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## Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Peterborough Music Hub &

Peterborough Centre for Young Musicians

Friday 5th September 2025

www.cambridgeshire.gov.u

This policy has been adapted from the LA model child protection and safeguarding policy

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Role | Name | Sign/Date |
| Head of Peterborough Music Hub & Centre for Young Musicians | Kirsten Goldthorp | 05/09/2025 |
| Music Hub Officer | Morag Richardson | 05/09/2025 |

Please Note:

Both Peterborough Music Hub and Peterborough Centre for Young Musicians have individual Boards. Peterborough Music Hub and Peterborough Centre for Young Musicians have an Executive Board.

This policy will be reviewed annually

Key Contact list for Safeguarding in Peterborough Music Hub and Peterborough Centre for Young Musicians

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Role | Name | Telephone | email |
| Designated Safeguarding Lead | Kirsten Goldthorp | 07920 160035 | kirsten.goldthorp@peterborough.gov.uk |
| Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead | Morag Richardson | 07572 463532 | morag.richardson@peterborough.gov.uk |

INTRODUCTION

Peterborough Music Hub fully recognises the responsibility it has under section 175 of the Education Act 2002, the Education and Training (Welfare of Children) Act, 2021 to have arrangements in place to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

This responsibility is more fully explained in the statutory guidance for schools and colleges ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ (September 2025). All staff must be made aware of their duties and responsibilities under part one of this document, which are set out below.

Staff should read the above document together with ‘Annex B’ of ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’, 2025 and ‘What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused: Advice for practitioners’ (March 2015) if they are working directly with children. For those staff who do not work directly with children or where English is a second language, Annex A can be issued instead but this is a matter for the school/college to decide.

Through their day-to-day contact with pupils and direct work with families all staff in PMH & PCYM have a responsibility to:

* Identify concerns early to prevent them from escalating;
* Provide a safe environment in which children can learn;
* Identify children who may benefit from early help;
* Know what to do if a child tells them he/she is being abused or neglected;
* Follow the referral process if they have a concern.

This policy sets out how the PMH & PCYM’s respective Boards discharge their statutory responsibilities relating to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children who are pupils. Our policy applies to all staff, paid and unpaid, working with and for PMH & PCYM including board members. Teaching assistants, mid-day supervisors, office staff as well as teachers can be the first point of disclosure for a child. Concerned parents/carers may also contact the PMH & PCYM and their respective Boards.

It is consistent with the Safeguarding Children Partnership Board procedures.

**There are four main elements to our policy:**

**PREVENTION** through the teaching and pastoral support offered to pupils and the creation and maintenance of a protective ethos;

**PROCEDURES** for identifying and referring cases, or suspected cases, of abuse or exploitation. The definitions of the four categories of abuse are attached (see Appendix A);

**SUPPORTING CHILDREN** particularly those who may have been abused or witnessed violence towards others;

#### **PREVENTING UNSUITABLE PEOPLE WORKING WITH CHILDREN**

Processes are followed to ensure that those who are unsuitable to work with children are not employed.

This policy is available to parents on request and is on the PMH and PCYM website.

* 1. **PREVENTION**
	2. We recognise that high self-esteem, confidence, supportive friends and good lines of communication with a trusted adult help to protect children.
	3. The PMH & PCYM will therefore:
		1. Establish and maintain an environment where children feel safe, including in a digital context, and are encouraged to talk and are listened to.
		2. Ensure children know that there are trusted adults in the PMH & PCYM whom they can approach if they are worried or in difficulty and their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon as appropriate.

2.0 **PROCEDURES**

* 1. We will follow the procedures set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Partnership Board ‘Inter-Agency Procedures’. A copy of these procedures can be found on their website:

<http://www.safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk/children-board/>

**2.2.1 The Designated Safeguarding Lead for Child Protection is:**

Kirsten Goldthorp, Music Hub Manager + PCYM Centre Manager

**2.2.2 The following members of staff have also received the Designated Safeguarding Lead training:**

Morag Richardson, Music Hub Officer

**2.2.3 The nominated Board member for Safeguarding and Child Protection is:**

Lisa Roberts, Chair of PMH and PCYM Board.

2.3 The *PMH & PCYM Boards* will:

2.3.1 Appoint a senior member of staff, from the leadership team, to the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL). The DSL will take lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection. Whilst the activities of the DSL can be delegated to appropriately trained deputies, (Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead, DDSL), the lead responsibility for safeguarding and child protection remains with the DSL and cannot be delegated.

2.3.2 Ensure that the role of DSL and DDSL is explicit in the role holder’s job description. (as outlined in Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2025 Annex C).

2.3.3 Ensure that the DSL has the appropriate status and authority within the school to carry out the duties of the post. Give the DSL the time, funding, training, resources and support to provide advice and support to other staff on child welfare and child protection matters. (See ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2025, Annex C). Ensure that the DSL and deputies have undertaken the two day training provided by the Education Safeguarding Team and that this training is updated **at least every two years.**

* + 1. Ensure that in addition to the formal training set out above, the DSL and DDSLs refresh their knowledge and skills e.g. via updates, meetings or additional training **at** **least annually**.
		2. Ensure that every member of staff, paid and unpaid, and the Board knows who the Designated Safeguarding Leads and Deputies are and the procedures for passing on concerns from the **point of induction**.

Staff members are required to complete a logging concern form and pass it in person to the DSL/DDSL immediately. If they are working in another school, establishment on behalf of PMH and/or PCYM, they should report it using that schools processes and systems with information passed to PMH and/or PCYM as required.

2.3.6 Ensure that the DSL or *DDSL* are always available (during PMH & PCYM hours, during term-time) to discuss any safeguarding concerns and that all staff are clear upon the course of action they must take if in exceptional circumstances the DSL and *DDSL* are not available. If this is the case, Staff should speak to Kirsten Goldthorp, Head of PMH/PCYM.

2.3.7 Liaise with the three safeguarding partners (Local Authority, Integrated Care Board and police) as appropriate and work with other agencies in line with Working Together to Safeguard Children, 2018.

2.3.8 Nominate a governor for safeguarding and child protection who has undertaken appropriate training.

* + 1. Ensure every member of staff and every governor knows:
* the name of the Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputies and their role;
* how to identify the signs of abuse and neglect; understand that children can be at risk of harm inside and outside of the school, inside and outside of the home and online.
* That children may not feel ready or know how to tell someone that they are being abused, exploited or neglected and/or they may not recognise their experiences as harmful.
* how to pass on and record concerns about a pupil/student;
* that they have an individual responsibility to be alert to the signs and indicators of abuse and exploitation; and for referring safeguarding concerns to the DSL/DDSL;
* what is meant by, and the importance of, showing professional curiosity
* that they have a responsibility to provide a safe environment in which children can learn;
* where to find the Multi–Agency Procedures on the Safeguarding Children Partnership Board website;
* their role in the early help process;
* the process for making referrals to children’s social care;
* the safeguarding response to children who go missing in education.
* Their role in the early help process;
* The process for making referrals to children’s social care;
* The safeguarding response to the children who are absent from education, particularly on repeat occasions and/or prolonged periods.
* The role of filtering and monitoring and the process for reporting issues
	+ 1. Ensure that all staff receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection training (including online safety which, amongst other things, includes an understanding of the expectations, applicable roles and responsibilities in relation to filtering and monitoring, at induction. The training should be **regularly updated**, as required, and at least annually, to continue to provide them with relevant skills and knowledge to safeguard children effectively.

2.3.11 Ensure that all staff, recognize their duty and feel able to raise concerns about poor or unsafe practice in regard to children and that such concerns are addressed sensitively and effectively in a timely manner in accordance with agreed whistle-blowing policies, including low level concerns and allegations against staff.

2.3.12 Ensure that this policy is available publicly either via the PMH & PCYM website <https://peterboroughmusichub.org.uk/> or by other means*.*

2.3.13 Where pupils are educated off site or in alternative provision, the PMH & PCYM and the provider will have clear procedures about managing safeguarding concerns between the two agencies. Written confirmation that the alternative provider has carried out appropriate safeguarding checks on individuals working at the establishment will be sought by the PMH & PCYM.

The majority of PMH work takes place in students' own schools ,PMH teachers should follow the schools safeguarding policy and report concerns using that schools' processes and systems with information passed to PMH and/or PCYM as required.

In other venues schools arrange to attend PMH activity as an educational visit which is organised by the school who take on safeguarding responsibility for their students.

PCYM takes place at Ormiston Bushfield Academy and has consulted with both the school and the school letting company regarding site specific safeguarding procedures.

2.4 **Multi-Agency Working**

The PMH & PCYM will:

2.4.1 Work to develop effective links with relevant services to promote the safety and welfare of all pupils.

2.4.2 Co-operate as required, in line with ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children,’ (July 2018), with key agencies in their enquiries regarding child protection matters including attendance and providing written reports at child protection conferences and core groups.

2.5 **Record Keeping**

 The PMH & PCYM will:

2.5.1 Keep clear, detailed, accurate, written records of concerns about children (noting the date, event and action taken), even where there is no need to refer the matter to Children’s Social Care immediately.

2.5.2 All concerns, discussions and decisions made, and the reasons for those decisions, should be recorded in writing. It is good practice to keep concerns and referrals in a separate safeguarding file for each child.

2.5.3 Records should include:

• a clear and comprehensive summary of the concern;

• details of how the concern was followed up and resolved;

• a note of any action taken, decisions reached and the outcome.

* A record of any discussion/communication with parents, other agencies etc

2.5.4 Hardcopy safeguarding files should be kept confidential and stored securely.

or

Electronic records are stored on an identified, purpose-built, secure platform (e.g. My Concern or CPOMS).

2.5.5 Ensure all relevant safeguarding records are sent to the receiving school or establishment when a pupil moves schools, within five days, in accordance with ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2023, (page 167) and the Education Safeguarding Team’s Guidance on Keeping and Managing Child Safeguarding Records.

 The DSL will consider whether it would be appropriate to share information with the new school/college in advance of a child leaving.

2.5.6 Make parents aware that such records exist except where to do so would place the child at risk of harm.

2.5.7 Ensure all actions and decisions are be led by what is considered to be in the best interests of the child.

2.6 **Confidentiality and information sharing**

2.6.1 Information about children and their families is defined as ‘special category data’, i.e. information that identifies a living individual. Collection, storage and sharing of personal data is governed by the UK General Data Protection Regulations (UK GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018.

 The PMH & PCYM will:

2.6.2 Ensure staff and volunteers adhere to confidentiality protocols and that information is shared appropriately.

2.6.3 Ensure staff are aware that they have a professional responsibility to share information with other agencies in order to safeguard children, (as set out in ‘Information sharing; Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers,’ DfE, July 2018).

2.6.4 Ensure that if a member of staff receives a Subject Access Request (under the Data Protection Act 2018) from a pupil or parent they will refer the request to the DSL or Headteacher.

2.6.5 Ensure staff are clear with children that they cannot promise to keep secrets.

 The Designated Safeguarding Lead/Deputies will:

2.6.6 Disclose information about a pupil to other members of staff on a ‘need to know’ basis considering what is necessary, proportionate and relevant. Parental consent may be required.

2.6.7 Aim to gain consent to share information and be mindful of situations where to do so would place a child at increased risk of harm. Information may be shared without consent where to do so might place the child or another person at immediate risk of harm or prejudice the prevention or detection of crime.

2.6.8 Record when decisions are made to share or withhold information, who information has been shared with and why. (See ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children,’ July 2018)

2.6.9 Seek advice about confidentiality from outside agencies if require.d. (See ‘Information sharing; Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers,’ DfE, July 2018).

2.7 **Communication with Parents/Carers**

 The PMH & PCYM will:

* + 1. Ensure that parents/carers are informed of the responsibility placed on the PMH & PCYM and staff in relation to child protection by setting out its duties in the PMH & PCYM prospectus/website.
		2. Undertake appropriate discussion with parents/carers prior to involvement of another agency, unless the circumstances preclude this action.

 2.7.3 Discuss with Children’s Social Care if the school/college believes that notifying parents could place the child or another person at immediate risk of harm or prejudice the prevention or detection of crime. *[Further guidance on this can be found in the Effective Support for Children and Families in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough]*

2.7.4.

Record what discussions have taken place with parents or if a decision has been made not to discuss it with parents, the rationale must be recorded. Records may subsequently be disclosable to relevant partner agencies if Child Protection proceedings commence.

2.8 **Peer on Peer Abuse**

The PMH & PCYM recognise that peer on peer abuse can manifest itself in many ways. This can include but is not limited to: bullying (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying); abuse within intimate partner relationships; physical abuse such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm; sexual violence and sexual harassment; consensual and non-consensual sharing of nudes and semi-nudes images and/or videos; causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party; upskirting part of the Voyeurism (Offences) Act, April 2019) and initiation/ hazing type violence and rituals. Addressing inappropriate behaviour (even if it appears to be relatively innocuous) can be an important intervention that helps prevent problematic, abusive and/or violent behaviour in the future.

2.8.1 All forms of peer-on-peer abuse are unacceptable and will be taken seriously.

PMH/PCYM will therefore:

2.8.2 Create a protective ethos in which peer on peer abuse, including sexual violence and sexual harassment will not be tolerated.

2.8.3 Provide training for staff about recognising and responding to peer-on-peer abuse, including raising awareness of the gendered nature of peer abuse, with girls more likely to be victims and boys perpetrators.

2.8.4 Ensure that staff do not dismiss instances of peer-on-peer abuse, including sexual violence and sexual harassment as an inevitable part of growing up or banter.

2.8.5 Ensure that staff members follow the procedures outlined in this policy when they become aware of peer-on-peer abuse.

Staff should be aware that some groups are potentially more at risk. Evidence shows girls, children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and LGBT children are at greater risk.

2.9 **Dealing with Sexual Violence and Sexual Harassment between children**

2.9.1 Sexual violence and sexual harassment can occur between two children of any age and sex from primary to secondary stage and into colleges. It can also occur online. It can also occur through a group of children sexually assaulting or sexually harassing a single child or group children.

Children who are victims of sexual violence and sexual harassment will likely find the experience stressful and distressing. This will, in all likelihood, adversely affect their educational attainment and will be exacerbated if the alleged perpetrator(s) attends the same school or college. Sexual violence and sexual harassment exist on a continuum and may overlap, they can occur online and face to face (both physically and verbally) and are never acceptable.

PMH/PCYM

2.9.2. Be clear that sexual violence and sexual harassment will not be tolerated.

2.9.3 Provide training for staff on how to manage a report of sexual violence or sexual harassment.

2.9.4 Make decisions on a case-by-case basis.

2.9.5 Reassure victims that they are being taken seriously, offer appropriate support and take the wishes of the victim into account when decision making.

2.9.6 Implement measures to keep the victim, alleged perpetrator and if necessary other children and staff members, safe. Record any risk assessments and keep them under review.

2.9.7 Give consideration to the welfare of both the victim(s) and perpetrator(s) in these situations.

2.9.8 Liaise closely with external agencies, including police and social care, when required.

2.9.9 Refer to ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education - Part Five’, 2025, ‘Sexual violence and sexual harassment between children in schools and colleges,’ (DfE, September, 2025) for full details of procedures to be followed in such cases. Also see ‘Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people’ (UKCIS, December 2020)

**3.0 SUPPORTING CHILDREN**

The PMH & PCYM recognises that **any** child may be subject to abuse and that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation and as such will support all children by:

3.1 Providing curricular opportunities to encourage self-esteem and self-motivation.

3.2 Creating an ethos that actively promotes a positive, supportive and safe environment and values the whole community.

3.3 Applying the PMH & PCYM's behaviour policy effectively. All staff will agree on a consistent approach, which focuses on the behaviour of the child but does not damage the pupil's sense of self-worth. The PMH & PCYM will ensure that the pupil knows that some behaviour is unacceptable, but s/he is valued and not to be blamed for any abuse which has occurred.

3.4 Liaising with the senior mental health lead where safeguarding concerns are linked to mental health in school/college for advice on case management.

3.5 Liaising with other agencies which support the pupil such as Social Care, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services, Cambridgeshire Sexual Behaviour Service or Early Help (Targeted Support) Teams.

3.6 Promoting supportive engagement with parents and/or carers in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including where families may be facing challenging circumstances.

3.7 The school recognises that whilst **any** child may benefit from early help, staff are encouraged to consider the wider environmental factors present in a child’s life which could pose a threat to their welfare or safety, (contextual safeguarding). Staff are required to be particularly alert to the potential need for early help for children in particular circumstances. Please see pages 8 – 9 of Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2021 for the complete list. The list includes:

3.6.1 **Children with Disabilities, Certain Health Conditions, Additional Needs or Special Educational Needs**

We recognise that, statistically, children with additional needs, special educational needs, emotional and behavioral difficulties and disabilities are most vulnerable to abuse. PMH & PCYM staff who deal with children with complex and multiple disabilities and/or emotional and behavioral problems should be particularly sensitive to indicators of abuse*.*

The PMH & PCYM has pupils with emotional and behavioral difficulties and/or challenging behaviors. The PMH & PCYM will support staff to decide appropriate strategies that will reduce anxiety for the individual child and raise self–esteem as part of an overall behavior support plan agreed with parents/carers.

The PMH & PCYM has pupils who may have communication difficulties, and we are aware that they are vulnerable to abuse because they are unable to express themselves to others. Instead, such children will often exhibit changes in behaviors or signs and indicators of abuse recognised by staff with a good knowledge of the child.

Where necessary, the PMH & PCYM will provide additional training to staff in the use of Makaton, PECS or other communication systems. Supervision by senior managers will be vigilant to create a protective ethos around the child.

Under the Equality Act, there is also a duty to make reasonable adjustments for disabled children and young people.

We promote high standards of practice, including ensuring that disabled children know how to raise concerns, and have access to a range of adults with whom they can communicate.

* + 1. **Young Carers**

The PMH & PCYM recognises that children who are living in a home environment which requires them to act as a young carer for a family member or a friend, who is ill, disabled or misuses drugs or alcohol can increase their vulnerability and that they may need additional support and protection.

PMH & PCYM will: seek to identify young carers; offer additional support internally; signpost to external agencies; be particularly vigilant to the welfare of young carers and follow the procedures outlined in this policy, referring to Early Help or Social Care as required if concerns arise.

3.6.3 **Children at Risk of Criminal Exploitation**

Criminal exploitation of children is a form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines activity. Drug networks or gangs exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas. Exploitation can occur even if activity appears to be consensual.

PMH & PCYM will address indicators of child criminal exploitation with staff through training. Staff will follow the procedures outlined in this policy if concerns of criminal exploitation arise.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will complete Safeguarding Children Partnership Board’s [Exploitation (CSE / Criminal/Gangs) Risk Assessment and Management Tool](http://www.safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Exploitation-CSECCE-Risk-Assessment-Tool.docx) and refer to Social Care if there is a concern that a young person may be at risk of criminal exploitation.

The PMH & PCYM recognises that young people who go missing can be at increased risk of child criminal exploitation, modern slavery and/or trafficking and has procedures in place to ensure appropriate response to children and young people who go missing, particularly on repeat occasions – (see 3.6.4).

* + 1. **Children Frequently Missing Education**

PMH & PCYM recognises that children who are absent from education, particularly repeatedly, can act as a warning sign of a range of safeguarding possibilities including abuse, neglect, child sexual exploitation and child criminal exploitation, modern slavery, mental health problems, risk of substance abuse, risk of travelling to conflict zones, and risk of FGM or forced marriage.

The PMH & PCYM monitors and follows upon the attendance of individual PCYM pupils closely, as outlined in the Attendance Policy, and analyses patterns of absence to aid early identification of concerning patterns of absence.

The PMH & PCYM endeavors to hold more than one emergency contact for each pupil to provide additional options to make contact with a responsible adult when a child who is absent from education is identified as a welfare and/or safeguarding concern.

3.6.5 **Children Misusing Drugs or Alcohol**

 The discovery that a young person is misusing legal or illegal substances or reported evidence of their substance misuse is not necessarily sufficient in itself to initiate child protection proceedings but the PMH & PCYM will consider such action in the following situations:

 When there is evidence or reasonable cause:

* To believe the young person’s substance misuse may cause him or her to be vulnerable to other abuse such as sexual abuse;
* To believe the pupil’s substance related behaviour is a result of abuse or because of pressure or incentives from others, particularly adults;
* Where the misuse is suspected of being linked to parent/carer substance misuse.
* Where the misuse indicates an urgent health or safeguarding concern
* Where the child is perceived to be at risk of harm through any substance associated criminality

3.6.6 **Children at Risk of Child Sexual Exploitation**

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

CSE can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse. It can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence.

Potential indicators of sexual exploitation will be addressed within staff training, including raising awareness with staff that some young people who are being sexually exploited do not show any external signs of abuse and may not recognise it as abuse. Staff will follow the procedures outlined in this policy if concerns of child sexual exploitation arise.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will complete the Safeguarding Children Partnership Board’s [Exploitation (CSE / Criminal/Gangs) Risk Assessment and Management Tool](http://www.safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Exploitation-CSECCE-Risk-Assessment-Tool.docx) and refer to Social Care if there is a concern that a young person may be at risk of CSE.

The PMH & PCYM recognises that young people who go missing can be at increased risk of sexual exploitation and has procedures in place to ensure appropriate response to children and young people who go missing, particularly on repeat occasions (see 3.6.4).

3.6.7 **Children Living with Substance Misusing Parents/Carers**

 Misuse of drugs and/or alcohol is strongly associated with Significant Harm to children, especially when combined with other features such as domestic violence.

When the PMH & PCYM receives information about drug and alcohol abuse by a child’s parents/carers they will follow appropriate procedures.

This is particularly important if the following factors are present:

* Use of the family resources to finance the parent’s dependency, characterised by inadequate food, heat and clothing for the children
* Children exposed to unsuitable caregivers or visitors, e.g. customers or dealers
* The effects of alcohol leading to an inappropriate display of sexual and/or aggressive behaviour
* Chaotic drug and alcohol use leading to emotional unavailability, irrational behaviour and reduced parental vigilance
* Disturbed moods as a result of withdrawal symptoms or dependency
* Unsafe storage of drugs and/or alcohol or injecting equipment
* Drugs and/or alcohol having an adverse impact on the growth and development of the unborn child

3.6.8 **Children Living with Domestic Abuse**

Domestic Abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021applies to those aged 16 or over and introduces the first ever statutory definition of domestic abuse and recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children, as victims in their own right if they see, hear or experience the effects of abuse.

All children can witness and be adversely affected by domestic abuse in the context of their home life where domestic abuse occurs between family members. Experiencing domestic abuse and/or violence can have a serious, long lasting emotional and psychological impact on children. In some cases, a child may blame themselves for the abuse or may have had to leave the family home as a result.

Young people can also experience domestic abuse within their own intimate relationships. This form of peer-on-peer abuse is sometimes referred to as ‘teenage relationship abuse’. Depending on the age of the young people, this may not be recognised in law under the statutory definition of ‘domestic abuse’ (if one or both parties are under 16).

Domestic Abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are ‘personally connected’ regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial and emotional, coercive or controlling behaviour.

The PMH & PCYM recognises that where there is Domestic Abuse in a family, the children/young people will always be affected; the longer the violence continues, the greater the risk of significant and enduring harm, which they may carry with them into their adult life and relationships. Domestic Abuse can also affect children in their personal relationships as well as in the context of home life.

Staff will follow the procedures outlined in this policy if concerns of Domestic Abuse arise. The PMH & PCYM will vigilantly monitor the welfare of children living in domestic abuse households, offer support to them and contribute to any Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) safety plan as required.

At PMH & PCYM we are working in partnership with Cambridgeshire Police and Peterborough City Council to identify and provide appropriate support to pupils who have experienced domestic abuse in their home; this scheme is called Operation Encompass.

In order to achieve this, Cambridgeshire’s Education Safeguarding Team will share police information of all domestic incidents, where one of our pupils has been present, with the Designated Safeguarding Lead(s) (DSL)/Domestic Abuse (DA) Lead.

On receipt of any information, the DSL/DA Lead will decide on the appropriate support the child may require. The Operation Encompass information is stored in line with all other confidential safeguarding and child protection information. All information sharing and resulting actions will be undertaken in accordance with the ‘Cambridgeshire and Peterborough *Joint Agency Protocol for Domestic Abuse – Notifications to PMH & PCYMs, Colleges and Early Years settings*’.

* + 1. **Children at risk of ‘Honour- Based’ Abuse including Female Genital Mutilation**

So called ‘honour-based’ **Abuse (HBA)**

 encompasses incidents which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or community, including breast ironing, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage. The PMH & PCYM takes these concerns seriously and staff are made aware of the possible signs and indicators that may alert them to the possibility of HBA through training. Staff are required to treat all forms of HBA as abuse and follow the procedures outlined in this policy.

The new Marriage and Civil Partnership (Minimum Age) Act 2023 bans marriage for 16 and 17-year-olds, who no longer will be allowed to marry or enter a civil partnership, even if they have parental consent, as they legal age of marriage rises to 18.

It is now illegal and a criminal offence to exploit vulnerable children by arranging for them to marry, under any circumstances whether or not force is used.

FGM is a procedure involving the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is illegal in the UK. Any indication that a child is at risk of FGM, where FGM is suspected, or where the woman is under 18, will be dealt with under the child protection procedures outlined in this policy. Staff will report concerns to the DSL, who will make appropriate and timely referrals to social care. In these cases, parents will not be informed before seeking advice and the case will still be referred to social care even if it is against the pupil’s wishes.

In accordance with the Female Genital Mutilation Act, it is a statutory duty for teachers in England and Wales to report ‘known’ cases of FGM in under-18s which they identify in the course of their professional work to the police. Teachers should still consider and discuss any such case with the DSL and involve social care as appropriate, but the teacher will personally report to the police that an act of FGM appears to have been carried out.

* + 1. **Children who have returned home to their family from care**

The PMH & PCYM recognises that a previously looked after child potentially remains vulnerable. PMH & PCYM will vigilantly monitor the welfare of previously looked after children, keep records and notify Social Care as soon as there is a recurrence of a concern in accordance with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Partnership Board ‘Multi-Agency Procedures.’

* + 1. **Children showing signs of Abuse and/or Neglect**

PMH & PCYM recognise that experiencing abuse or neglect may have an adverse impact on those children which may last into adulthood without appropriate intervention and support. PMH & PCYM may be the only stable, secure and predictable element in the lives of children at risk. Children who have experienced abuse or neglect may display this through their own behaviour, which may be challenging and defiant or passive and withdrawn. We recognise that children may develop abusive behaviours and that these children may need to be referred on for appropriate support and intervention.

PMH & PCYM will provide training for staff to ensure that they have the skills to identify and report cases, or suspected cases, of abuse in accordance with the procedures outlined in this policy. The definitions of the four categories of abuse are attached (see Appendix A).

* + 1. **Children at Risk of Radicalisation**

Children are susceptible to extremist ideology and radicalisation. Similar to protecting children from other forms of harms and abuse, protecting children from this risk should be a part of a schools’ or colleges’ safeguarding approach.

The governing body will ensure that the DSL has undertaken Prevent awareness training and that all staff receive training about the Prevent Duty.

Staff are required to be alert to changes in children’s behavior which could indicate they need help or protection. Concerns that a child is at risk of radicalisation are referred to the DSL in the usual way.

PMH/PCYM’s designated safeguarding lead (and any deputies) should be aware of local procedures for making a Prevent referral.

See also ‘The Prevent Duty, Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers’, DfE (June 2015), and ‘Revised Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales,’ HM Government, (July 2015).

3.6.13 **Privately Fostered Children**

Private fostering is when a child under the age of 16, (under 18 if disabled) is provided with care and accommodation by a person who is not a parent, person with parental responsibility for them or relative in their own home for 28 days or more.

The PMH & PCYM will follow the mandatory duty to inform the local authority of any ‘Private Fostering’ arrangements and refer to the Specialist Fostering Team.

* + 1. **Children who have Family Members in Prison**

The PMH & PCYM is committed to supporting children and young people who have a parent or a close relative in prison and will work with the family to find the best ways of supporting the child.

The PMH & PCYM recognises that children with family members in prison are at risk of poor outcomes including: poverty, stigma, isolation, poor mental health and poor attendance.

The PMH & PCYM will treat information shared by the family in confidence and it will be shared on a ‘need to know’ basis.

The PMH & PCYM will work with the family, specialist organisations and the child to minimise the risk of the child not achieving their full potential.

**4.0 PREVENTING UNSUITABLE PEOPLE FROM WORKING WITH CHILDREN**

4.1 The PMH & PCYM will operate safer recruitment practices including ensuring appropriate DBS and reference checks are undertaken according to Part three of ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’ (2023). This section should be read in conjunction with the PMH & PCYM’s Safer Recruitment Policy.

4.2 The Board will ensure that at least one of the persons who conducts an interview has completed safer recruitment training**.**

 **The following members of staff have undertaken Safer Recruitment training**

Kirsten Goldthorp, Music Hub Manager & PCYM Centre Manager

**4.3 Allegations that may meet the harms threshold (Part Four, Section One)**

**4.3.1** Any allegation of abuse made against a member of staff (including supply staff and volunteers) that meets the harms threshold as set out in Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2025 , Part Four, Section One, will be reported straight away to the Head Teacher or Principal.

**4.3.2**  In cases where PMH/PCYM staff are the subject of an allegation, it will be reported to the Chair of the Board. PMH/PCYM will follow the procedures set out in Part Four, Section Two of ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’, 2025.

**4.3.3**  PMH/PCYM will consult with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) in the event of an allegation being made against a member of staff, volunteer or contractor and adhere to the relevant procedures set out in ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’, 2025.

**4.3.4**The Headteacher or Chair of Governors will ensure that all allegations are reported to the LADO within one working day. The LADO will advise on all further action to be taken.

**4.3.5** Before contacting the LADO, PMH/PCYM should conduct basic enquiries in line with local procedures to establish the facts to help them determine whether there is any foundation to the allegation, being careful not to jeopardize any future police investigation.

**4.3.6** Where PMH/PCYM identify a child has been harmed they should contact children’s social care and as appropriate the police immediately.

**4.3.7** PMH/PCYM will consider:

* **Looking after the welfare of the child** - the designated safeguarding lead is responsible for ensuring that the child is not at risk and referring cases of suspected abuse to the local authority children’s social care.
* **Investigating and supporting the person subject to the allegation** - the case manager should discuss with the LADO, the nature, content and context of the allegation, and agree a course of action.

4.3.8 PMH/PCYM will ensure that any disciplinary proceedings against staff, supply staff or volunteers relating to child protection matters are concluded in full even when the member of staff, supply staff or volunteer is no longer employed at the school and that notification of any concerns is made to the relevant authorities and professional bodies and included in references where applicable.

4.3.9 Staff (including supply staff and volunteers) who are the subject of an allegation have the right to have their case dealt with fairly, quickly, and consistently and to be kept informed of its progress. Suspension should not be an automatic response when an allegation is reported. However, in some cases, staff may be suspended where this is deemed to be the best way to ensure that children are protected.

4.4 **Concerns that do not meet the harms threshold (Part Four, Section Two)**

4.4.1 Low level concerns that do not meet the harms threshold should be reported to the Head of Hub/Head of PCYM NB: The term low level does not mean that it is insignificant, it means that the behaviour towards a child does not meet the harms test.

4.4.2 In cases where the Head of Hub/Head of PCYM is the subject of an allegation, it will be reported to the Chair of the Board. Ç will follow the procedures set out in Part Four of ‘Keeping Children Safe in Education’, 2021.

4.4.3 PMH/PCYM will deal with any such concern, no matter how small, where an adult working in or on behalf of the PMH/PCYM may have acted in a way that:

* is inconsistent with the staff code of conduct, including inappropriate conduct outside of

work; and

* does not meet the allegations threshold or is otherwise not considered serious enough to consider a referral to the LADO.

4.4.4 All low-level concerns should be recorded in writing. The record should include details of the concern, the context in which the concern arose, and action taken. The name of the individual sharing their concerns should also be noted, if the individual wishes to remain anonymous then that should be respected as far as reasonably possible.

4.4.5 PMH/PCYM can decide where these records are kept, but they must be kept confidential, held securely and comply with the Data Protection Act 2018 and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR)

 *(Schools/colleges: Please state here how your records are kept e.g. hardcopy or online.)*

4.5 PMH/PCYM will promote an open and transparent culture in which all concerns about all adults working in or on behalf of PMH/PCYM

 (including supply teachers, volunteers and contractors) are dealt with promptly and appropriately. This will enable the PMH/PCYM

to identify concerning, problematic or inappropriate behaviour early; minimise the risk of abuse; and ensure that adults working in or on behalf of the school/college are clear about professional boundaries and act within these boundaries, and in accordance with the ethos and values of the institution.

4.5.1 PMH/PCYM should ensure that **all** staff, paid and unpaid, are aware of the need for maintaining appropriate and professional boundaries in their relationships with pupils and parents/carers as advised within the Local Authority’s Code of Conduct: ‘Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People in Education Settings’ (May 2019). As part of the Induction process, all staff, paid and unpaid, will receive guidance about how to create appropriate professional boundaries (in both the real and virtual world) with all children, especially those with a disability or who are vulnerable.

4.5.2 All staff have signed to confirm that they have read ‘Guidance for Safer Working Practice for Adults who work with Children and Young People in Education Settings’ (May 2019).

4.5.3 The school will ensure that staff, supply staff and volunteers are aware that sexual relationships with pupils aged under 18 are unlawful and could result in legal proceedings taken against them under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Abuse of Position of Trust).

**5.0** **OTHER RELATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

**5.1** **Use of Mobile Phones Policy**

5.2.2 Our policy on use of mobile phones, other smart devices, cameras and sharing of images is set out in a separate document and is reviewed annually. It is recognised that personal mobile phones have the potential to be used inappropriately and therefore the PMH & PCYM has developed a policy to outline the required protocol for all staff, students, volunteers and parents/carers.

**6.0** **GOVERNING BODY SAFEGUARDING RESPONSIBILITIES**

6.1 Governing bodies should ensure they facilitate a whole organisation approach to safeguarding. This means ensuring safeguarding and child protection are at the forefront and underpin all relevant aspects of process and policy development. Ultimately, all systems, processes and policies should operate with the best interests of the child at their heart.

6.2 The governing baord fully recognises its responsibilities with regards to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. It aims to ensure that the policies, procedures and training at PMH/PCYM are effective and comply with the law and government guidance at all times.

 It will:

* Nominate a governor for safeguarding who will take leadership responsibility for the school’s safeguarding arrangements and practice and champion safeguarding issues.
* Ensure that board members receive appropriate safeguarding and child protection (including online) training and induction.
* Ensure an annual safeguarding report (Annual Safeguarding Monitoring Report for Governors) is made to the full board and copied to the Education Safeguarding Team. Any weaknesses will be rectified without delay.
* Ensure that this Safeguarding and Child Protection policy is annually reviewed, ratified, updated and understood and followed by all staff.
* It will be published on the Music Hub and PCYM website.
* Ensure children’s wishes and feelings are taken into account where there are safeguarding concerns.

6.3 **Use of school/college premises for non-school/college activities**

6.3.1 If the governing body provides extended PMH/PCYM facilities or before or after school activities directly under the supervision or management of staff, PMH/PCYM

 arrangements for safeguarding as written in this policy shall apply.

6.3.2 Where services or activities are provided separately by another organisation or individual, either on or off school site, the board will seek assurance that they have appropriate policies and procedures in place to keep children safe and there are arrangements to liaise with PMH/PCYM on these matters where appropriate.

This policy was ratified on 5th September 2025 and will be reviewed on 5th September 2026.

Signed by the PMH & PCYM Manager …………………………………………………………………

Chair of Board members …………………………………………………………………

Designated Safeguarding Lead …………………………………………………………………

(if appropriate).

### **Appendix A**

### **Four categories of abuse**

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

**Neglect** - persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development.

It may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance misuse.

It may involve the neglect of or lack of responsiveness to a child’s basic emotional needs.

It also includes parents or carers failing to:

* Provide adequate food, clothing and shelter including exclusion from home or abandonment
* Protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
* Ensure adequate supervision including the use of inadequate care-givers
* Ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

**Emotional Abuse** - Is the persistent emotional maltreatment so as to cause severe and adverse effects on a child’s emotional development.

It may involve conveying to a child that they are:

* Worthless
* Unloved
* Inadequate
* Valued only insofar as they meet another persons needs

It may include:

* not giving the child opportunities to express their views
* deliberately silencing them
* ‘making fun’ of what they say or how they communicate

It may also feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children including:

* interactions that are beyond the child’s developmental capability
* overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning
* preventing participation in normal social interaction.

It may involve:

* Seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another
* Serious bullying (including cyberbullying) causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger
* The exploitation or corruption of children

Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment although it may

occur alone

**Sexual Abuse** – involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

This may involve:

* physical contact including assault by penetration (e.g. rape or oral sex)
* non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing
* non-contact activities involving:
* children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images,
* children in watching sexual activities
* or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways
* grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

**Child Criminal Exploitation** - Both Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) are forms of abuse that occur where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance in power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child into taking part in sexual or criminal activity, in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator and/or through violence or the threat of violence. CSE and CCE can affect children, both male and female and can include children who have been moved (commonly referred to as trafficking) for the purpose of exploitation.

**Appendix B**

**Useful Contacts - Cambridgeshire and Peterborough**

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Partnership Board – Safeguarding Multi-Agency Procedures

[Multi-Agency Policies and Procedures | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board (safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk)](https://www.safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk/children-board/professionals/procedures/)

**Useful Contacts - Peterborough**

Education Safeguarding Lead – Sue Proffitt susan.proffitt@peterborough.gov.uk

Education Navigator – MASH dee.hooper@peterborough.gov.uk

Early Help Tel: 01733 863649

Customer Service Centre – social care referrals Tel: 01733 864180

Emergency Duty Team (Out of hours) Tel: 01733 234724

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) lado@peterborough.gov.uk

 Tel: 01733 864038

Police Child Abuse Investigation Unit Tel: 101

Prevent Officers mailto:mprevent@cambs.police.uk Tel: 01480 422596

**Useful Contacts - Cambridgeshire**

Education Safeguarding Team Ecps.general@cambridgeshire.gov.uk

**Relevant Documents**

“Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory guidance for schools and colleges” (September 2025)

“Keeping children safe during community activities, after-school clubs and tuition: non-statutory guidance for providers running out-of-school settings” (April 2022)

“Guidance for Safer Working Practice for those working with children and young people in education settings” (February 2022)

“Information sharing: Advice for practitioners providing safeguarding services to children, young people, parents and carers” (July 2018)

“Meeting digital and technology standards in schools and colleges, Filtering and monitoring standards for schools and colleges” (March 2023)

“The Prevent Duty, Departmental advice for schools and childcare providers” (June 2015)

“Revised Prevent Duty Guidance: for England and Wales” (April 2021)

“Sharing nudes and semi-nudes: advice for education settings working with children and young people” (UKCIS, December 2020)

“What to do if you’re worried a child is being abused: Advice for practitioners” (March 2015)

“When to Call the Police: guidance for schools and colleges,” (National Police Chief Council)

“Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children” (July 2018)