

Safeguarding Children Policy and Procedure Applicable to all services

Safeguarding Children Policy and Procedure

1. Introduction

This policy describes the roles and responsibilities of LJWB and LKK in relation to the safeguarding of children. We all have a responsibility to ensure we meet the agreed standards for Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 and comply with statutory guidance outlined in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023. Safeguarding is a shared responsibility and LJWB / LKK must together maintain robust safeguarding systems and safe practice within agreed local multi-agency procedures.

At LJWB / we provide family support which focuses on providing practical help and emotional support. This could be due to a wide range of factors including financial challenges, behavioural difficulties displayed by children at home or school, or because a child or children have a special educational need or disability. We support families with children aged 0-18 and deliver 1-to-1 interventions with school-age children when parents are present. LJWB also offers play sessions and groups to support pregnant mothers, new babies and parents/carers with children aged 0-5. LKK provides food and services to parents and users of LJWB services.

The Children Acts of 1989 and 2004 and the statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (2023) have set out the principles for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

Working Together to Safeguard Children (December 2023) defines safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children as:

- providing help and support to meet the needs of children as soon as problems emerge.
- protecting children from maltreatment, whether that is within or outside the home, including online.
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical health or development.
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
- promoting the upbringing of children with their birth parents, or otherwise their family network through a kinship care arrangement, whenever possible and where this is in the best interests of the children.
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes in line with the outcomes set out in the Children's Social Care National Framework.

The Children Act 2004 emphasises that we all share a responsibility to safeguard children and young people and provide for their welfare and that all members of the community can help to do this.

Safeguarding children includes any work which aims to prevent abuse or to protect those who may be already experiencing abuse. Effective safeguarding depends on a culture of zero tolerance of abuse, where concerns can be raised with confidence that action will be timely, effective, proportionate, and sensitive to the needs of those involved.

Public awareness continues to improve and there is an increasing expectation that service providers have systems in place to identify early indicators of abuse, prevent abuse and act quickly and effectively in partnership with other relevant agencies to safeguard children when it is discovered that they are experiencing abuse.

2. Aims and Objectives

The aim of this policy is to make clear LJWB / LKK's duties, responsibilities, and arrangements, which are in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and, to ensure all staff, including contracted staff, voluntary staff and agency staff are aware of their roles and responsibilities for safeguarding children.

3. Key Roles and Contacts

Every member of staff and volunteer has a responsibility to act on concerns of possible abuse and must inform LJWB's Safeguarding Lead and Line Managers wherever possible.

If you suspect a child or young person is being harmed or is at risk of being harmed, then you have a duty to report it immediately.

Please also refer to the LJWB / LKK's Safeguarding procedure flowchart which can be found displayed within the offices of the LJWB and on HRIS as a downloadable document.

Designated Safeguarding Leads have the responsibility to decide whether it is appropriate to raise a Safeguarding Concern required or respond to the concerns in an alternative manner.

Concerns which may need an immediate response are:

- When it is considered a child or young person is at immediate risk of harm
- When a child protection investigation is needed (because of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse or chronic neglect)
- When a child or young person needs an urgent mental health assessment

Contacts:

- Designated Safeguarding Lead – Children & Young People: **Sarah Frost**
- Mobile Number: **07812 753234**
- If you are concerned a child is in immediate risk, call the police on 999.
- To report a concern, call Duty and Advice Team- Tel: **0113 3760336** (Monday to Friday 8am-6pm)
- Out of office hours call Children's Emergency Duty Team on **0113 3760469**
- You can also email on childrensedt@leeds.gov.uk

Refer to the Leeds Safeguarding Children's Board Website at <https://www.leedslscb.org.uk> for further information and guidance.

4. Types, signs, and effects of abuse in children

Child abuse is quite rare however; it is important that all staff and volunteers understand the different forms of abuse that some children may experience and the signs and symptoms of such abuse. **Please note that this is not an exhaustive list.**

There are four types of abuse which can cause long term damage to a child or young person:

Type of abuse	Signs of the abuse	Effects of the abuse
Physical abuse • hitting with hands or objects • slapping and punching • kicking • shaking • throwing • poisoning • burning and scalding • biting and scratching • breaking bones • drowning.	If a child regularly has injuries, there seems to be a pattern to the injuries or the explanation does not match the injuries, then this should be reported. Noting all injuries to 'build a picture' is also important, A 'one-off' serious injury may also lead to an investigation. Physical abuse symptoms include: • bruises • broken or fractured bones • burns or scalds. • bite marks. It can also include other injuries and health problems, such as: • scarring • the effects of poisoning, such as vomiting, drowsiness or seizures • breathing problems from drowning, suffocation, or poisoning. Head injuries in babies and toddlers can be signs of abuse so it's important to be aware of these. Visible signs include: • swelling • bruising	Physical abuse can have long lasting effects on children and young people. It can lead to poor physical or mental health later in life, including: • anxiety • behaviour issues • criminal behaviour • depression • drug and alcohol problems • eating disorders • issues at school • obesity • risky sexual behaviour • suicidal thoughts and/or attempts. Effects of shaking a baby or infant If a baby or infant is shaken or thrown, they might suffer head or brain injuries, causing: • fractures • internal injuries • long-term disabilities • learning problems • seizures • hearing and speech problems • sight issues or blindness • behaviour issues • brain damage

	• fractures • being extremely sleepy or unconscious • breathing problems • seizures • vomiting • unusual behaviour, such as being irritable or not feeding properly.	• death.
Emotional abuse is any type of abuse that involves the continual emotional mistreatment of a child.	Emotional abuse includes: • humiliating or constantly criticising a child • threatening, shouting at a child or calling them names • making the child the subject of jokes or using sarcasm to hurt a child. • blaming and scapegoating • making a child perform degrading acts. • not recognising a child's own individuality or trying to control their lives. • pushing a child too hard or not recognising their limitations • exposing a child to upsetting events or situations, like domestic abuse or drug taking • failing to promote a child's social development. • not allowing them to have friends. • persistently ignoring them • being absent • manipulating a child • never saying anything kind, expressing positive feelings or congratulating a child on successes • never showing any emotions in interactions with a child, also known as emotional neglect.	Babies and pre-school children who are being emotionally abused or neglected might: • be overly affectionate to strangers or people they don't know well. • seem unconfident, wary or anxious. • not have a close relationship or bond with their parent • be aggressive or cruel towards other children or animals. Older children might: • use language you wouldn't expect them to know for their age. • use degrading language about themselves or others. • act in a way or know about things you wouldn't expect them to know for their age. • struggle to control their emotions. • have extreme outbursts. • seem isolated from their parents. • lack social skills. • have few or no friends.

Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs and the most common form of child abuse	Physical neglect - A child's basic needs, such as food, clothing or shelter, are not met or they aren't properly supervised or kept safe. Educational neglect - A parent doesn't ensure their child is given an education. Emotional neglect - A child doesn't get the nurture and stimulation they need. This could be through ignoring, humiliating, intimidating, or isolating them. Medical neglect - A child isn't given proper health care. This includes dental care and refusing or ignoring medical recommendations.	Poor appearance & hygiene - being smelly or dirty - having unwashed clothes Health & development problems - anaemia - body issues, such as poor muscle tone or prominent joints - medical or dental issues - missed medical appointments, such as for vaccinations. Housing and family issues - living in an unsuitable home environment, such as having no heating - being left alone for a long time - taking on the role of carer for other family members. Changes in behaviour - becoming clingy - becoming aggressive - being withdrawn, depressed or anxious
Sexual abuse There are 2 types of sexual abuse – contact and non-contact abuse. Sexual abuse can happen in person or online.	Contact abuse is where an abuser makes physical contact with a child. This includes: - sexual touching of any part of a child's body, whether they're clothed or not. - using a body part or object to rape or penetrate a child. - forcing a child to take part in sexual activities. - making a child undress or touch someone else. - Contact abuse can include touching, kissing and oral sex – sexual abuse isn't just penetrative.	Emotional and behavioural signs - Avoiding being alone with or frightened of people or a person they know. "Secret friendships" - Language or sexual behaviour you wouldn't expect them to know. - Having nightmares or bed-wetting. - Alcohol or drug misuse. - Self-harm. - Changes in eating habits or developing an eating problem. Physical signs - Bruises.

	Non-contact abuse is where a child is abused without being touched by the abuser. This can be in person or online and includes: • exposing or flashing • showing pornography • exposing a child to sexual acts • making them masturbate • forcing a child to make, view or share child abuse images or videos. • making, viewing, or distributing child abuse images or videos • forcing a child to take part in sexual activities or conversations online or through a smartphone.	• Bleeding, discharge, pains, or soreness in their genital or anal area. • Sexually transmitted infections. • Pregnancy.
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In addition to the above types of abuse, staff need to be alert to the following safeguarding issues:

- **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** - When a child or young person is exploited, they are given things, like gifts, drugs, money, status, and affection, in exchange for performing sexual activities.
- **Child Criminal exploitation** - Criminal exploitation is child abuse where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes.
- **Child trafficking:** Trafficking is where children and young people tricked, forced, or persuaded to leave their homes and are moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work, or sold.
- **Radicalisation** – underpinned by the ‘Prevent’ strategy which aims to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism through extreme influences or prejudiced views.
- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** – FGM is when a female's genitals are deliberately altered or removed for non-medical reasons. It's also known as 'female circumcision' or 'cutting' but has many other names.
- **Domestic abuse:** Domestic abuse is any type of controlling, bullying, threatening or violent behaviour between people in a relationship. It can seriously harm children and young people and witnessing domestic abuse is child abuse.
- **Grooming:** Grooming is when someone builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child or young person so they can manipulate, exploit, and abuse them. Children and young people who are groomed can be sexually abused, exploited, or trafficked.
- **Online abuse / Cyber bullying:** Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the internet. It can happen across any device that's connected to the web, like computers, tablets, and mobile phones.

5. Becoming aware of a safeguarding issue

It is important to treat all allegations extremely seriously. Never think that someone else may be dealing with it. If staff become aware that a child or young person may be at risk of, or experiencing harm, below are guidelines on how to respond appropriately.

Child / young person's statement, appearance, behaviour, play, drawing cause suspicion of abuse and / or neglect.

- If a statement is made, listen carefully to what the young person has to say and take it seriously. Act at all times towards the child as if you believe what they are saying.
- Do not ask any leading questions or attempt to encourage the child /young person to expand on their disclosure- It is not the responsibility of LJWB / LKK to investigate incidences of suspected child abuse but to gather information and refer to appropriate agencies only.
- If the concern is noted with regard to appearance, behaviour, play or drawing, initially talk to the child / young person about what you are observing. It is okay to ask questions, for example: "I've noticed that you don't appear yourself today, is everything okay? However, again never use leading questions.
- Always explain to children and young people that any information they have provided will have to be shared with others, if this indicates they and or other children are at risk of harm. **It must be made explicitly clear to the child / young person that you cannot keep the information a secret.**
- Record what was said as soon as possible after any disclosure; the person who receives the allegation or has the concern, should complete an LJWB / LKK Cause for Concern form and ensure it is signed and dated. Copies of this can be obtained from your line manager.
- If consulting with the Designated Safeguarding Lead will lead to an undue delay and thereby leave a child in a position of risk, staff should raise a Safeguarding Concern with any other member of the service's Senior Leadership Team or make a referral themselves without prior consultation.

N.B. Parents / carers will need to be informed about any referral to Children Social Care unless to do so would place the child at an increased risk of harm.

Stage 1

- Initially talk to the child/young person about what you are observing. It is okay to ask questions, for example: "I've noticed that you don't appear yourself today, is everything okay? But never use leading questions
- Listen carefully to what the young person has to say and take it seriously. Act at all times towards the child as if you believe what they are saying.
- It is not the responsibility of groups to investigate incidences of suspected child abuse but to gather information and refer only.
- At all times it must be made absolutely clear to the child or young person that you will have to share the information that they disclose to you if you believe that they or another person is at risk of harm.
- Notify the organisation's Named Person for safeguarding (**section 3**)
- Record what was said as soon as possible after any disclosure; the person who receives the allegation or has the concern, should complete an LJWB / LKK Cause for Concern form and ensure it is signed and dated. The contents of the Cause for concern form should include:
 - Date and time of notification
 - Young person's name and date of birth

- What was said – using quotes.
- Include specific factual details and not assumptions or opinions. E.g. Rather than “scruffy appearance” write “their t-shirt had dirty marks on it, and they had visible headlice”.
- Actions to be taken (both internal and external actions - based on the issues raised in the allegation. E.g., Notify Manager/ Duty and Advice/ LADO)
- Respect confidentiality and file documents securely.

Stage 2

The Named person(s) should take immediate action if there is a suspicion that a child has been abused or likely to be abused. In this situation the Named Person should contact the police and/or the Duty and Advice Team. If a referral is made direct to the Duty and Advice team this should be followed up in writing within 24 hrs.

NB Parents / carers will need to be informed about any referral to Children & Young people’s Social Care unless to do so would place the child at an increased risk of harm.

Considering whether to Raise a Safeguarding Concern

The named person must also notify the CEO as soon as practically possible so that the Board can also be notified.

Raising a safeguarding concern, means reporting abuse to the local authority under the safeguarding children’s procedure. Anyone can raise a safeguarding concern; often however referrals are undertaken by the LJWB’s Designated Safeguarding Lead on behalf of both organisations.

When deciding whether a safeguarding concern should be raised, consider the following key questions:

1. Is the person a ‘child at risk’ as defined within this policy/procedure?
2. Is the child experiencing, or at risk of, abuse and neglect?
3. What is the nature and seriousness of the risks?

Consider:

- The child’s age.
- The child’s individual circumstances
- The nature and extent of the concerns
- The length of time it has been occurring.
- The impact of any incident
- The risk of repeated incidents for the child
- The risk of repeated incidents for others
- Refer to the Leeds Safeguarding Children’s Partnership Website at <https://www.leadsscp.org.uk/> for further information and guidance.

You may also need to inform:

- Parents/ carers of the child at risk
- Your line manager of your decisions and actions in line with this procedure

- The Human Resource Manager if allegations / concerns relate to a member of employee or volunteer.
- Staff delivering a service on a need-to-know basis so that they do not take actions that may prejudice an enquiry.

Third party or anonymous allegations:

It is important to emphasise to any person seeking assistance from LJWB / LKK that we are not an agency with statutory powers to investigate any allegations of child protection/ abuse. Staff involved in the receipt of information regarding the safety and wellbeing of children / young people need to stress that they will have to forward the concerns to the Safeguarding Concerns Manager, as they have a duty to pass on information where a child or young person is at risk of abuse. This might also include other agencies, such as Leeds Children's Services, the NSPCC, and the Police.

Where appropriate, the person seeking assistance should be supported and encouraged to contact these agencies directly to share their concerns.

Historical Abuse:

Non-recent abuse (also known as historical abuse) is an allegation of neglect, physical, sexual, or emotional abuse made by or on behalf of someone who is now 18 years or over, relating to an incident which took place when the alleged victim was under 18 years old. Many people who were abused in childhood believe that they are to blame and that the abuse was their fault. But this is never the case - a child cannot consent to abuse.

People who disclose historical abuse should be supported and encouraged to contact the police through the non-emergency 101 telephone number and briefly explain the issue.

If they do not feel comfortable contacting the police directly, they can contact the NSPCC Helpline at any time where an advisor will discuss options for reporting. The NSPCC Helpline number is 0808 800 5000.

If through the allegation of historical abuse, it emerges that there is a current risk of a child or young person being at risk, then the Designated safeguarding Lead should be contacted immediately. The person who disclosed the abuse should be supported and encouraged to share their information with children's social care this, but if not, then a safeguarding referral should be made by the Safeguarding Concerns Manager.

6. Safe recruitment

Sometimes there are people who work or seek to work with children and young people who may pose a risk to children and who may harm them. LJWB and LKK have clear processes for recruiting staff and volunteers to help reduce this risk. All potential employees and volunteers to go through the same recruitment and selection process as a paid worker.

- Application forms or CVs are used to assess the candidate's suitability for the role. This makes it easier to compare the experience of candidates and helps receive the important information required.
- LJWB and LKK has a commitment to safeguarding and protecting children. This is to be included in the application pack.
- Face-to-face interviews are undertaken with pre-planned and clear questions.
- A question is included about whether an applicant holds any criminal convictions, cautions, other legal restrictions, or pending cases that might affect their suitability to work with children.

- Check the candidate's identity by asking them to bring photographic ID and right to work in the UK documentation.
- Check the candidate holds any relevant qualifications they say they have. - this must be done at the interview by sight of the physical qualifications – a copy of which should be taken.
- Apply for a DBS check. This should be for all your staff who have contact with children or have access to your records, including volunteers, trustees, and committee members.
- Always check any references a candidate provides. Ask specifically about an individual's suitability to work with children.
- Provide them with a copy of your safeguarding procedures.

There may be occasions where you wish to appoint a worker from abroad. This will mean that DBS checks may not be able to be undertaken. Nevertheless a "fit person" check may be available from the country the person is moving from. You should ensure that additional references are undertaken on any worker from abroad.

Please see LJWB and LKK's Recruitment and Selection Policies for further information.

7. Management and supervision of staff/volunteers

LJWB and LKK are fully committed to ensuring that all staff and volunteers are skilled, confident, and clear in their understanding of their role in relation to safeguarding. Training is tiered depending on the specific role undertaken, and will be discussed at induction, supervision, and appraisal.

Staff are required to access training every 3 years, delivered either in-house, or by accessing Leeds City Council's Safeguarding training provision. Training will include both safeguarding children and adults, at a level commensurate to staff roles and roles, this may include: -

- Awareness of this safeguarding policy/procedure at induction
- Safeguarding Adults and children training sessions.
- In house briefings on Safeguarding roles and responsibilities
- Support and discussions at team meetings
- One to one support during supervision.
- Spot checks and file audits undertaken by the quality assurance team.
- Option to attend funded external training commensurate with their role.

The LJWB and LKK believes it is important that all staff have an opportunity to discuss with their line manager any safeguarding matter giving them concern, and has an 'Open Door' culture, where managers are highly visible and accessible.

8. Allegations of Serious Misconduct of Staff or Volunteers Towards a Child or Young Person

LJWB and LKK has a zero tolerance of abuse, and we implement a range of policies and procedures to ensure that risks are minimised wherever possible. These include: -

- Recruitment and Selection Policy and Procedures
- Whistleblowing Policy
- Disciplinary Policy
- Public Interest Disclosure Policy
- Professional Boundaries Policy
- Case Recording Policy
- Volunteering Policy

- Supervision Policy
- Code of Conduct for Staff and Volunteers
- Complaints Policy and Procedure
- Incident Reporting Procedures
- Lone Working Policy and Procedure
- Allegations Management procedure

All serious allegations made to LJWB or LKK personnel relating to staff or volunteers must be reported immediately to the CEO, Designated Safeguarding Lead and Head of HR & Facilities.

In accordance with Working Together (2023), where an organisation has received an allegation that a volunteer or member of staff who works with children has:

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

The Emergency Duty Team (if outside office hours) should be contacted. The Duty Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) should also be contacted. The LADOs for Leeds Authority can be contacted Monday – Friday on 0113 378 9687 / lado@leeds.gov.uk . A referral should be sent to the LADO within one working day using the LADO Notification Form (available by emailing lado@leeds.gov.uk) giving as much detail as possible.

A strategy meeting must also be convened to decide any necessary action. Any action must not interfere with any investigations that are being undertaken by Social Services or the Police. The meeting will involve appropriate manager, the CEO, and Human Resources representative and LJWB / LKK's Safeguarding Lead and will consider:

- Support to the child / young person, the person making the allegation and the member of staff/volunteer involved.
- Decisions regarding suspension without prejudice of the member of staff / volunteer involved (See Disciplinary Procedure) Suspension should be seen as a neutral act, which is designed to protect both children and young people, and the staff member or volunteer concerned.
- A framework and timescale for an investigation to be carried out.

Allegations against employees or volunteers may also be raised through the Grievance, Complaints and Disciplinary Policies and Procedures. If this is the case, child protection procedures must take precedence and other investigations suspended whilst a safeguarding investigation takes place. Staff raising concerns will be supported in line with the Whistleblowing Policy.

Less serious allegations:

In some instances, allegations may be made against a member of staff or volunteer which do not fall into the category of 'significant harm' as defined in the Children Act 1989, but which nevertheless are a cause for concern. These should be reported to the CEO, who in consultation with Human Resources representative s and Safeguarding Lead may decide it is more appropriate to address the matters of concern through the LJWB / LKK's Disciplinary Procedures.

If following allegations against LJWB / LKK's staff and volunteers a subsequent investigation by Social Services and / or Police results in no Further Action, then LJWB/LKK may still need to process the matter through internal Disciplinary or Capability procedures.

Termination of Contract:

Where a member of staff or volunteer: -

- a) resigns prior to the conclusion of a child protection investigation or disciplinary action or
- b) is dismissed because of a child protection investigation or disciplinary action

It is good practice to consider completing the investigation and record the findings on the personnel file. This decision lies with the CEO of LJWB acting on behalf of LJWB and LKK. The CEO and LJWB/ LKK's Safeguarding Lead will also consider the appropriateness of informing the Independent Safeguarding Authority in line with good practice and guidelines. The CEO will discuss with the Board the requirement to notify the Charity Commission under their Serious Incident Reporting policy.

9. Recording and managing confidential information

LJWB / LKK recognises that every person has a right to privacy under the European Convention on Human Rights (Article 8). It is important to ensure a child or young person understands their personal information will be treated respectfully and confidentially. Establishing this form of trust is fundamental for the provision of safe and effective services, but when working with children and young people, LJWB / LKK acknowledges these two essential factors:

- Timely information sharing is key to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. It enables intervention that crucially tackles problems at an early stage.
- If a child is at risk or suffering significant harm, the law supports people and organisations in sharing information without consent.
- Brief and accurate written notes should be completed of all incidents and safeguarding concerns relating to individual children, and recorded on a Cause for Concern form, which should be forwarded to LJWB / LKK's Safeguarding Lead. These notes are significant, especially if the incident or the concern does not lead to a referral to other agencies. This information may be shared directly with other agencies as appropriate.
- All contact with parents and external agencies will be recorded and these will be logged on the CRM electronic system. Any notes or records pertaining to Child Protection Meetings will be stored on this secure case recording system.
- LJWB/ LKK will maintain accurate and up to date records of those with Parental Responsibility and emergency contacts.

10. Distributing/ reviewing policies and procedures

This policy will be reviewed by the LJWB and LKK every three years by the relevant committee, or if further amendments are identified. Any changes will be communicated through staff and latest versions of this, and all policies will be available on LJWB's and LKK's Employment Hero HR system. The Children Safeguarding Policy will also be displayed on LJWB and LKK's Website.

All staff will be required to read this policy as part of their induction training and sign to confirm this has been read and understood.

11. Responsibilities of the Board and management committees

All policies and procedures are approved by the relevant Board sub-committee. These Committees understand that they are ultimately accountable for all that happens within their service area and that includes the implementation of effective safeguarding procedures.

This is achieved by:

- Providing written guidance to all staff and committee members
- Ensure everyone understands their legal duties and responsibilities.

Management committees should also:

- Develop a clear framework for behaviour management towards any children or young people.
- Have information about procedures to follow if an allegation is made.
- Ensure all workers have training to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse.
- Ensure that all staff have enhanced DBS checks.
- Have correct policies in place covering your activities e.g., health and safety, lone working, etc.
- Understand what good safeguarding practice is and take responsibility for ensuring this is undertaken by all staff within your organisation.
- Ensure all workers understand that physical punishment or threat of physical punishment must never be used.
- Ensure that workers understand that verbal humiliation of children is unacceptable.

12 Legal Frameworks:

This policy and procedure has been developed to be consistent with the Leeds Safeguarding Children's Board Policy and Procedures for Voluntary/ Community/ Faith and Third Sector Organisations which can be referred to for additional guidance <https://www.leedsscp.org.uk/>

- The Children Act 1989
- United Nations Convention of the Child 1991
- Data Protection Act 1998
- Sexual offences Act 2003
- Children Act 2004
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Children and Families Act 2014
- Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Code of Practice 0-25 years (Statutory guidance for organisations which work with and support children and young people with disabilities: HM Government 2014)
- Information Sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents, and carers: HM Government 2015
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2023
- Charities Commission – Reporting of Serious Incidents Published 2 June 2014, updated 14 June 2019