



Manchester Young Lives Child Protection Policy & Procedure

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1. INTRODUCTION

Safeguarding is defined as protecting children/young people from maltreatment, preventing impairment of health and/or development, ensuring that children/young people grow up in the provision of safe and effective care and optimising children/young people's life chances.

This Child Protection Policy forms part of a suite of documents and policies which relate to the safeguarding responsibilities of Manchester Young Lives. All policies have been developed in accordance with the guidance set out in 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' and 'Keeping Children Safe in Education' guidance which also informs our practice and procedures.

Manchester Young Lives will work in partnership with other organisations where appropriate to identify any concerns about child welfare and take action to address them.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the Behaviour Policy and Anti-Bullying Policy.

Purpose of a Child Protection Policy

To inform staff, parents and volunteers about Manchester Young Lives' (MYL) responsibilities for safeguarding children/young people.
To enable everyone to have a clear understanding of how these responsibilities should be carried out.

Manchester Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures

MYL follows the procedures established by the Manchester Safeguarding Children Board;

MYL Staff & Volunteers

MYL staff and volunteers are particularly well placed to observe outward signs of abuse, changes in behaviour and failure to develop because they have daily contact with children/young people.
All staff and volunteers will receive child protection training, so that they are knowledgeable and aware of their role in the early recognition of the signs and symptoms of abuse or neglect and of the appropriate procedures to follow.

Mission Statement

- Establish and maintain an environment where children/young people feel secure, are encouraged to talk, and are listened to when they have a worry or concern.
- Establish and maintain an environment where MYL staff and volunteers feel safe, are encouraged to talk and are listened to when they have concerns about the safety and well being of a child.

- Ensure children/young people know that there are adults in MYL they can approach if they're worried.

2. STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

In order to protect children/young people from harm MYL will act in accordance with the following legislation and guidance:

The Children Act 1989
 The Children Act 2004
 Education Act (2002), section 175
 Independent School Standards (2015)
 Manchester Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures (2016)
 Keeping Children Safe in Education (2016)
 Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)

3. THE DESIGNATED SENIOR PERSON

Manchester Young Lives has a Designated Senior Person for Child Protection at each site as follows:

Name	Location	Contact Number
Lee Ann Igbon	Youth Engagement Development Manager	07879 555056
Elaine Young	Citywide Play & Youth Manager	07880 033609
Jackie Whitmore	Pastoral & Behavioural Lead	07879 555054
Cheryl Hunt	Curriculum Lead	07464 498306
Paul Fletcher	CEO -Central Office - Wythenshawe	07880 388859
Suzanne Cere	Deputy CEO - Central Office - Wythenshawe	07879 555055

It is the role of the Designated Senior Person for Child Protection to:

- Ensure that he/she receives safeguarding refresher training at two yearly intervals to keep his or her knowledge and skills up to date at Level 3.
- Ensure that all staff who work with children/young people undertake appropriate training to equip them to carry out their responsibilities for child protection effectively and that this is kept up to date by safeguarding refresher training at three yearly intervals at Level 1.

- Ensure that newly appointed staff receive a child protection induction and hold an appropriate enhanced DBS disclosure.
- Ensure that temporary staff and volunteers are made aware of MYL's arrangements for child protection and are supervised appropriately, raising their own concerns with a designated person.
- Ensure that MYL operates within the relevant legislative framework and recommended guidance.
- Ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of the Manchester Safeguarding Children Board Child Protection Procedures and where they can be accessed.
- Develop effective working relationships with other agencies and services.
- Decide whether to take further action about specific concerns.
- Ensure that accurate records relating to individual children/young people are kept separately in a secure place and marked 'Strictly Confidential'.
- Provide guidance to parents, children/young people and staff about obtaining suitable support

4. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees has overall responsibility for ensuring that there are sufficient measures in place to safeguard the children/young people in their establishment.

Within the Board of Trustees, the nominated lead on Child Protection is: **Chris Zastawny**.

In particular the Board of Trustees must ensure:

- Child protection policy and procedures are in place, reviewed and current, in line with legislative updates.
- Safer recruitment procedures are followed.
- Appointment of a DSP who is a senior member of MYL leadership team
- Relevant child protection training for MYL staff/volunteers is provided.
- Safe management of allegations.
- Deficiencies or weaknesses in child protection arrangements are remedied without delay.

- A member of the Board of Trustees is nominated to be responsible in the event of an allegation of abuse being made against the DSP or senior manager.
- Safeguarding policies and procedures are reviewed annually.

5. MANCHESTER YOUNG LIVES PROCEDURES

If any member of staff is concerned about a child he or she must inform the Designated Senior Person.

The member of staff must record information regarding the concerns on the same day. The recording must be a clear, precise, factual account of the observations. (See Appendix 1 for Pro-forma).

The Designated Senior Person will decide whether the concerns should be referred to Children's Services. If it is decided to make a referral to Children's Services this will be done with prior discussion with the parents, unless to do so would place the child at further risk of harm.

Particular attention will be paid to any child about whom MYL has concerns, or who has been identified as being the subject of a child protection plan (formerly referred to as the Child Protection Register) and a written record will be kept.

6. WHEN TO BE CONCERNED

All staff and volunteers should be aware that the main categories of abuse are:

- Physical abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Neglect

All staff and volunteers should be concerned about a child/young person if he/she presents with indicators of possible significant harm – (**see Appendix 2 for details**).

Generally, in an abusive relationship the child/young person may:

- Appear frightened of the parent/s or other household members e.g. siblings or others outside of the home
- Act in a way that is inappropriate to her/his age and development (full account needs to be taken of different patterns of development and different ethnic groups)

- Display insufficient sense of 'boundaries', lack stranger awareness
- Appear wary of adults and display 'frozen watchfulness'
- Disguise or hide cuts/bruising marks, which they later cannot explain.

7. DEALING WITH A DISCLOSURE

If a child/young person discloses that he or she has been abused in some way, the member of staff / volunteer should:

- Listen to what is being said without displaying shock or disbelief
- Accept what is being said
- Allow the child/young person to talk freely
- Reassure the child/young person, but not make promises which it might not be possible to keep
- Not promise confidentiality – it might be necessary to refer to Children's Services
- Reassure him/her that what has happened is not his/her fault
- Stress that it was the right thing to tell
- Listen, rather than ask direct questions
- Not criticise the alleged perpetrator
- Explain what has to be done next and who has to be told
- Make a written record (see Record Keeping)
- Pass information to the Designated Senior Person without delay

Support

Dealing with a disclosure from a child, and a child protection case in general, is likely to be a stressful experience. The member of staff/volunteer should, therefore, consider seeking support for him/herself and discuss this with the Designated Senior Person.

8. CONFIDENTIALITY

Child Protection raises issues of confidentiality that must be clearly understood by all staff/volunteers

- All staff within Manchester Young Lives have a responsibility to share relevant information about the protection of children/young people with other professionals, particularly the investigative agencies (Children's Services and the Police).
- If a child/young person confides in a member of staff/volunteer and requests that the information is kept secret, it is important that the member of staff/volunteer tell the child in a manner appropriate to the child's age/stage of development that they cannot promise complete confidentiality – instead they must explain that they may need to pass information to other professionals to help keep the child/young person or other children/young people safe.
- Staff/volunteers who receive information about children/young people and their families in the course of their work should share that information only within appropriate professional contexts.

9. RECORD KEEPING

When a child has made a disclosure, the member of staff/volunteer should:

- Make brief notes as soon as possible after the conversation
- Not destroy the original notes in case they are needed by a court
- Record the date, time, place and any noticeable non-verbal behaviour and the words used by the child/young person
- Draw a diagram to indicate the position of any bruising or other injury
- Record statements and observations rather than interpretations or assumptions

All records need to be given to the Designated Senior Person promptly. No copies should be retained by the member of staff or volunteer

10. ALLEGATIONS INVOLVING MYL STAFF/VOLUNTEERS

Whenever it is alleged that a member of staff/volunteer has:

- Behaved in a way that has, or may have harmed a child
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against/related to a child
- Behaved toward a child in a way which indicates s/he is unsuitable to work with children/young people

The person receiving the allegation must take it seriously and immediately inform the Designated Senior Person.

If any member of staff/volunteer has reason to suspect that another member of staff/volunteer may have abused a child/young person at MYL, or elsewhere, they must immediately inform the DSP

They should also make a written record of the allegation using the informant's words - including time, date and place where the alleged incident took place, what was said and anyone else present. This record should be signed and dated and immediately passed on to the DSP.

If the concerns are about the DSP the CEO needs to be informed immediately or, where appropriate, a member of the Board of Trustees

If an allegation made to a member of staff concerns the CEO or Head teacher, the person receiving the allegation will immediately inform the Chair of Governors who will consult the LADO and HR services, without notifying the CEO first.

Local Area Designated Officer (LADO) contact details
Majella O'Hagan – Tel 0161 234 1214

APPENDIX 1 – RECORD OF CONCERN PRO-FORMA

Child's Name :			
Child's DOB :			
Male/Female :	Ethnic Origin :	Disability Y/N :	Religion :
Male			
Date and Time of Concern :			
Your Account of the Concern : (what was said, observed, reported and by whom)			
Additional Information : (your opinion, context of concern/disclosure)			
Your Response : (what did you do/say following the concern)			
Your Name :			
Your Signature :			
Your Position :			
Date and Time of this Recording :			
Action and Response of DSP			
Name:Date:.....			

APPENDIX 2 - INDICATORS OF POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANT HARM

POSSIBLE SIGNS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE

- Unexplained injuries or burns, particularly if they are recurrent
- Injuries not typical of accidental injury
- Frequent injuries even with apparently reasonable explanations
- Improbable or conflicting explanations for injuries
- Refusal to discuss injuries
- Admission of punishment which appears excessive
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Bald patches
- Withdrawal from physical contact
- Arms and legs kept covered in hot weather
- Fear of returning home
- Fear of medical help / parents not seeking medical help
- Self-destructive tendencies
- Aggression towards others
- Chronic running away
- Frequently absent from MYL

POSSIBLE SIGNS OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- Probably the most difficult type of abuse to recognise. An emotionally abused child is often withdrawn, introverted and depressed.
- Admission of punishment which appears excessive
- Over-reaction to mistakes
- Sudden speech disorders
- Fear of new situations

- Inappropriate emotional responses to painful situations
- Neurotic behaviour (e.g. rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking)
- Self mutilation
- Fear of parents being contacted
- Extremes of passivity or aggression
- Drug/solvent abuse
- Chronic running away
- Compulsive stealing
- Scavenging for food or clothes
- Continual self depreciation
- Air of detachment – ‘don’t care’ attitude
- Social isolation – does not join in and has few friends
- Desperate attention-seeking behaviour
- Eating problems, including over-eating or lack of appetite
- Depression, withdrawal

POSSIBLE SIGNS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

- Demonstrate sexual knowledge or behaviour inappropriate to age/stage of development, or that is unusually explicit
- Wetting or other regressive behaviours e.g. thumb sucking
- Inexplicable changes in behaviour, such as becoming aggressive or withdrawn
- Stop enjoying previously liked activities
- Be reluctant to undress for PE
- Become fearful of, or refuse to see, certain adults for no apparent reason; show dislike of a particular baby-sitter, relative or other adult
- Draw sexually explicit pictures
- Urinary infections, bleeding or soreness in the genital or anal areas

- Soreness or bleeding in the throat
- Chronic ailments, such as stomach pains or headaches
- Take over the parental role at home; seem old beyond their years
- Develop eating disorders, such as anorexia or bulimia
- Depression, suicidal thoughts
- Poor self-image, self-harm, self-hatred
- Physical discomfort
- Use drugs or drink to excess
- Unexplained pregnancy
- Memory loss
- Frequent running away
- Restricted social activities
- Find excuses not to go home or to a particular place
- Have recurring nightmares/be afraid of the dark
- Be unable to concentrate; seem to be in a world of their own
- Have a 'friend who has a problem' and then tell about the abuse of the friend
- Withdrawal, isolation or excessive worrying
- Outbursts of anger or irritability
- Unexplained sums of money
- Act in a sexually inappropriate/harmful or seductive way towards others

POSSIBLE SIGNS OF NEGLECT

- Constant hunger
- Poor personal hygiene
- Inappropriate clothing, clothing in a poor state of repair

- Untreated medical problems
- Low self-esteem
- Poor social relationships
- Compulsive stealing
- Constant tiredness
- Emaciation
- Destructive tendencies.
- Neurotic behaviour (e.g. rocking, hair twisting, thumb sucking)
- Chronic running away
- Scavenging for food or clothes

In addition to all the above signs a child may disclose an experience in which he/she may have been harmed, or there may be any other cause to believe that a child may be suffering harm.