



ST IVES TOWN COUNCIL

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TWINNED WITH STADTALLENDORF

SAFEGUARDING POLICY

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & ADULTS AT RISK

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1.0 AIM OF POLICY

1.1 The aim of this policy is to set out the duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk in Cambridgeshire and how this will be implemented by St Ives Town Council (the Council) in the discharge of its duties.

1.2 Everyone, including children, young people and adults at risk, has the right not to be abused. The Council recognise the need to ensure their welfare when they come into contact with the services we provide.

1.3 This policy applies to all members of staff of the Council, all Council Elected Members and all those organisations who have a working relationship with the Council.

1.4 This policy will set out to staff the:

- Council's approach to the safeguarding of its clients;
- Ways in which the Council does this;
- The steps taken to avoid abuse taking place;
- The actions that will be taken by the Council to deal with abuse if it occurs.

2. SCOPE OF POLICY

2.1 Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and all staff who, during the course of their employment have direct or indirect contact with children and adults at risk, have a responsibility to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and adults at risk.

2.2 This is a joint policy as there are similarities in many of the actions needed to safeguard children and young people and to safeguard adults at risk.

2.3 However, the Council recognises that there are also some distinct differences between these groups and these are reflected in this document.

2.4 Children and young people are defined as those aged under 18.

2.5 An adult at risk is someone aged 18 or over:

- Who is, or may be, in need of community care services due to age, illness or a mental or physical disability;
- Who is, or may be, unable to take care of himself/herself, or unable to protect himself/herself against significant harm or exploitation.
- For example, a person who:
 - is frail due to age
 - is suffering from mental illness or dementia
 - has drug or alcohol problems
 - has a learning disability
 - has mental or physical ill health or disability
 - has sensory loss e.g. hearing/sight impairment

2.6 Vulnerability is related to how able an adult is to make and exercise their own informed choice, free from duress or undue influence, and to protect themselves from abuse, neglect and exploitation.

2.7 An adult should be assumed to be covered by this policy unless there is information to indicate that they are not.

3. TYPES OF ABUSE

3.1. 'No Secrets' produced by the Department for Health in 2000 described abuse as 'a violation of an individual's human and civil rights by any other person or persons'. There are ten categories of abuse:

Physical: causing physical harm, including hitting, shaking, biting, grabbing, withholding food or drink, force-feeding, wrongly administering medicine, unnecessary restraint, failing to provide physical care and aids to living;

Domestic violence or abuse: characterised by any of the indicators of abuse relating to psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional.

Sexual: including sexual assault, rape, inappropriate touching/molesting, forcing or enticing someone into sexual acts they don't understand or feel powerless to refuse; grooming a child or young person in preparation for abuse.

Emotional or psychological: persistent emotional ill treatment or rejection, including verbal abuse, shouting, swearing, threatening abandonment or harm, isolating, taking away privacy or other rights, bullying/intimidation, blaming, belittling, silencing, controlling or humiliating;

Financial or material: illegal or improper use of an adult's property, money or other assets without their informed consent or where the consent is obtained by fraud. It can include withholding money or possessions, theft of money or property, fraud, intentionally mismanaging finances, borrowing money and not repaying;

Neglect or acts of omission: persistent or severe failure to meet a person's basic physical and psychological needs. It will result in serious impairment of their health or development, and can include withholding shelter, food, drink, heating and clothing, failing to provide access to health, social and educational services, ignoring physical care needs, exposing a person to unacceptable risk, failing to ensure adequate supervision or unresponsiveness to the basic emotional needs of a child;

Self neglect: lack of self-care to an extent that it threatens personal health and safety, neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings, inability to avoid self-harm, failure to seek help or access services to meet health and social care needs, inability or unwillingness to manage one's personal affairs.

Discriminatory: including slurs, harassment and maltreatment due to a protected characteristic (Equality Act 2010);

Institutional: including the use of systems and routines which neglect a person receiving formal care e.g. in a children's home.

Modern slavery: human trafficking, forced labour, domestic servitude, sexual exploitation, debt bondage – being forced to work to pay off debts, that realistically they will never be able to.

In children, other types of abuse are:

Child sexual exploitation: 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’.

Extremism and radicalisation: Being drawn into to strong principles and ideologies held by others, as a means to control, social network involvement in extremism, being at a transitional time in life, having a need for identity, meaning and belonging, being influenced or controlled by a groups, feelings of grievance and injustice, feeling under threat , displaying mental health concerns, a desire for status, a desire for excitement or adventure and/or a need to dominate and control others.

4. SIGNS OF ABUSE

4.1. There are many possible signs of abuse, none being conclusive on their own.

Examples include:

- Unexplained injury / weight loss / cuts and bruises / dirtiness
- Changes in behaviour
- Depression / low self-esteem
- Lack of self-care / dehydration / abnormal eating pattern
- Harm to self
- Obsessive behaviour
- Bills not being paid
- An overly critical or disrespectful carer who may bully or undermine
- Isolation from usual network of friends, family or community

5. SAFEGUARDING

5.1. Safeguarding children from abuse and promoting their welfare means:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children’s health or development;
- ensuring children are growing up in circumstances consistent with provision of safe and effective care;
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

5.2. Safeguarding adults at risk means protecting them from maltreatment, and preventing injury or significant harm. Abuse violates an adult’s human and civil rights. It can vary from treating someone with disrespect in a way which significantly affects the person's quality of life, to causing actual physical suffering.

6. REPORTING SAFEGUARDING CONCERNS

6.1. A safeguarding concern arises if abuse is suspected or disclosed. Abuse can happen anywhere – at home, in a residential or nursing home, a hospital, in the workplace, at a day centre or educational establishment or in the street.

6.2 We all have a responsibility to report any safeguarding concerns over the welfare of children, young people or adults at risk. This extends to the identification of signs of abuse; poor practice by staff, councillors and others acting for or on behalf of the Council, and allegations brought to our attention by a member of the public. Reporting safeguarding concerns can prevent serious abuse or harm from happening, or from escalating.

6.3 Staff, councillors and volunteers must not attempt to investigate abuse themselves; neither must they confront anyone who is allegedly responsible for abuse nor tell them that allegations have been made about them.

6.4 The officer responsible for receipt of concerns and forwarding them on is the Town Clerk. If the Town Clerk is absent do not wait for them to return to work.

6.5 Report safeguarding allegations or concerns to Cambridgeshire County Council's Children's or Adults Services at the earliest possible opportunity, and at least within 24 hours.

6.6 Dial 999 if a child, young person or adult at risk may be in imminent danger or a criminal offence may have been committed.

6.7 On reporting a concern as much factual information should be provided as possible. For example:

- The child, young person or adult at risk's name and address (and parents'/carers' address if different);
- The reason for concern – a note of significant events or conversations should be made as promptly as possible to assist with any referral and subsequent investigation. Evidence such texts or Facebook entries should be preserved;
- Any other known factors which may be contributing to the problem;
- Additional information such as age (or date of birth), ethnicity, religion, language and disabilities / specific needs.

6.8 The safeguarding concern should still be reported whether or not the information is complete.

7. CONFIDENTIALITY, RECORD KEEPING AND SHARING INFORMATION

7.1 Information about safeguarding concerns should be regarded as confidential. The information is not secret, however, and the Council will co-operate with investigations by Cambridgeshire County Council's Children's or Adults services, or the Police as applicable, and follow their advice to ensure that any risk to the safety of children, young people and adults at risk is addressed.

7.2 Where a disclosure is made it is important that the staff member does not promise the child/young person/adult at risk to keep the information secret but says that they will only disclose it to someone who can help them.

7.3 It is extremely important that allegations or concerns are not discussed, as any breach of confidentiality could be damaging to the child or adult at risk, their family and any child protection investigation that may follow.

8. ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A COUNCILLOR OR MEMBER OF STAFF

8.1 If someone witnesses behaviour by a councillor, member of staff, contractor or partner, or an allegation is made about them that indicates that they have, or may have:

- harmed a child, young person or vulnerable adult, or put them at risk of harm;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child, young person or adult at risk or
- behaved in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children, young people or adults at risk,

They must report it as a safeguarding concern to the Police and/or Cambridgeshire County Council's Children's or Adults Services at the earliest possible opportunity.

8.2 A councillor or member of staff must report any allegation made against them to the Town Clerk or Town Mayor.

8.3. Safeguarding concerns and allegations relating to staff will be dealt with in accordance with the Disciplinary Procedure (including in instances where the member of staff resigns or leaves). However, investigations by the responsible authorities will take precedence over internal council procedures relating to conduct. The Town Clerk or Town Mayor will liaise with the responsible authorities to agree the appropriate course of action.

8.4 The Town Clerk or Town Mayor will seek advice from Cambridgeshire County Council's Children's or Adults Services or Police prior to informing a member of staff of an allegation against them. The Town Clerk or Town Mayor will offer appropriate welfare support to the member of staff and ensure that they are kept appropriately informed during any investigation process.

8.5 In accordance with the law, the Council will refer to the Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) any member of staff:

- who was dismissed because they harmed a child or adult;
- who was dismissed or removed from working in a regulated activity because they might have harmed a child or adult otherwise;
- who would have been dismissed for either of these reasons, but they resigned first; or
- who works with children or adults at risk in regulated activity and has been cautioned or convicted for a relevant offence.

8.6 Safeguarding concerns and allegations relating to councillors will be referred to the Monitoring Officer and dealt with in accordance with the Code of Conduct of Members of the Council.

9. RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

9.1 Criminal record checks will be made where appropriate.

9.2 Roles that involve "regulated activities," such as caring for, supervising or being in sole charge of children or adults at risk, require an Enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) Check.

9.3 This may include checking whether someone is included in the two DBS 'barred lists' of individuals who are unsuitable for working with children and adults. DBS Checks must be obtained for staff and volunteers undertaking these roles, and they will not be permitted to commence unaccompanied work until they have been received.

9.4 It is against the law for employers to employ someone, or allow them to volunteer for, this kind of work if they know they are on one of the barred lists.

10. INFORMATION AND TRAINING

10.1 Appropriate information will be made available to staff and councillors in the form of this policy and any necessary training.

10.2 The designated safeguarding lead needs to complete safeguarding training every 2 years, with new information given to staff members.

11. EXTERNAL ORGANISATIONS LICENSED BY, OR WORKING WITH, FOR, OR ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL.

11.1 The Council works with and through a number of external organisations such as charities, contractors, other public sector bodies etc.

11.2 Where these external organisations are likely to have significant contact with children, young people or adults at risk as a direct result of their work for, on behalf of, or in partnership with the Council, they are required to have safeguarding procedures, such as safe recruitment and selection processes, in place.

11.3 They must be made aware of this policy and must provide the Council with a copy of their safeguarding procedure.

12. HOW TO MAKE A SAFEGUARDING ADULTS ALERT/REFERRAL

12.1 If you're an adult experiencing abuse or neglect, or if you're concerned about an adult possibly experiencing abuse or neglect, contact Cambridgeshire County Council Adult Social Care Services on 0345 045 5202 or go to their website to use their online form: [Report abuse of an adult at risk - Cambridgeshire County Council](#)

12.2 Your call will be put through to the Access Team who will listen to what you have to say and will ask you questions so they fully understand the concerns you are raising.

13. HOW TO MAKE A SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ALERT/REFERRAL

13.1 If you wish to report an incidence of abuse or neglect, please contact the Cambridgeshire County Council's Children's Social Work on 0345 045 5203 or go to their website to use their online form: [Safeguarding children and child protection - Cambridgeshire County Council](#)

13.2 Your call will be put through to the Access Team who will listen to what you have to say and will ask you questions so they fully understand the concerns you are raising.

If there is an immediate issue of safety then the Police should be called on 999.

Responsible Officer	Town Clerk	Date effective from	Nov 2022	Review date	Nov 2023
Author	Town Clerk	Date last amended	Sept 2020		