

Policy:	Safeguarding Children and Young People
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What to do if you have a welfare concern

Why are you concerned?

For example:

- Disclosure
- Child's appearance - may include unexplained marks as well as dress
- Behaviour change
- Witnessed concerning behaviour

Immediately record your concerns

Follow the settings procedure

- Reassure the child
- Clarify concern if necessary (**TED**: Tell, Explain, Describe)
- Use child's own words
- Sign and date your records
- Seek support for yourself if required from DSL

Inform the Designated Safeguarding Lead or refer, if appropriate

Designated Safeguarding Lead

- Consider whether the child is at immediate risk of harm e.g. Unsafe to go home
- Access the KSCMP Threshold document and procedures: www.kscmp.org.uk
- Refer to other agencies as appropriate e.g. LADO, Police, Early Help Notification Form or Request for Support Form
- If unsure then consult with Area Education Safeguarding Adviser

If you are unhappy with the response Staff:

- Seek advice from the Education Safeguarding Service
 - Follow Whistleblowing Procedures
- Children and Parents/Carers:**

Follow setting complaints procedures

Record decision making and action taken in the child's Child Protection/Safeguarding file

Monitor

What you are monitoring e.g. Behavior trends, appearance etc
How long you will monitor
Where, how and to whom you will feedback and how you will record

Review and Re-refer (if necessary)

At all stages, the child's circumstances will be kept under review.
The DSL/Staff will re-refer, if required, to ensure the **child's safety is paramount**

Making a Notification of Concern to Social Workers/Police

If a child/young person tells you something, or you suspect a child/young person is giving concerns to safeguarding issues, staff and volunteers must report the concern to their line manager immediately and consult the Kenward Trust policy on Safeguarding Procedures. Staff should also follow local procedures for sharing these concerns with the Named Person. Then a referral should be made to the Social Work services or, in an emergency, to the Police. This will either be made by your line manager/safeguarding lead or yourself in accordance with the flow chart structure within this policy.

What is 'Safeguarding'?

Working Together to Safeguard Children (2018) states that safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is defined 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

It also reminds us that safeguarding "is everyone's responsibility" (WTSC). Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play. Everyone should consider wider environmental factors in a child's life that may be a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

The setting acknowledges that this policy will incorporate a range of specific safeguarding issues including (but not limited to):

- Bullying (including cyberbullying)
- Children and the court system
- Children Missing Education (CME)
- Children with family members in prison
- Child missing from home or care
- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
- Child criminal exploitation (County Lines)
- Domestic Abuse
- Drugs and alcohol misuse
- Fabricated or induced illness
- Faith abuse
- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

- Forced marriage
- Gangs and youth violence
- Gender based abuse and violence against women and girls
- Hate
- Homelessness
- Honour based abuse
- Human trafficking and modern slavery
- Mental health
- Missing children and adults
- Online safety
- Peer on Peer Abuse
- Prevent duty (radicalisation and extremism)
- Private fostering
- Relationship abuse
- Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment
- Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children
- 'Upskirting
- Youth produced sexual imagery or "Sexting"

1. Principles

The Kenward Trust is committed to excellence regarding safeguarding practice, and acknowledges that Safeguarding Children and Young People is the responsibility of every adult in the organisation, including all staff members and contractors working on behalf of The Kenward Trust.

The Kenward Trust upholds the principle that all children whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, religious belief and/or sexual identity have the right to grow in a safe environment and to protection from abuse in any form.

Everyone who has involvement with children and young people within the organisation must report events that are known or are alleged to have happened and to report changes of behaviour or other indicators that may signal that a child is at risk. The early identification of these signs may allow an early intervention and prevent or reduce the likelihood of any harm.

In order to achieve excellence, every staff member (including volunteers) and contractor must be aware of The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Children and Young People procedure and know how to respond if they believe a child's safety may be compromised or is at risk.

All concerns regarding a child or young person's welfare must be reported following the procedures outlined.

Failure to follow this procedure in relation to any Children and Young People Safeguarding matter would be viewed as serious neglect of duty and could lead to disciplinary action.

This policy is necessary to comply with the following legislation and guidance:

- The Children Act (1989), The Children Act (2004).
- Working together to safeguard children. A guide to interagency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children (2015).
- Standard 5 of the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services (2004).
- What to do if you're worried a child is being abused (2015).
- Information sharing advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents, carers (2015).
- Safeguarding children and young people whose parents / carers have problems with: mental health, substance misuse, learning disability and emotional or physical distress (2011).
- The Children Act 1989 (as amended).

- The Children and Social Work Act 2017.
- The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006.
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018.
- Keeping Children Safe in Education 2019.

It is also necessary to address The Kenward Trust's role in delivering services directly to children and young people, e.g. Kenward Youth Services.

The Kenward Trust recognises the duty in sharing with other agencies to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people.

- Kent safeguarding children's multi agency partnership (KSCMP)
- Community safety partnerships/units (CSU or CSP)
- Kent Police 01622 690690 (24 hours) and 101

The Kenward Trust also has a role in protecting children by promoting and delivering high quality care and support for parents who are substance misusers. The Kenward Trust believes people who are service users and have children should expect that their needs and those of their children will be taken into account when they are assessed and at discharge planning, to ensure that the children are safe and receive adequate care.

Safeguarding Lead:

The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead is: Nicola Boniface

2. Scope

This policy applies to Services and Public Actions.

This policy applies to all children and young people the organisation comes into contact with.

Children are defined by this policy as anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. 'Children' therefore means 'children and young people' throughout; The fact that a child has reached 16 years of age does not change his or her status or entitlement to services or protection under the Children Act. This is irrespective of whether the child is living independently, is in further education, is a member of the armed forces, is in hospital, in prison, or in a Young Offenders' Institution.

3. Inter-agency working

Services operated by The Kenward Trust should work with other agencies locally to protect and promote the welfare of children and young people. It is important that all staff and volunteers are clear about the roles and responsibilities of different agencies. The community safety partnerships (CSU) are district wide partners, and this covers all areas of safety from children support/young people services, youth work, adult, and elderly. The CSU's are Partners who deal with safeguarding procedures for the appropriate referral process that meets the safeguarding need for a person.

The Kenward Trust services which deliver direct support to children and young people should have partnership arrangements with other specialist organisations working with children. There must be good working relationships with statutory services underpinned by clear channels of communication. This includes reporting to the Kent and Medway Safeguarding Children Boards where The Kenward Trust must make appropriate use of the Kent and Medway Information Sharing Agreement (2018).

4. Staff and Volunteer Responsibilities

Every member of staff and volunteer must be briefed on and comply with The Kenward Trust's Safeguarding Children and Young People Policy and the local inter-agency safeguarding children procedure (Kent and Medway Safeguarding Children Procedures March 2015). They must know who to contact to express concerns about a child's welfare.

All staff and volunteers must be clear about their responsibilities to protect children. These include how to:

- Recognise signs of abuse, when a child is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm.
- Discuss your concerns about a child or young person with your line manager or on-call manager and The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead.
- Make a referral and know who to contact at social services to express concerns about a child's welfare (e.g. Specialist Children's Services - Kent, Children's Social Care Services - Medway).
- Keep comprehensive records regarding the organisation's involvement with the family under the GDPR policy rules.
- Follow up referrals to social services if there has been no formal feedback.
- Work with other agencies in meeting the needs of families, especially in relation to child protection plans.

Youth outreach and Detached Youth Work

- Workers should be committed to undertake training for youth work, in the interests of continued safety and good practice. The following is a list of basic areas of learning for street based youth workers, some of which is additional to a scheme of initial, generic

youth work training:

- o Personal Safety – Dealing with conflict - Confidentiality - Risk Assessment - Anti-discriminatory practice - Cultural Diversity - Child protection – Safeguarding referral process - First Aid - Health and Safety - Drug and Alcohol Awareness - Issue Based Training including homelessness, Gang culture, County lines mental health and sexual health - Working with hard-to-reach groups – NEET – Homeschooling – Missing child - Homelessness – Sharps training – Knife awareness.
- Anyone working with young people should be following the Kent Safeguarding Procedures (KSCMP) and it is essential for street based youth workers to undertake child protection training. In some specific issues, street based youth workers may face arising from the environment in which they work. The community should be made aware of what detached work is and in particular young people should know how they can identify detached workers. The presence of very young unsupervised children on the street, particularly late at night, can be a cause for concern and should be brought to the attention of a senior worker. CSE action should be taken and follow Safeguarding procedure. Most detached and outreach work is undertaken out of office hours in the evening and at the weekend. The organisation’s policy and procedures must be known by all staff who should have access to out of hours contact numbers. All staff should have both their managers and Safeguarding Leads on call numbers.

An allegation of child abuse or neglect may lead to a criminal investigation. Staff or volunteers must not do anything that may jeopardise a police investigation, such as asking a child leading questions or attempting to investigate the allegations of abuse. Please refer to the Kenward Trust Whistle Blowing Policy.

5. Support for staff and volunteers

Staff and volunteers should be provided with appropriate training and supervision regarding safeguarding children and young people. This includes being briefed on the local inter-agency procedure to alert the appropriate authority to a concern a child is being abused.

Services should engage with any opportunities for inter-agency training at a local level.

Staff and volunteers, who alert and report a concern of abuse, are to follow The Kenward Trust policy and local inter-agency procedures and will be supported by the organisation. The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead must be informed and will be available to support and advise regarding any concerns/actions by following the Safeguarding Key Point document.

6. Information sharing

Advice should be sought from the line manager or on-call manager about information sharing issues and where appropriate from the Kent and Medway Information Sharing Agreement (2018).

https://www.kelsi.org.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0013/30505/Information-Sharing-for-Practitioners.pdf

In general, if the concern is about a child of a service user, a Kenward Trust member of staff should seek to discuss the concerns with the parent and seek their agreement to make a referral to social services unless it is considered such a discussion would place the child at risk of harm.

The Kenward Trust member of staff should explain to the service user at the outset, openly and honestly, what and how information will, or could be, shared and why, and seek their agreement.

The exception to this is where to do so would put the child, young person or others at increased risk of significant harm or an adult at risk of serious harm, or if it would undermine the prevention, detection or prosecution of a serious crime, including where seeking consent might lead to interference with any potential investigation.

As clearly stated in the Children Act (1989) 'the interests of the child are of paramount importance', thus consent to sharing of information whilst desirable is not essential where children may be vulnerable or at risk.

The safety and welfare of the child overrides all other considerations, including: confidentiality, the gathering of evidence, commitment or loyalty to relatives, friends or colleagues.

The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead must be informed where a concern is raised or reported to an external agency.

'Information sharing advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers' (2015) includes the seven golden rules to information sharing:

Seven golden rules to information sharing

1. Remember that the Data Protection Act 1998 and human rights law are not barriers to justified information sharing, but provide a framework to ensure that personal information about living individuals is shared appropriately.
2. Be open and honest with the individual (and/or their family where appropriate) from the outset about why, what, how and with whom information will, or could be shared, and seek their agreement, unless it is unsafe or inappropriate to do so.
3. Seek advice from other practitioners if you are in any doubt about sharing the information concerned, without disclosing the identity of the individual where possible.
4. Where possible, share information with consent, and where possible, respect the wishes of those who do not consent to having their information shared. Under the GDPR and Data

Protection Act 2018 you may share information without consent if, in your judgement, there is a lawful basis to do so, such as where safety may be at risk. You will need to base your judgement on the facts of the case. When you are sharing or requesting personal information from someone, be clear of the basis upon which you are doing so. Where you do not have consent, be mindful that an individual might not expect information to be shared.

5. Consider safety and well-being: Base your information sharing decisions on considerations of the safety and well-being of the individual and others who may be affected by their actions.

6. Necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure: Ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and up-to-date, is shared in a timely fashion, and is shared securely.

7. Keep a record of your decision and the reasons for it – whether it is to share information or not. If you decide to share, then record what you have shared, with whom and for what purpose.

Staff should refer to The Kenward Trust Confidentiality and Information Sharing Policy and government guidance (What to do if you're worried a child is being abused, 2015) for further advice.

The process of Incident reporting is used for further learning and all incidents are reported and explored by senior management to learn from and to identify where extra training is needed. Incident reports are stored on the server with limited access and are password protected for security. We subscribe to the recommendation by the ICO (Information Commissioner's Office).

7. Record keeping

Comprehensive written records must be kept of any concerns about the welfare of a child. These records must include the nature of the concerns, who these concerns have been discussed with within The Kenward Trust, actions taken including contact with social services and the police. The reasons for the action must be clearly recorded, including discussions that have taken place with the line manager. If a referral to social services is made it is essential to record the time, date, the name of person in social services spoken to, information provided by The Kenward Trust and the actions social services have agreed to undertake.

All telephone referrals from The Kenward Trust to social services must be followed by a written referral letter within **48 hours** of the telephone call.

Acknowledgement by social services of a written referral should be recorded. Social services should be contacted again if no acknowledgement has been received within **3 working days** of the written referral.

The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead must be informed of any action taken and all Safeguarding referrals must be notified to the Care Quality Commission (CQC).

8. Supporting Parents/Carers

The needs of service users who are parents should be considered in how services are delivered. When a service user is a parent, the individual recovery plan must include this aspect of their lives.

The Kenward Trust is aware of the difficulties faced by some families under stress in getting enough help and support early enough to assure the safety and well being of children and to minimise the risk of children becoming looked after. The Kenward Trust is committed to working with other agencies in order to prevent the escalation of issues by helping to meet the health and social care needs of parents with a history of substance misuse.

If a service user is a parent, this should be considered in the individual recovery planning process. If the needs assessment process highlights they need additional support with parenting or their children have support needs, The Kenward Trust will work with the service user to access support from appropriate agencies.

9. Supporting Young Carers

Where a child or young person is acting as a carer to a service user, The Kenward Trust must ensure their needs are included in the individual recovery planning process and they are referred to appropriate sources of support. Services should recognise that siblings can be carers.

10. Involvement in Child Protection Proceedings

A referral to social services will result in an assessment. If the assessment shows concerns, social services may initiate Child Protection proceedings.

If a Kenward Trust member of staff is invited to attend a child protection conference or family conference, they should bring with them details of their involvement with the child and family. The member of staff should, wherever possible, provide in advance a written report to the conference. The member of staff should consult their line manager and The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead in writing any report prior to its submission. The report should be made available to those attending with the conference chair's permission. Consideration should be given to whether a staff member working with the service user should be accompanied by their Line / Project Manager or The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead.

The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead must be informed of any involvement with child protection proceedings.

11. Supporting Service Users in Child Protection Proceedings

Where a Kenward Trust member of staff is asked by the service user to attend the conference to support them, the member of staff must be very clear in explaining to all agencies what their role is. The Kenward Trust members of staff who are involved in child protection proceedings must keep clear boundaries and be aware of their responsibility to share information in accordance with The Kenward Trust Confidentiality and Information Sharing Policy.

The service user should be helped in advance to think about what they want to convey to the conference and about how best to get their points across on the day. Some may find it helpful to provide their own written report.

The Kenward Trust member of staff should try to promote clear communication between all agencies and the service user in order that it is made clear what the requirements for change are. The member of staff may also be involved in helping to plan with the other agencies and the service user how these changes will be implemented.

The Kenward Trust Safeguarding Lead must be kept informed of any child protection proceeding outcome and/or agreements.

12. Children visiting services

The Kenward Trust recognises the importance of maintaining family contact to the welfare of service users. It also recognises the issue with lack of child care facilities in some areas for service users with children.

Each Kenward Trust project should have their own local procedure in relation to the appropriateness of children visiting the project and the safeguards that must be adhered to. A Safeguarding Visiting Children Risk Assessment must be carried out and recorded using the appropriate document which can be found on the g drive and in the Staff Handbook.

Each project should conduct a risk assessment on whether it is appropriate for children to visit the project. If the risk assessment states that it is appropriate for children to visit the project, safeguards must be outlined in a local procedure.

Safeguards include:

- Requests for children to visit accommodation or property based projects must be made in advance to a member of staff. Requests can be refused by a project on health and safety grounds.
- Children under sixteen must always be accompanied by the service user whilst on the project. The service user is responsible for ensuring the child is not left unsupervised at any time. Staff members are not responsible for the supervision of children.
- The Risk Assessment must be reviewed prior to each visit to a project by a child if staff or service users have changed since the previous visit.

13. Services which provide direct support to children

The Kenward Trust will work to make sure children and young people are kept safe from harm whilst using our services, e.g. schools and educational establishments and will abide by school safeguarding protocols and will report any concern relation to safeguarding issues outlined in this policy.

All staff and volunteers working directly with children must undergo the appropriate employment checks, including DBS (Disclosure and Barring Service) checks when being recruited. They should also receive appropriate training required by the *Common Core of Skills & Knowledge for the Children and Young People's Workforce (2010)*.

Staff/volunteers must have a clear understanding of the local inter-agency child protection procedure and must be clear about how to deal with a disclosure from a child/young person.

All services providing direct support to children must have a culture of listening to, and engaging in dialogue with, children - seeking children's views in ways that are appropriate to their age and understanding - and taking account of those views in individual decisions and in the establishment or development of services.

14. Disclosures

A young person may make a disclosure to you, or a complaint against you or another person.

- Listen to the young person, repeat their words if necessary.
- Do not question, prompt, or lead the young person.
- Do not express an opinion on what they are telling you.
- Accept what the young person is telling you.
- Affirm that the young person has done the right thing in telling you.
- Never tell the young person that what they have told you is a secret. Explain that you have a duty to pass this information on to people who can help.
- Record what the young person has told you as soon as they leave the room, while the details are fresh in your mind.
- Write what the young person has said to you, including the time and date, and then sign this report. Inform The Kenward Trust using the reporting procedures.
- This report must be completed by you as soon as possible, and always on the same day.

15. Allegations of abuse against staff and volunteers

The Kenward Trust has comprehensive Human Resources (HR) policies which set out how The Kenward Trust will respond when an allegation of abuse is made about an employee or volunteer, either in a criminal or disciplinary context. These policies detail the rights of an employee or volunteer if they are the subject of an investigation.

16. Service users who present a risk to children

Services may receive referrals in relation to people who have been identified as a risk to children by statutory services. The fact that a person has been identified as a risk to children is not on its own grounds for refusing a referral or withdrawing services.

A risk assessment must be carried out to assess whether the risk the person presents can be managed with other agencies and whether the person's use of a service may affect the risk of the person offending.

If The Kenward Trust project is accommodation or property based, the assessment should include the proximity of facilities used by children and whether children visit the project. The risk assessment should also include assessing whether any of the activities conducted in the therapeutic process will bring the service user in contact with children, for example using leisure facilities at the same time as children.

Advice must be sought from the relevant Safeguarding Children and Young People Board, using the MAPPA or MARAC process and where appropriate, discussions conducted with Probation and the Police.

17. Reporting Procedures

Recording the Information – Keep it clear and simple

Information may need to be passed to the Social Services Department or the police and, to be as helpful as possible, it should include:

- The nature of the allegation.
- A description of any visible bruising or other injuries.
- The child’s account, if he or she can give them, of what has happened and how any bruising or other injuries occurred.
- Any times, dates, or other relevant information.
- A clear distinction between what is fact, opinion, or hearsay.
- Do not delay reporting the matter by trying to obtain more information.

Contact the Head Office and ask to speak to the Safeguarding Lead. Say that the subject matter is urgent. Do not give specific details to any other person, in the event of the Safeguarding Lead not being available; another member of the Senior Management Team will take the call.

The Kenward Trust is not an investigating or intervention agency under current Child Protection legislation, and therefore the Safeguarding Lead has a duty to report any instances or suspicions of child abuse or disclosures made by young people to the responsible authorities without delay. The Safeguarding Lead will report, in the first instance, to the authority which has responsibility for the young person and the authority responsible for the area in which the child lives. The latter is the authority responsible for the investigation.

Telephone Contact	
Kent Child Protection Team	03000 41 11 11
Medway Child Protection Team	01634 33 44 66
In an emergency outside office hours contact Kent and Medway Out of Hours Service	03000 41 91 91
Police	101 or 999

The Safeguarding Lead or designated worker will attend any subsequent strategy or Child Protection meetings. The steps that the responsible authority will then take are:

- The Social Services Department and police will form an opinion as to the validity of the young person's statement. If the strategy meeting decides that there is no substance to an allegation and no need to investigate, this will be agreed by a senior Social Services Manager, and confirmed in writing to all concerned. If further action is required, a final strategy meeting will be convened. Decisions of this meeting could be:
- Allegations are substantiated, but the young person is judged not to be at risk of continuing harm.
- Allegations are substantiated and the young person is judged to be at risk of continuing harm.
- Allegations not substantiated.

The Child Protection investigation is the central process which will inform any criminal investigation.

If you have any concerns regarding the welfare of any child, then inform the Safeguarding Lead without delay. Do not keep your concerns to yourself.

Child Protection referrals will be reported to relevant commissioning or regulatory bodies.

18. Monitoring

The Kenward Trust will monitor the operation of the Safeguarding Children and Young People Policy. Information will be gathered from incident reports, disciplinary investigations relating to abuse, and feedback from services, staff, volunteers, service users and external stakeholders. Findings will inform future policy and practice development.

19. Compliance

The Kenward Trust takes the issue of Safeguarding Children and Young People seriously. Failure on the part of any Kenward Trust representative to comply with the Safeguarding Children and Young People Policy will result in an internal investigation and possible dismissal following the disciplinary process.

20. Related Kenward Trust Policy Documents

Confidentiality & Information Sharing Policy

Incident Policy

Serious Incident Policy
Risk Management Policy
Visitors Policy
Recruitment of ex offenders Policy
Lone Working Policy
Whistle Blowing Policy
Recruitment and Selection
Safeguarding Key Points
Data Protection Policy
Record Keeping
Record Management
Safeguarding Visiting Children Risk Assessment
Site Visitor's Policy
Working with young people in Outreach Settings

21. Glossary of Terms

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care-givers)
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Physical Abuse

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

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative (e.g. rape, anal sex or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual online images, watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development.

It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another.

It may involve serious bullying, causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

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Safeguarding children and young people whose parents / carers have problems with: mental health, substance misuse, learning disability and emotional or physical distress. Joint Working Protocol (2011) Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton Safeguarding Children Boards.

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