or community pressure and can include multiple perpetrators. It is important to be aware of this dynamic and additional risk factors when deciding what form of safeguarding action to take. All forms of HBV are abuse (regardless of the motivation) and should be handled and escalated as such. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a child being at risk of HBV, or already having suffered HBV. If you are worried that someone is at risk of HBV or has suffered HBV, you must share this information, following the procedures set out in this Policy.

LADO means the Local Authority Designated Officer. The role of the LADO is to give advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisation, liaise with the Police and other agencies, and monitor the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible, consistent with a thorough and fair process. Every agency that works with children and young people should have a Designated Officer whose job it is to liaise with and refer to LADO. The LADO should be alerted to all cases in which it is alleged that a person who works with children has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed, or may have harmed, a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
- behaved towards a child in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children.

Neglect includes ignoring medical 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. Indicators of physical neglect include:

- constant hunger;
- poor personal hygiene;
- constant tiredness;
- poor state of clothing;
- frequent lateness, or unexplained non-attendance at school;
- untreated medical problems;
- low self-esteem;
- poor peer relationships; or
- stealing.

This list is neither exhaustive nor definitive. Signs must be used in context with other information relating to a child or adult at risk’s circumstances.

Physical abuse means a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Psychological abuse means including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber abuse, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks.

Radicalisation means the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people is defined in the Government’s Guide *Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018)* as:

- 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;
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

Sexual abuse means forcing or enticing a child or adult at risk to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the person being abused 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 or adults at risk in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children or adults at risk to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can children.

Not all those subject to sexual abuse are able to tell, or are believed when they try to do so. There may be no physical or behavioural signs. Signs may show that a person is troubled, but not necessarily through sexual abuse. A combination, frequency and duration of signs may indicate a problem. Indicators include:

Behavioural:

- lack of trust in adults or over familiarity with adults;
- fear of a particular individual;
- social isolation – withdrawal or introversion;
- sleep disturbance (nightmares, irrational fears, bed wetting, fear of sleeping alone, requiring a nightlight);
- running away;
- reluctance or refusal to participate in physical activity or to change clothes for activities;
- low self-esteem;
- drug, alcohol or solvent abuse;
- display of sexual knowledge beyond their years;
- abnormal, sexualised drawing;
- unusual interest in the genitals of adults, children or animals;
- expressing affection in an inappropriate way;
- fear of bathrooms, showers, closed doors;
- fear of medical examinations;
- developmental regression;
- poor peer relations;
- over-sexualised behaviour/sexual promiscuity;
- stealing; or
- psychosomatic factors e.g. recurrent abdominal pain or headache.

Physical:

- sleeplessness, fear of the dark, nightmares;
- bruises, scratches, bite marks to the thighs or genital area;
- itch, soreness, discharge, unexplained bleeding from the rectum, vagina or penis;
- pain on passing urine or recurrent urinary infection;
- stained underwear;
- unusual genital odour;
- anxiety, depression;
- eating disorder e.g. anorexia or bulimia;
- discomfort/difficulty in walking/sitting;
- venereal disease;
- soiling or wetting in children who have been trained; or
- self-mutilation/suicide attempts.

These lists are neither exhaustive nor definitive. Signs must be used in context with other information relating to a child or adult at risk's circumstances.



STIs means sexually transmitted infections. Common types include chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis, genital warts, genital herpes, pubic lice, scabies and syphilis.

Terrorism means an action that:

- involves serious violence against a person; or
- endangers a person's life (other than the life of the person committing the action); or
- involves serious damage to property; or
- creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; or
- is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system.

The use or threat of action must be designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public and is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause.



SCHEDULE B

Reporting allegations or concerns

Immediate danger

In all cases, if, on the basis of an allegation made or your suspicion, you believe that a child or adult at risk is in immediate danger, call the Police. Report to the DSO that you have done so and record full details on the database at the earliest opportunity. If your report concerns a child, the DSO will inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the child's school and, if applicable, the Designated Safeguarding Lead at the RNCSF partner which supports the child, of the circumstances and action taken.

In all cases

Where appropriate and possible, it is preferable to inform the parent or main carer that a referral is to be made and to seek their consent. This will depend on the circumstances in each case.

Malicious or unsubstantiated allegations

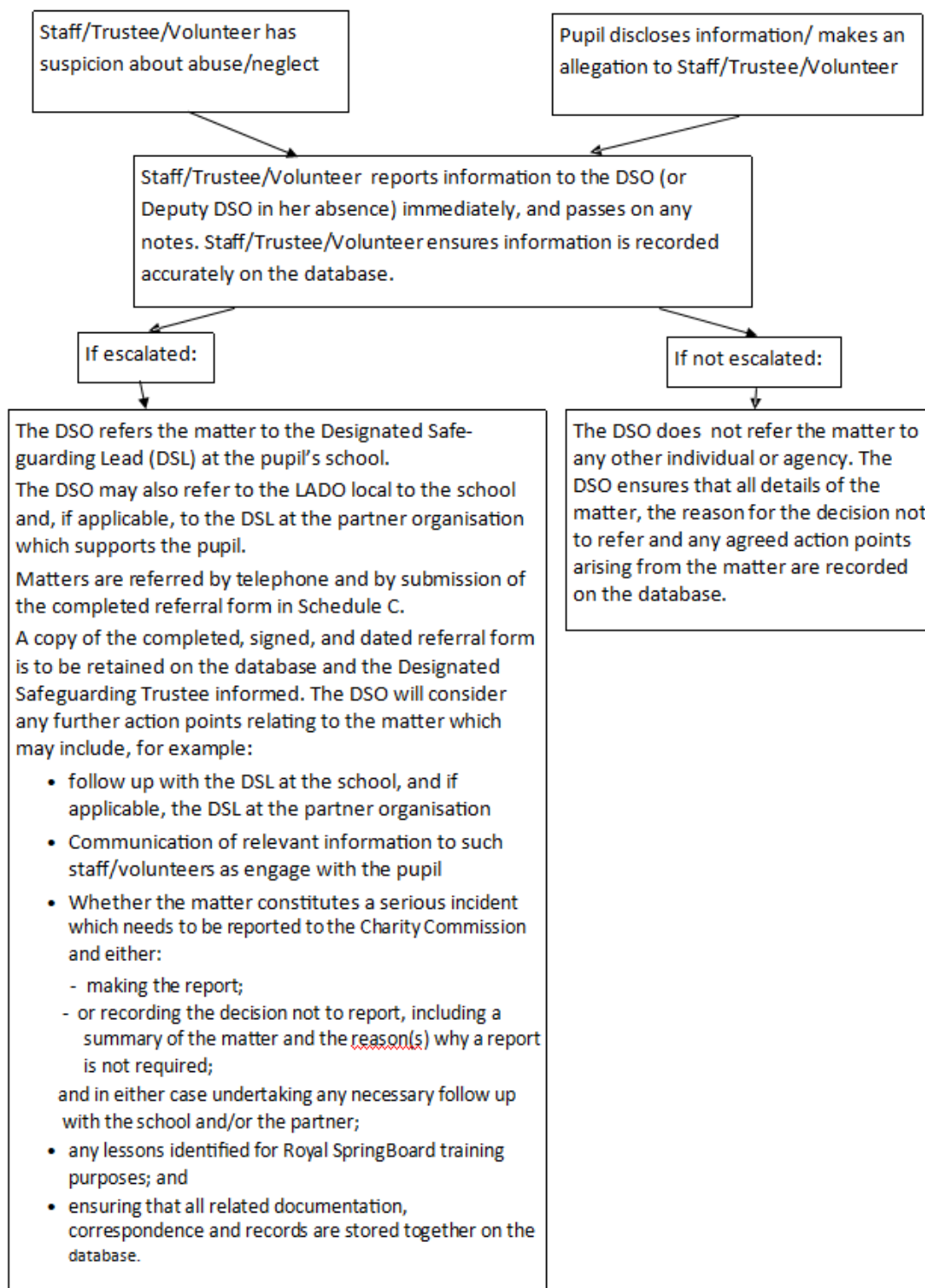
Where an allegation is determined by the investigating agency (for example, the LADO) to be malicious or unsubstantiated, the DSO shall consider whether any further actions are required by RNCSF. If a trustee, staff member or volunteer of RNCSF is found to have made a malicious allegation, appropriate sanctions will be considered and, in the case of staff, procedures laid down in RNCSF's Disciplinary Policy may be invoked.

Records

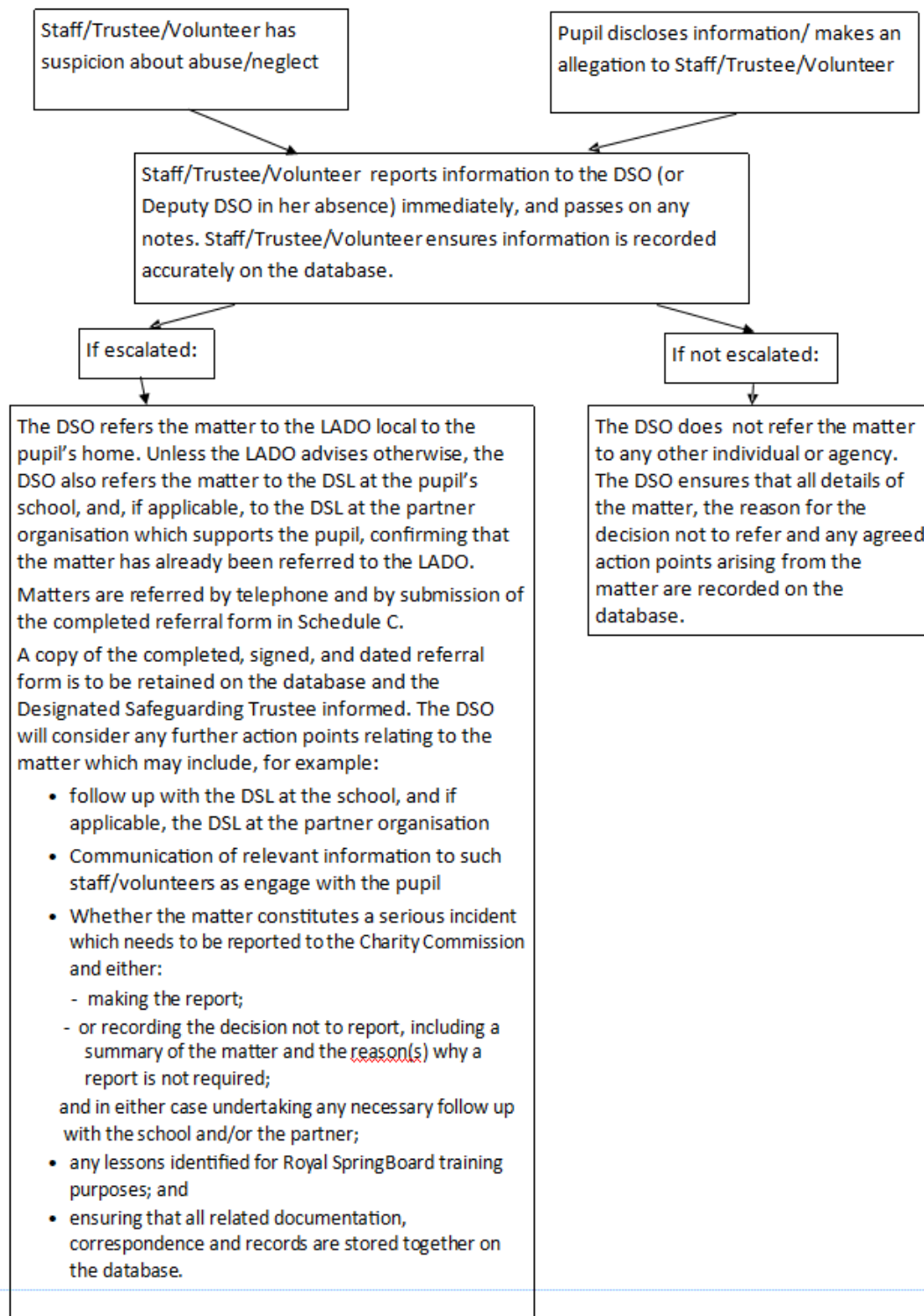
All records retained must be stored in accordance with RNCSF's Data Protection Policy.

Allegation from, or concern about, a Royal SpringBoard pupil during term time:

This may arise, for example, at an event organised by Royal SpringBoard or a 3rd party at which the pupil is present, or while monitoring Lighthouse.

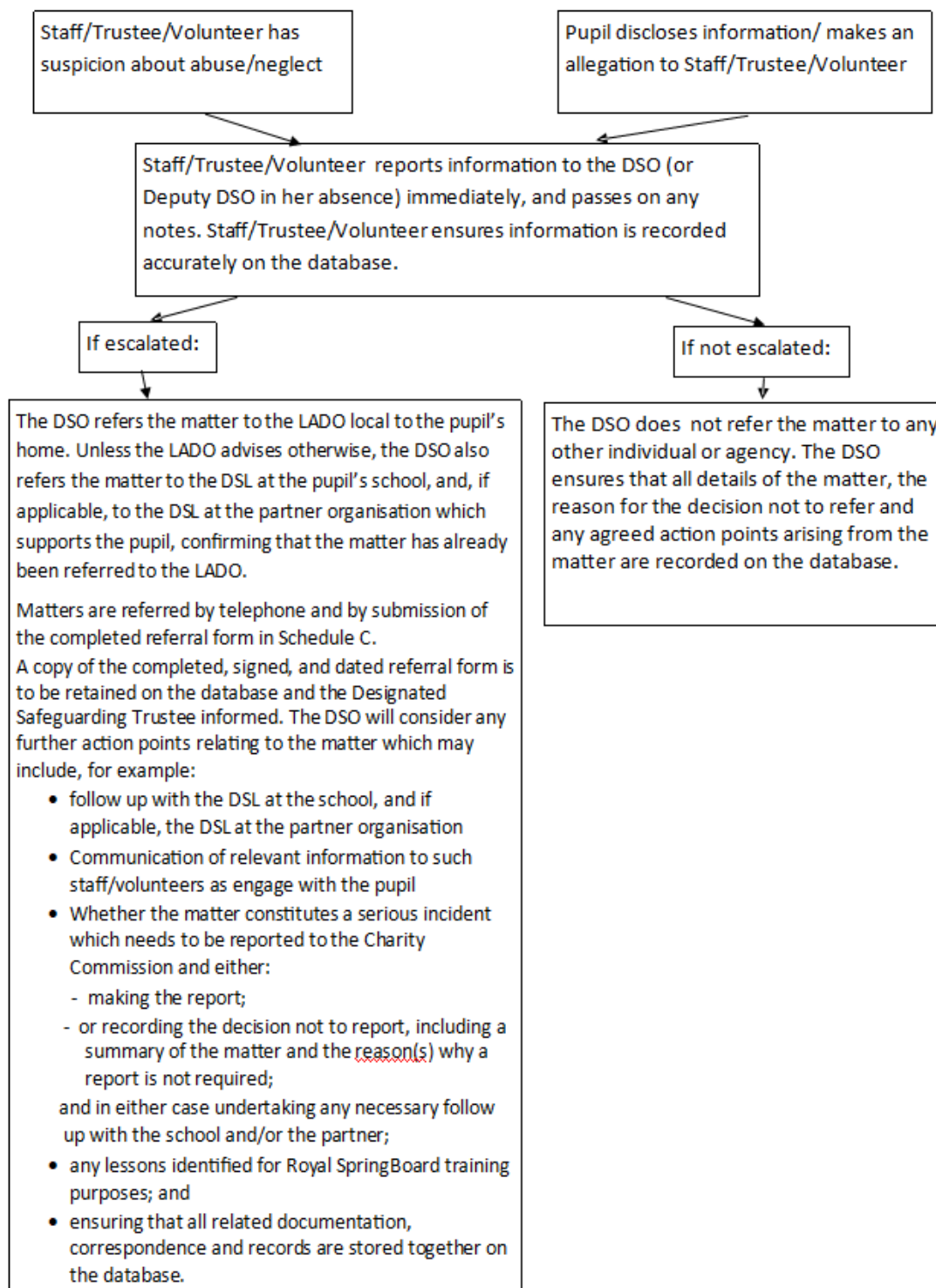


Allegation from, or concern about, a Royal SpringBoard pupil during school holidays: This may arise, for example, at an event organised by Royal SpringBoard or 3rd party at which the pupil is present, or while monitoring Lighthouse.



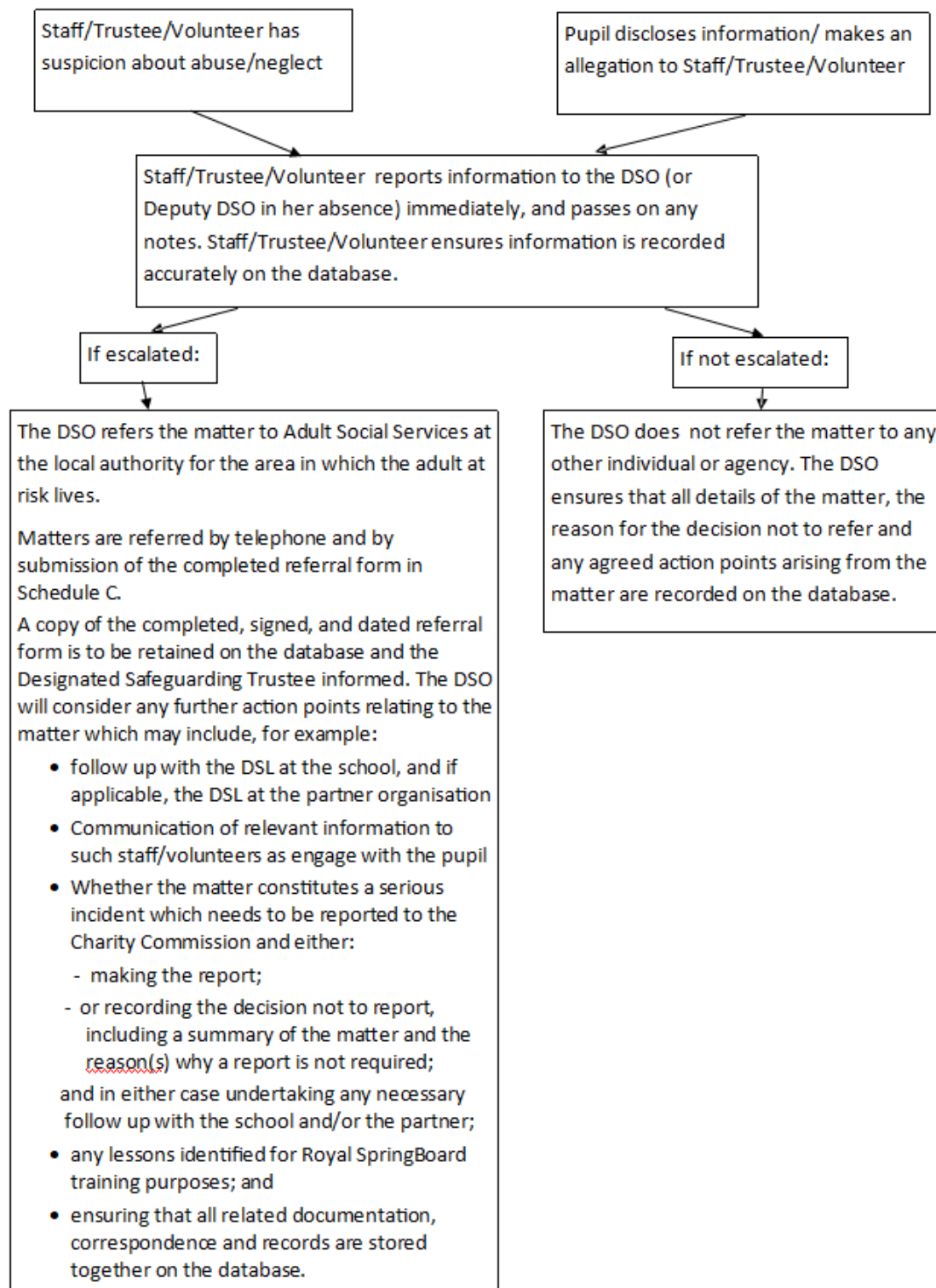
Allegation from, or concern about, a Royal SpringBoard pupil during the application process.

This may arise, for example, during an interview with a prospective pupil at their home or a partner organisation's premises, during discussion (whether in person, by telephone or otherwise) with a parent, other family member, carer or other person connected with a prospective pupil



Allegation from, or concern about, an adult at risk.

This may arise, for example, during a home visit or at an event, or during discussion (whether in person, by telephone or otherwise) with a pupil, family member, carer or other person connected with an adult at risk.



Allegation from, or concern about, a Royal SpringBoard trustee, staff member or volunteer.

This may arise, for example, where a trustee, staff member or volunteer makes an allegation or expresses concern about another trustee, staff member or volunteer, whether out of concern for that person's safety or out of concern about that person's conduct, or where a pupil or someone else connected with Royal SpringBoard's activities expresses concern about a trustee, staff member or volunteer.

Unless the allegation is about the DSO, the staff member/trustee/volunteer reports information to the DSO immediately and passes on any notes. The DSO informs the Chairman (or the Vice Chairman, in the event that the allegation is about the Chairman) that the allegation has been made, investigates all allegations and adheres to procedures laid down in relevant policies in the Staff Handbook.

If the allegation is about the DSO, the staff member/trustee/volunteer reports information to the Chairman immediately, without notifying the DSO. The Chairman investigates the allegation and adheres to the procedures laid down in relevant policies in the Staff Handbook.

If escalated:

If not escalated:

The DSO refers the matter to Adult Social Services at the local authority for the area in which the adult at risk lives. Matters are referred by telephone and by submission of the completed referral form in Schedule C. A copy of the completed, signed, and dated referral form is to be retained on the database and the Designated Safeguarding Trustee informed. The DSO will consider any further action points relating to the matter which may include, for example:

- follow up with the DSL at the school, and if applicable, the DSL at the partner organisation
- Communication of relevant information to such staff/volunteers as engage with the pupil
- Whether the matter constitutes a serious incident which needs to be reported to the Charity Commission and either:
 - making the report;
 - or recording the decision not to report, including a summary of the matter and the reason(s) why a report is not required;
 and in either case undertaking any necessary follow up with the school and/or the partner;
- any lessons identified for Royal SpringBoard training purposes; and
- ensuring that all related documentation, correspondence and records are stored together on the database.

The DSO does not refer the matter to any other individual or agency. The DSO ensures that all details of the matter, the reason for the decision not to refer and any agreed action points arising from the matter are recorded on the staff/trustee/volunteer's file.

SCHEDULE C
Referral Form

Name of child/adult at risk	
Age of child/adult at risk	
Address of child/adult at risk	
Name and position of trustee/staff/volunteer	
Parent/carer informed and/or consented to referral?	
Referral details (include date(s) of incident, date and place of allegation or concern, who made allegation or expressed concern, RNCSF school and partner details if applicable, details of allegation or concern)	
Other relevant information	
Name, position and address of LADO or DSL to whom referral made	
Date and time of referral	
Further actions advised by LADO or DSL, if any	
Signature and date (DSO)	



SCHEDULE D

Pupils at risk of radicalisation

Signs of radicalisation:

There is no single way of identifying an individual who is likely to be susceptible to extremist ideology. It can happen in many different ways and settings. Background factors may contribute to vulnerability and are often combined with influences such as family, friends or online, and with particular needs for which an extremist or terrorist group may appear to provide an answer. The internet and the use of social media in particular has become a major factor in the radicalisation of young people. As with managing other safeguarding risks, you should be alert to changes in pupils' behaviour which could indicate that they may be in need of help or protection. You should use your professional judgement in identifying pupils who might be at risk of radicalisation and act proportionately. Such cases may involve a referral to the Channel programme or to children's social care depending on the level of risk. Channel is a voluntary programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism.

Some pupils may be in danger of being drawn into terrorism or other forms of extremism. In such cases risk assessments may be required, in consultation with local partners, such as the police, about the potential risk in the local area.

Full details of the Prevent duty can be accessed [here](#):

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/439598/prevent-duty-departmental-advice-v6.pdf

And details of the Channel programme here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/channel-guidance>

A 20-minute online training module suitable for teaching staff and other 'front line' workers is available from Channel here: http://course.ncalt.com/Channel_General_Awareness/01/index.html

SUBJECT TO TRUSTEE APPROVAL.

APPROVED BY TRUSTEES ON:10 June 2021.....

DATE OF REVIEW (Annual):June 2022