

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

Policy and Procedure for the Safeguarding of Children and Vulnerable Adults

Owner: Policy Officer

Issued: November 2013

Last updated: March 2022

Official review due: November 2022 and every three years going forwards

Version Control:

Date	Amendment/s
August 2015	Administrative updates.
March 2016	Prevent Duty included.
July 2017	Administrative updates.
January/April/May 2018	Administrative updates.
October 2018	Administrative update to DBS references.
November 2018	5 year review – administrative updates / new Designated Safeguarding Officer contact included.
January 2019	Hampshire Safeguarding Boards requirements included.
March 2020	Direct referral process, additional information on thresholds and self-harm included. Official review date changed to every 3 years.
December 2020 and February 2021	Administrative updates in line with Hampshire Safeguarding Children's Partnership requirements.
March 2022	Specific guidance on safeguarding vulnerable adults added.

Contents	Page
1. Policy Statement	3
2. Aims and Review	3
3. Scope	4
4. Responsibilities	4
5. Types and indicators of abuse	5
6. Prevent Duty	7
7. Referral and reporting of a safeguarding concern	8
8. Confidentiality, record keeping and complaints	13
9. Recruitment and training	14
10. Funding and grants	15
11. Hiring facilities to others	15
12. Third Party Obligations	15
13. Photography and use of photographic equipment	15
14. E-Safety and Social media	15

Appendices

1. Legislation and guidance	16
2. Monitoring of the council's safeguarding responsibilities	16
3. Good practice guidelines	17
4. Specific guidance for councillors	18
5. Additional children / young people safeguarding guidelines	19
6. Specific safeguarding vulnerable adults guidance	20

1 Policy Statement

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council is committed to safeguarding the welfare of children and vulnerable adults. Safeguarding is about protecting vulnerable people from harm, regardless of their age, gender, disability, race or any other protected characteristic (Equality Act 2010), and promoting the prevention of impairment.

The council undertakes a wide range of services through which council employees, councillors and volunteers may encounter vulnerable people during the course of their work. Although the extent and frequency of this contact may be varied¹, everyone has a responsibility to recognise and respond to safeguarding issues and must be aware of this policy and procedure.

The senior responsible officer for safeguarding is the Executive Director of Borough Services. On a day-to-day basis, the main point of contact for raising safeguarding issues are the Designated Safeguarding Officers.

This policy is written in accordance with the Children Act 2004, the Care Act 2014 and associated guidance, council policies and procedures (see Appendix 2). The council works in partnership with a range of agencies to safeguard children and vulnerable adults in the borough, including the Hampshire Children and Adults Safeguarding Boards and this policy aligns to the Hampshire County Council's Multi-agency Agreement.

The Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015 places a duty on specified authorities in the exercise of their functions to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into extremism and terrorism. Prevent is included as part of our safeguarding responsibilities in accordance with guidance.

This policy will be made available to all employees, councillors and volunteers and training will be provided commensurate with roles and is mandatory for all staff and councillors on induction. Hard copies of the policy are available in councillors' group rooms and on request.

2 Aims and Review

The main aim of this policy is to put the council's legal and moral commitment to safeguarding into practice, and to act as a guide for employees, councillors, volunteers and third party agencies on how to deal with safeguarding concerns. It outlines the council's approach to safeguarding vulnerable people, roles and responsibilities and the procedure for raising concerns. It also includes guidance on best practice when working with vulnerable people to ensure that, where it is practicably possible, no one is placed in situations where abuse by them might be alleged.

This policy will be reviewed every three years or when there is a significant change in relevant legislation/to council procedures. The council's approach to safeguarding is subject to annual audit by the local safeguarding Boards.

¹ Service areas include: housing and homelessness prevention, delivery of benefits, home visits, licensing premises and taxis, supporting local voluntary and community groups, building control, health and safety, environmental health e.g. noise complaint inspections, street care operatives that work in local parks, shopping areas etc.

3 Scope

The scope of this policy is in respect of this council's responsibility towards:

- children and young people are legally defined as any person under the age of 18;
- vulnerable adults are defined under the Care Act as any an 'adult at risk of abuse or neglect with care and support needs';
- council employees who will come into contact with children or vulnerable adults during the course of their work;
- councillors when on council business;
- volunteers who are performing a task or duty at the request of, or on behalf of, the borough council;
- contractors when carrying out work on the council's behalf.

The policy covers all functions and services of the council.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's' health or development;
- ensuring that children are growing up and living in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care;
- undertaking that role so as to enable children to have optimum life chances.

Adult safeguarding is defined as:

- safeguarding is aimed at adults with care and support needs who may be in vulnerable circumstances and at risk of abuse or neglect;
- protecting an adults right to live safely, free from abuse and neglect.

4 Responsibilities

Responsibility for the implementation of this policy lies at all levels of the council:

Strategic Leadership Team, Cabinet, councillors, heads of service, managers, all employees, contractors and volunteers. Main responsibilities include:

- providing clear procedures to staff, councillors and vulnerable groups relating to voicing concerns about issues they may feel unhappy or unsure about
- sharing information with the appropriate agencies
- ensuring that all staff and councillors are appropriately trained
- raising awareness of how staff and councillors can avoid putting themselves in vulnerable positions during the course of their daily duties, including the risks associated with lone working (covered in council business units' lone working policies).
- looking after the welfare of staff who may be affected by any safeguarding issues
- ensuring all staff are recruited following recommended procedures
- ensuring that all staff coming into regular contact with vulnerable individuals are Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checked
- flag up potential risks to staff arising from a safeguarding concern that other relevant colleagues should be aware of through the council's Violent or Abusive Incidents Log
- promoting protection issues to grant recipients, partners and service providers.

The Designated Safeguarding Officers have the responsibility to:

- provide advice and information relating to safeguarding concerns
- receive and record information from employees, councillors, volunteers, children, vulnerable adults or parents and carers who have safeguarding concerns

- assess the information promptly and carefully, clarifying or obtaining more information about the matter as appropriate
- ensure a formal referral to a statutory agency or the police has been made without delay and ensure the proper transfer of information relating to dealings with children and vulnerable adults, where necessary
- ensure appropriate training is available for employees, councillors, and volunteers.
- be aware of the local child and vulnerable adult protection networks, the role of the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board and The Hampshire Safeguarding Adult Board and the existence of local safeguarding procedures.

Remember it is not up to you to decide if abuse has taken place, that is the role of Hampshire County Council's Children and Adult Services, but it is your responsibility to report any concerns you may have. The council has a duty of care to respond to any concerns to ensure the appropriate action can be taken.

When raising a concern, a sense of proportion should be maintained and common sense applied to situations. The main priority must be to safeguard the welfare of the vulnerable person involved.

5 Types and indicators of abuse

Who might abuse and where might abuse occur?

Abuse may be carried out by a wide range of people, including relatives, family members, professional staff, paid care workers, volunteers, other service users, neighbours, friends and associates, people who deliberately exploit vulnerable people, strangers and organised or linked networks of abusers. It can occur anywhere, such as, an individual's home, via the internet, public places, residential home, educational or day care settings.

Types of abuse

Abuse is a form of maltreatment. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child or vulnerable person by inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. The following definitions are taken from a range of safeguarding guidance and legislation including Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 and No Secrets 2015 for working with vulnerable adults:

Physical Abuse

May involve causing pain, injury or impairment, including: hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, misuse of medication, restraint, or inappropriate sanctions, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, malnutrition, dehydration, or any other action causing physical harm or illness.

Emotional Abuse

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a person, such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the person's emotional development. It may involve threats of harm, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation from supportive networks.

Sexual Abuse

Involves forcing / enticing a child or vulnerable adult to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution, rape, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was

pressured into consenting. This includes children who are victims of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) or are missing or trafficked.

Neglect

Persistent failure to meet a child's or vulnerable adult's basic and/or psychological/ emotional needs. Such as, ignoring medical or physical care needs, failing to provide access to appropriate health/social care, welfare benefits or educational services, withholding the necessities of life such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating. Neglect to a baby may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

Financial or material abuse

Includes theft, fraud exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property of inheritance or financial transactions, or misuses/r misappropriation of property, possessions/benefits.

Discriminatory abuse

Including racist, sexist, homophobic acts based on a person's race, gender, sexual orientation or any other protected characteristic. Includes other forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment, such as disability hate crime.

Abuse of disabled children / adults

Disabled children / adults are at increased risk of abuse and individuals with multiple disabilities are at even more significant risk both of abuse and neglect as they may: having fewer social contacts, receiving intimate personal care from a larger number of carers and /or have an impaired capacity to challenge abuse or communicate issues.

Domestic abuse

Psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse and so called 'honour' based violence (a collection of practices used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour).

Forced marriage

Forced marriage is a marriage conducted without the valid consent of one or both parties and where duress is a factor.

Financial or material

Theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.

Self- neglect, self-harm or attempted suicide (refer to Section 7 below for more details)

Self-neglect includes neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and behaviour such as hoarding. Deliberate self-harm is self-harm without suicidal intent, resulting in non-fatal injury (it is, however, a common precursor to suicide). Attempted suicide is self-harm with intent to take life, resulting in non-fatal injury.

Institutional / Organisational abuse

Can take the form of any of the other types of abuse in the form of isolated incidents of poor practice at one end of the spectrum, through to gross misconduct at the other as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices.

Modern slavery

Encompassing slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a criminal offence in the UK. It is an illegal, extremely harmful practice and a form of child abuse and violence against women and girls.

Indicators of abuse

Indications that a person may be experiencing abuse could include the following:

- unexplained or suspicious injuries such as bruising, cuts or burns, particularly if situated in a part of the body not normally prone to such injuries
- someone else expresses concern about the welfare of another person.
- unexplained changes in behaviour e.g. withdrawn, increased sexual awareness/behaviour
- fear of going home or distrust of adults, particularly those with whom they have a close relationship
- has difficulty making friends or is prevented from socialising with other people
- displays variations in eating patterns including overeating and loss of appetite
- loses weight for no apparent reason or becomes increasingly dirty and unkempt

This list is not exhaustive and the presence of one or more of the indicators is not proof that abuse is actually taking place or has taken place. Multiple forms of abuse may occur in an abusive service setting to one person or to more than one person at a time, making it important to look beyond single incidents, to underlying dynamics and patterns of harm

Injuries in non-mobile children

Bruising is the commonest presenting feature of physical abuse in children, however, this is sometimes not recognised as a highly predictive value for child abuse in children who are not independently mobile (those not yet crawling, cruising or walking independently). NICE guidelines state that bruising in any child not independently mobile should prompt suspicion of maltreatment.

6. Prevent Duty

The Prevent duty includes the following main responsibilities:

- providing Prevent training for appropriate frontline staff;
- require relevant contractors to have a good understanding of Prevent and that their staff are trained to recognise vulnerability;
- making appropriate safeguarding referrals to the Hampshire Children or Adult Safeguarding Boards where there is a concern that an individual is at risk of being drawn into terrorism (a subsequent referral may be made by the Board to the Channel Panel, which is a programme which provides support such individuals);
- ensuring that organisations who work with the council on Prevent are not engaged in any extremist activity or espouse extremist views;
- taking the opportunity when new contracts for the delivery of services are being made to ensure that the principles of the duty are covered in those contracts in a suitable form.

The council's training includes signs to look out for that may indicate that someone is at risk of being drawn into terrorism. For more information about the Prevent programme refer to the [Prevent leaflet](#).

To report concerns about possible radicalisation, extremism or terrorism, go to the Hampshire County Council [Prevent webpage](#) or the [Hampshire Police website](#).

7. Reporting a safeguarding concern

If someone tells you that they or someone else is being abused, or if you suspect that someone has been/is being abused, this needs to be reported as a matter of urgency.

Is it a safeguarding concern?

It is important to consider whether a concern or disclosure is a safeguarding issue or not. The following guidance on 'thresholds', or key considerations when deciding if the issue requires a safeguarding referral or other action (e.g. contacting a health care provider), are provided below:

Children and young people

The [Hampshire and Isle of Wight Safeguarding Children Partnership and Children's Trust Thresholds Chart \(July 2019\)](#) provides comprehensive checks to assess whether your concern is deemed to be a safeguarding issue.

Vulnerable adults

The [Section 42 Enquiry](#) guidance in the Care Act 2014, notes that a safeguarding concern should be referred 'where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that an adult in its area (whether or not ordinarily resident there):

- (a) has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs);
- (b) is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and;
- (c) as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

If you are in any doubt, speak to one of the Designated Safeguarding Officers.

How has the concern come to your attention?

Suspicion of abuse

Suspicions of any form of abuse, or concerns about a child or vulnerable adult should be discussed with one of the Designated Safeguarding Officers and referred via the [Adults Services](#) or [Childrens Services](#) online referral form. Once completed, a copy should be sent to the safeguarding@basingstoke.gov.uk Inbox for records.

An allegation of abuse or neglect may lead to a criminal investigation; therefore, an employee should not do anything that may jeopardise a police investigation such as asking the individual leading questions or attempting to investigate the allegations of abuse. If the circumstances present a risk to other council staff during the course of their duties this should be registered on the [Violent or Abusive Incidents Log](#) on Sinbad.

Disclosure

This is when a child or vulnerable adult (or someone associated with them), tells you something that raises a concern that they/someone else may have been abused. The different types of abuse are outlined in Section 5. Disclosure can be defined as either:

- Full disclosure: where an individual gives you the whole story of what is happening to them including the name of the abuser/s.
- Partial disclosure: where an individual tells you only that "something" is happening to them. They may not say who or what, and may not say any more.

A disclosure can be made consciously or as part of a normal conversation. Either way it must be reported to one of the Designated Safeguarding Officers.

During a disclosure by a victim of abuse or someone at a risk of self-harming **you should:**

- stay calm and listen patiently;
- reassure the person they are doing the right thing by telling you;
- make the individual affected aware of the need to pass on any information they tell you, and that 'secrets' cannot be kept;
- explain what you are going to do with the information, and who it will be shared with;
- try to ensure the disclosure area is kept confidential and that it is not possible for anyone else to hear;
- attempt to make a written note of what is being said as soon as possible (this note should be kept for use as potential evidence in subsequent legal proceedings).

You should not:

- ask leading questions, appear shocked, horrified, disgusted or angry;
- press the individual for details (it is not your duty to undertake the investigation);
- make comments or judgements other than to show concern;
- promise to keep secrets or confront the abuser;
- risk contaminating evidence.

Risk of someone harming themselves / taking their own life

The Samaritans' guidance on 'What to do if someone you know is suicidal' includes:

- Don't be afraid to approach someone who you think may be struggling to cope. There's no evidence that talking to them will make things worse. Showing that you care can be a powerful way to support someone.
- If someone is talking about suicide, always take it seriously.
- You don't have to be able to solve their problems but, if you feel you can, offer support and encourage them to talk about how they're feeling.
- Listen, ask direct questions and don't be afraid of frank discussions. Many people want to be given a chance to talk, but don't want to burden anyone around them. The guidance and tips on having that [difficult conversation](#) is very useful.
- Encourage them to seek help, talk together and discuss their options. If you can, encourage them to call the Samaritans directly and pass on their details to them (Call free on 116 123 or click [here](#) for more options). You can also contact the Samaritans on their behalf.
- If they need advice or specialist support for a particular issue, there is a list of [organisations which may be able to help](#), including contact details and opening times.
- Read more about situations that can trigger suicidal thoughts and [signs that someone might be struggling to cope](#).

Looking after yourself

Supporting someone in distress can be distressing in itself. If you're helping someone who's struggling, make sure you take care of yourself as well. If you need to talk about how you are feeling speak to a Designated Safeguarding Officer, your line manager or, if you prefer, you can speak to the Samaritans.

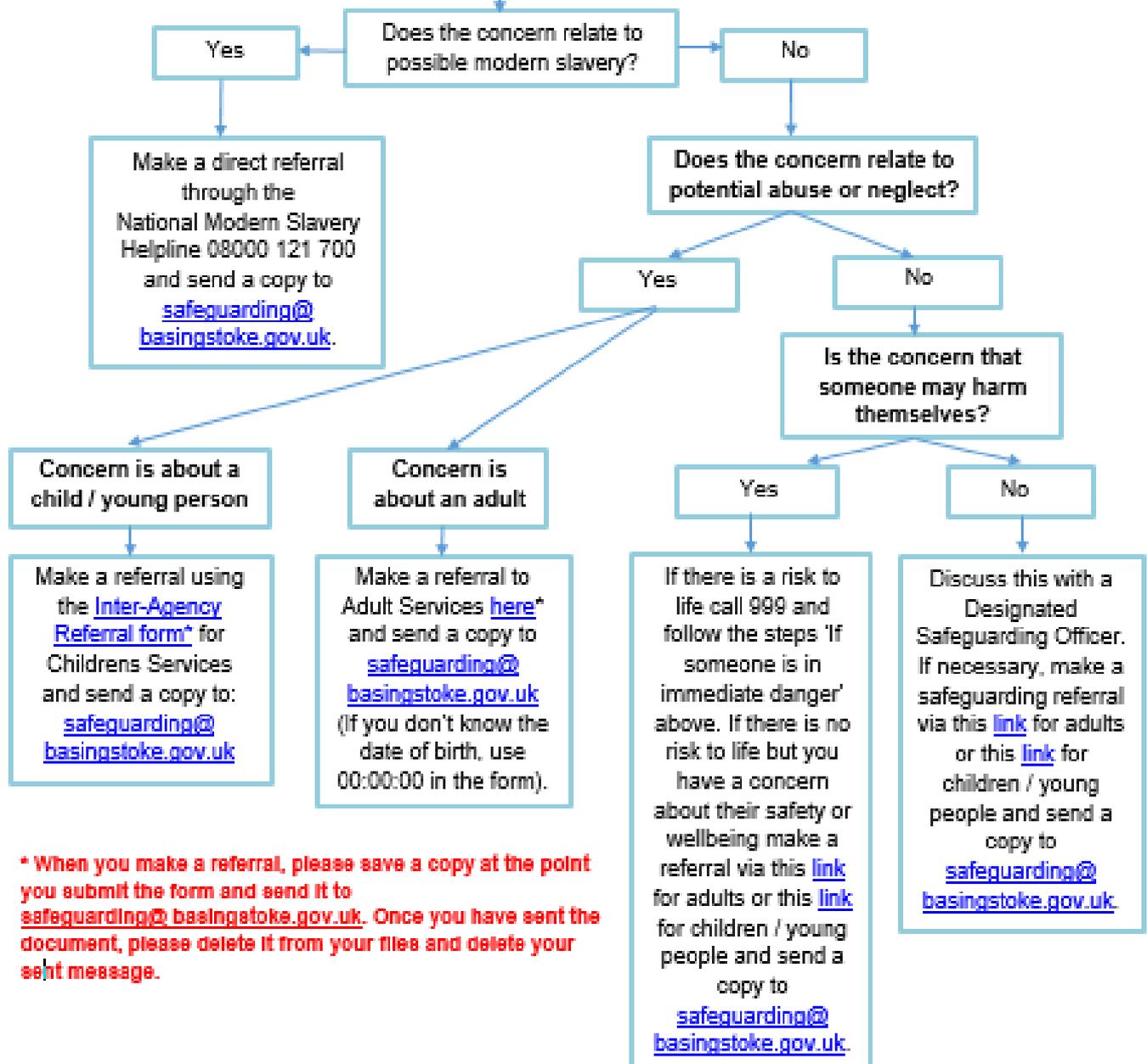
Please note, the safeguarding referral process below, with live links, can be accessed via Sharepoint [here](#).

Safeguarding referral process

This process aims to support you to make a safeguarding referral directly through the appropriate channel/s. If you would like to discuss the issue, have concerns / doubts or do not have access to email, please speak to a Designated Safeguarding Officer (see next page for more information).

Staff member, councillor or volunteer has a concern about the welfare of a child / vulnerable adult OR full / partial disclosure of abuse is made by a child / vulnerable adult to staff member, councillor or volunteer.

If someone is in immediate danger, or there is a risk to life, call 999 and refer to this guide on '[How to support people in distress](#)'. Ask them about their feelings and plans, support they have in place (e.g. GP – you can offer to make them appointment, the Samaritans, family or friends). Tell them that you are worried about them and that you will need to call the emergency services to help them. Do not promise to keep it a secret. Once you have called 999, make a referral via this [link](#) for adults or this [link](#) for children/young people and send a copy to safeguarding@basingstoke.gov.uk. If it is not an immediate emergency:



Additional Notes

- Links to the online referral forms in the flowchart are: [Adults](#), [Children](#), [Modern Slavery](#).
- If your concern relates to possible abuse/neglect of a child/ren and an adult/s you will need to make two separate referrals to Adult and Childrens Services.
- If your referral is out of office hours (Monday to Friday 8:30-5.00pm and Friday 8:30-4:30pm), please refer to the contact numbers below.
- If your concerns relate to information provided by a third party, please tell them to report their concerns direct to Adult/Children's Services or the Police. Email safeguarding@basingstoke.gov.uk to register what you have been told and what action you have taken.
- If your concerns relate to a member of staff, please speak to the Head of HR.
- If your concerns relate to a councillor, please speak to the Monitoring Officer.

Contacts

- In an emergency call 101 or 999 (if there is risk to life).
- Childrens Services: professional line 01329225379. General concerns: 0300 555 1384 (evenings / weekends: 0300 555 1373) csprofessional@hants.gov.uk.
- Adult Services: 0300 555 1386 (evenings / weekends: 0300 555 1373) or click on: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/adultsocialcare/contact/start-a-referral>
- Designated Safeguarding Officers: safeguarding@basingstoke.gov.uk
- Disclosure and Barring Service: 0870 909 081.

Reporting a safeguarding concern

- Record the full conversation about the disclosure or suspicion of abuse, detailing as much as possible of what the person said, and their behaviour at the time. Only language used by the individual should be used, and assumptions in your own words should not be made.
- Make a direct referral to Children or Adults Services via their online referral forms. In the instance of modern slavery use the National Referral Mechanism or if your concern relates to radicalisation use the Prevent referral mechanism (see the Safeguarding Referral Flow Chart on Sinbad for links).
- Save a copy of your referral and send it to the Safeguarding inbox: safeguarding@basingstoke.gov.uk. Once you have confirmation of receipt, delete it from your system and sent messages.
- If you are unable to send this electronically, the referral form can be printed and passed on to a Safeguarding Officer in a sealed envelope marked 'Confidential'.

Once the concern has been reported, a record will be made by the Designated Safeguarding Officer concerning any subsequent action, such as any further investigation or action or, where relevant, the reasons why no referral was made.

In the instance of an emergency, you should call the Police on 999 or contact Children/Adult Services directly (out of office contact details are above). This must be followed up in writing to the Safeguarding inbox within 48 hours.

A social worker from Children/Adult Services will assess the information to determine whether a formal investigation should commence, and may contact you directly for further information. You may also be contacted by the Police.

If you have been affected by the circumstances you have encountered you can seek emotional support from your manager, a trusted colleague or a member of HR. If the Designated Safeguarding Officer has concerns for staff welfare, they will provide appropriate advice for the member of staff.

Procedure in the event of an allegation made against a staff member

Anyone who suspects that a member of the council's staff may be abusing a child or vulnerable adult must act on their suspicions immediately. Action must also be taken if it is felt that the staff member is not following the Good Practice Guide (Appendix 4). This will not only protect vulnerable individuals but also colleagues from false accusations. Everyone must understand that allegations made against a member of staff will be dealt with seriously and may have far reaching consequences.

If you are a member of staff and have concerns about the behaviour or conduct of a member of staff or other adult working on behalf of the council:

- it must be treated in the strictest confidence;
- details must be recorded immediately and information discussed with the Head of HR;
- if necessary, appropriate action will be taken to remove the child or vulnerable adult from immediate danger. This could mean, in serious cases, the head of service responsible for the individual (in consultation with the Head of HR) asking the employee to go home whilst an investigation is conducted.
- the Head of HR must telephone the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) without delay to notify them of the concern which has been raised and to seek advice on the way forward. The LADO can be contacted on 01962 876364 or by email at child.protection@hants.gcsx.gov.uk. If required, the LADO will send the Head of HR a LADO Notification Form to complete and return without delay;
- the Head of HR will investigate whether the allegation is due to poor practice in delivery of the service (i.e. the principles of this policy have not been applied in the planning and delivery of services) or whether there is deliberate non-compliance by the employee with regard to the approved policies and procedures. If poor practice is highlighted, the service manager will be responsible for improving procedures;
- if the matter relates to deliberate non-compliance, the Head of HR will decide the next course of action or refer it to one of the Designated Safeguarding Officers;
- if it is deemed necessary to suspend an employee it is essential to follow the guidance given under the Disciplinary and Dismissal Guidance Notes on suspension (available in the Staff Handbook on Sinbad);
- if you do not work for the council and have concerns about the behaviour or conduct of a member of council staff contact the council's Head of HR on 01256 845549.

The council's Whistleblowing Policy also allows staff to raise serious concerns in strict confidence (refer to the Staff Handbook). This policy is intended to encourage staff to raise serious concerns within the council rather than ignoring a problem.

Procedure in the event of an allegation made against a councillor

Anyone who suspects that a councillor may be abusing a child or vulnerable adult should immediately notify the Monitoring Officer (Head of Law and Governance).

8. Confidentiality, record keeping and complaints

Confidentiality

The council has a range of data protection related policies, which align with the [4 Local Safeguarding Children Partnership's Information Sharing Guidance](#) and the [Hampshire Safeguarding Adults Board Information Sharing Guidance](#). The rights of a child or vulnerable adult to be protected from harm is paramount. While the council has a clear policy on confidentiality, if the needs of the individual affected outweigh the need for confidentiality, then the need of the vulnerable person takes precedence. However, where an allegation is made, and whilst it is being investigated, every effort should be made to ensure confidentiality is maintained for all concerned. If enquiries arise from the public (including parents) or any branch of the media, it is essential that all employees, councillors and volunteers are briefed so that they do not make any comments regarding the situation, unless authorised to do so.

Record keeping

Records should be stored securely and shared only with those who **need** to know. These procedures not only serve to protect children/ adults but also protect employees, Members, volunteers and the Council itself. All written/electronic communications should be marked CONFIDENTIAL and sent only to the named person/s dealing with the case. The importance of good record keeping in this area cannot be over stressed.

Complaints regarding the council's approach/response to safeguarding issues

When dealing with complaints, it is important to maintain an open culture. Staff, councillors, volunteers and others must feel able to express concerns about safeguarding issues and issues of poor practice when dealing with vulnerable people. An easy to follow complaints procedure for members of the public regarding staff is available from the council offices entitled 'We would like to hear your comments'. Guidelines for staff are also available with reference to face-to-face, telephone and written complaints. There is also a complaints form, regarding councillors, that is available from the monitoring officer. Alternatively it can be found on the web and on Sinbad.

Escalation procedure

In the instance that there are concerns that action to safeguard has not been followed in accordance with the correct procedures, these can be raised via the following escalation procedures [Adults](#) and [Children](#).

9. Recruitment and training

Recruitment

Through the council's recruitment procedures anyone who works directly with children or vulnerable adults, or may come into regular contact with vulnerable individuals during the course of their work, must have:

- a Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check (formerly known as a Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) check). The council's DBS policy is available in the staff handbook
- their experience of working or contact with children or vulnerable adults fully explored, prior to appointment
- two references obtained from people who have had experience of the applicant's work with children or vulnerable adults (paid or voluntary)
- training in recognising the signs of abuse, in reporting procedures, and in good working practice.

If you are unsure whether a role requires a DBS, please contact your HR Business Partner, who will advise. Pre-recruitment checks will always be carried out. This includes conducting a risk assessment for all posts to determine whether or not the post has access to children or vulnerable adults (this will apply regardless of the employment status of the post i.e. permanent, temporary or casual). Job descriptions of staff that are subject to a DBS check will include reference to specific safeguarding responsibilities and where relevant, reference to the 'early help' agenda.

Managing Work Experience

All young people undertaking work experience with the council and council trainees are to be regarded as employees for the purposes of health and safety and they should receive all of the same protection we afford to our own employees. Specific guidance on work placements, work shadowing and individual meetings with young people can be found in Appendix 6.

Training

The council recognises that it has a commitment to ensure that all staff and councillors have a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities when working with children or vulnerable adults. The training process will help staff and councillors to:

- recognise the different signs of abuse, and what appropriate course of action should be taken in these circumstances.
- have an understanding of the potential risks to themselves, and ensure good practice is adhered to at all times.
- recognise signs of improper behaviour from other staff, and take appropriate action.

All staff and councillors will receive children and vulnerable adult safeguarding awareness training by completion of a compulsory e-learning module at induction and periodically thereafter. Managers and supervisors of staff must also have training, even if they themselves do not come into contact with vulnerable groups. Staff working directly with vulnerable individuals or recruitment will be required to attend interactive training.

Training will be supplemented with relevant safeguarding information being published on Sinbad. It is the responsibility of staff and managers to ensure that work involving contact with vulnerable groups is planned and managed in accordance with the Good Practice Guidelines (Appendix 4).

10. Funding and grants

Where organisations and groups that work with children or vulnerable adults apply to the council for grants, the granting of funds will be subject to a safeguarding policy being in place by the recipient organisation. Guidance to organisations or groups can be provided on adopting a safeguarding policy if needed.

11. Hiring facilities to others

Any hirer who provides activities for children or vulnerable adults is required to adhere to current safeguarding legislation and guidance, in accordance with the council's Hiring Terms and Conditions.

12. Third Party Obligations

Contractors, sub-contractors and organisations that are commissioned, funded by or working on behalf of the council, which are involved in areas where workers come into regular contact with children or vulnerable adults, must have safeguarding children and vulnerable adult policies in place that comply with the scope and terms of this policy. These organisations must ensure that the correct DBS checks have been carried out for all relevant workers and provide staff with appropriate safeguarding training. All new contracts let by the council, which involve providing services for vulnerable individuals, will include appropriate provisions for complying with the principles of this policy.

13. Photography and use of photographic equipment

If you are organising an event or meeting and would like to take photos or record a video of activities, please contact the Communications Team at the council to obtain further advice and a Photographic Consent form.

14. E-Safety and Social Media

Children and adults with care and support needs can be easy targets for online grooming with a view to exploiting them, sometimes even without their knowledge. The council takes the potential for online abuse and exploitation very seriously and works with partner agencies to raise awareness of e-safety within its workforce and the community, by training staff to understand the issues and report concerns to the appropriate agencies. The council has a [Policy on the use of Social Media](#) and guidance for staff on appropriate internet and social media use is available on the council's intranet.

Appendices

1 Legislation and guidance

This policy has been based on current safeguarding legislation and guidance for children and vulnerable adults, including:

- Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- CONTEST Strategy, counter-terrorism 2018
- Working together to safeguard children, – A guide to interagency working HM Gov., 2015 and 2018 update
- Care Act 2014
- Information Sharing Advice for practitioners, 2015
- The Role of District Councils in Safeguarding Children and Young People, 2010
- National Framework of Standards – adult safeguarding, 2005
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- The Children Act 2004 (including provisions and guidance in 2005).
- Every Child Matters Green Paper, 2003
- 'No Secrets' guidance, 2000 (including the revision of this guidance in 2010)
- The Protection of Children Act, 1999

Other related legislation includes: the Data Protection Act 1998, the Equality Act 2010 and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Further detail on safeguarding legislation can be found by accessing the relevant links on this website: <http://www.isa.homeoffice.gov.uk/>. The policy also accords with a range of council policies and strategies on equality, diversity and inclusion, housing and homelessness, disclosure and barring, social media, unreasonable and violent customer behaviour etc.

2 Monitoring of the council's safeguarding responsibilities and Hampshire links

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council is regularly audited by Hampshire Safeguarding Children and Adults Boards to assess how council performs its safeguarding duties. This includes reporting back on areas such as:

- having an internal safeguarding policy and take appropriate action wherever abuse is suspected
- providing opportunities for training on safeguarding children and vulnerable adults for staff and councillors
- supporting staff who report safeguarding concerns
- keeping secure records of any incidents/concerns
- ensuring commissioned or contracted services meet the council's safeguarding requirements and that effective monitoring is carried out

With regards to partner working with the local safeguarding boards, this policy links to the:

- [Hampshire, IOW, Portsmouth and Southampton 4LSAB Multi-Agency Safeguarding Adults Policy and Guidance](#)
- [Hampshire Safeguarding Adults Board Strategic Plan](#)
- [Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board Manual](#)
- [4LSAB multi-agency Risk Management Framework](#)
- [4LSAB Allegations Management Framework](#)
- [Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton \(HIPS\) safeguarding children procedures manual](#)
- [Hampshire Safeguarding Adults Board Multi-Agency Fire Safety Framework](#)

3 Good practice guidelines – ‘Dos and Don’ts’

The following ‘Do’s and Don’ts’ are designed to safeguard children and vulnerable adults and protect staff etc. from situations where false allegations can be made. The lists on the following page are not exhaustive. Some specific posts and activities may need more detailed guidance. If you have any concerns about the appropriateness of any practice or action, contact one of the Designated Safeguarding Officers.

In the course of their day to day work on behalf of the council, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council councillors, staff, managers, volunteers and anyone who is acting on behalf of the council will ...	
1.	be professional, use common sense, and maintain the highest standards of personal behaviour at all times
2.	ensure all activities undertaken involving any risk to children or vulnerable adults are properly risk assessed and appropriate control measures recorded and implemented
3.	avoid being the only adult in an enclosed room with a young person
4.	treat all children and vulnerable adults with equal dignity and respect
5.	where appropriate, be identifiable – wear a form of identification
6.	respect the child/vulnerable adult’s right to privacy
7.	maintain an appropriate distance and consider placing a physical barrier (e.g.) coat/handbag, between themselves and the child/vulnerable adult
8.	keep the child’s needs first and the outcomes second
9.	obtain written consent for the taking of photos for publicity purposes and when children are to participate in supervised activities and events without the presence of the parents or guardian
10.	if physical contact is necessary for demonstrating skills etc., explain and discuss these actions with the person first

In the course of their day to day work on behalf of the council, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council councillors, staff, managers, volunteers and anyone who is acting on behalf of the council will NOT...	
1.	have inappropriate physical / verbal contact with children and vulnerable adults
2.	discriminate against a child or vulnerable adult on the grounds of their age, gender, disability, race, religious belief, sexual orientation, transgender status or any other protected characteristic
3.	transport or offer to transport a child unless written consent has been given by their parent and or guardian
4.	engage in physical intervention unless in emergency situations, where, if personnel did not intervene there would be a real or actual risk to others
5.	be under the influence of drink, drugs or any illegal substance
6.	allow bullying or the use of inappropriate language unchallenged
7.	let allegations a child or vulnerable adults makes be ignored or go unrecorded
8.	do things of a personal nature for a child or vulnerable adult that they can do themselves
9.	enter a house when a child is alone or arrange to meet with a child outside of council work, unless you have full consent of the child’s parent/ guardian and your line manager
10.	administer medication unless specifically trained and approved

4 Specific guidance for councillors

When should a councillor comply with the council's safeguarding policy?

When acting as, or perceived to be acting as, a councillor.

When is a councillor acting as, or perceived to be acting as, a councillor?

It can be unclear as to when a councillor's duties end and when their private life takes over. With regard to safeguarding children there would appear to be three possible situations:

- A councillor clearly acting in an official capacity, for example where a planned visit to a school or care home has been organised by officers and the councillor is attending in their official capacity. In this situation, councillors would be expected to follow the same policy and procedures as officers.
- A situation where the councillor could be perceived to be acting in an official capacity – this could be a situation where councillors are fact finding on their own without officers in attendance (for example where complaints of anti-social behaviour in a children's play area have been made and a ward councillor goes out to see how bad the situation is). In this situation, the councillor may come into contact with children. Again, councillors would be expected to follow the same policy and procedures.
- Purely social contact with children (for example giving a lift to the children of a family friend) or vulnerable adults (for example visiting an older person who is a friend at a care home). There is no need to follow the council's child protection policy and procedures.

It is noted that councillors often get involved with, or take on, other roles in the community, for example school governor, helping at youth clubs, care homes etc. In these circumstances the councillor will have to comply with the policy of the relevant organisation (i.e. the school etc.).

What does a councillor have to do to comply with the policy?

While acting as, or perceived to be acting as, a councillor:

- all councillors must report any concerns or disclosures made to them relating to child or vulnerable adult safeguarding issues by completing a safeguarding form (available here and sending it to one of the council's Designated Safeguarding Officers: Email: safeguarding@basingstoke.gov.uk (additional contact details are in Section 7 of this policy).
- all councillors must comply with the Good Practice Guidelines in Appendix 3.
- In the unlikely event that a councillor needs to work frequently with children or vulnerable adults on behalf of the council then they would be required to have a DBS check and meet with one of the Designated Safeguarding Officers, to ensure that they are familiar with the council's safeguarding policy and procedure. Councillors will receive additional guidance on their safeguarding responsibilities as part of the councillor induction process.

5 Additional children/young people safeguarding guidelines

These guidelines relate to working with one or two young people and should be followed for work placements, work shadowing days and individual meetings with young people.

Where a member of staff intends to work with a group of three or more young people the supervision and gender ratio is a matter of judgement for the officer concerned who must conduct a specific risk assessment in the context of the activity to be undertaken.

On Campus

The council is generally open plan; therefore risk to the individual/council is minimal, however:

- No child/young person should be left alone in an enclosed room/office or be alone in an enclosed room with only one adult; two members of staff should be present.
- 1:1 meetings/discussions in an open plan office environment is acceptable.
- When Business Units agree to take on a work placement and have concerns in relation to the putting either the young person/person or the organisation at risk then they should contact HR for advice. Advice will be given on a case by case basis.

Meetings/visits away from the office

- When leaving the campus for meetings or visits young people will be accompanied by two adults at all times. Where possible one of these individuals must be the same gender as the young person (i.e. with a female student there must either be 2 female adults, or 1 female, 1 male adult but not two males; with a male student there must either be 2 male adults, or 1 female, 1 male adult but not two females).
- One of the adults may be someone other than a member of staff; this person should be a 'responsible' adult known in their professional capacity to the member of staff, e.g. councillor, member of community organisation, teacher, etc. (this will generally be a matter of judgement for the officer concerned; line manager approval should be sought if 'validation' of the individual as a 'responsible' adult is needed).
- Approval must be obtained from the school/placement body for the young person to be taken off site during their placement. For placements arranged through HR, consent will have been obtained in advance as part of a Risk Assessment (providing that the business unit had informed HR of the intention to take the young person off site). If the placement has been organised by the business unit directly with a school, the business unit will be responsible for seeking/evidencing consent from the school. If a placement is agreed directly between a business unit and young person, the business unit is responsible for seeking and evidencing consent from the young person's legal guardian.
- If going off site involves travelling in a car belonging to a member of staff, the car must be insured for the purpose of carrying passengers for business use.

Risk assessments

- HR will undertake a risk assessment for corporate work placement arrangements.
- Business Units should include safeguarding within their risk assessments for any activity with or for young people outside the scope of the corporate work placement arrangements.

Specific guidance on the Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton (HIPS) safeguarding children procedures is [here](#). The [Hampshire Safeguarding Children Partnership](#) website also has a wide range of specific information on safeguarding children and young people.

6 Additional vulnerable adults safeguarding guidelines

There are six principles of safeguarding vulnerable adults in the [Care Act 2014](#):

1. Empowerment

When a person feels empowered, they feel more confident and supported in making their own decisions. It also gives them the power to give informed consent. This principle forms the foundation of giving people choice/control over decisions made and informed consent.

2. Prevention

Taking action before harm occurs and aim to prevent neglect, harm or abuse. Organisations work together to prevent abuse by doing what they can to raise awareness. They also prioritise staff training and work at making information easily accessible. When promoting prevention, organisations focus on adult individuals by encouraging them to ask for help and sharing their voices.

3. Proportionality

Taking a proportionate and the least intrusive response to any issues presented. Proportionality also helps to ensure that services take each individual into account when handling abusive situations. They will respect each person and assess any risks presented.

4. Protection

Protection is offered to provide support and represent those who are in the greatest need. Organisations are responsible for putting measures in place to help protect individuals from abuse whilst also offering help and support to those at risk

5. Partnership

By partnering up with other organisations, local communities can create solutions that are more solid and effective when it comes to preventing and detecting abuse. These partnerships give communities the opportunity to work together and build a stronger and more widespread cause.

6. Accountability

This principle emphasises the importance of accountability and complete transparency when delivering safeguarding practices. Accountability is a measure that ensures that safeguarding becomes everyone's business. This, in turn, helps to ensure that everyone plays their part when it comes to safeguarding vulnerable groups. Everyone is accountable for their actions as individuals, services, and organisations

Specific safeguarding vulnerable adults guidance

The Hampshire Safeguarding Adults Board has a wide range of guidance about safeguarding vulnerable adults on its [website](#), which covers the following (also refer to end of p16):

- Homelessness or rough sleeping.
- Mental capacity.
- Safeguarding guidance for carers.
- Carrying out home visits.
- Hoarding.
- Self-neglect.
- Domestic Abuse.
- Learning disabilities.
- Honour-based violence, Female Genital Mutilation, Forced Marriage.
- Modern slavery.