



**WILDFIRES FESTIVAL
SAFEGUARDING POLICY
2020**

Safeguarding Statement:

Wildfires Festival believe that abuse of any kind is unacceptable. We recognise our responsibility to safeguard all children, young people and vulnerable adults in line with national legislation and local policy. Safeguarding is priority and we recognise our duty of care to protect and maintain the safety of all children, young people and vulnerable adults who attend the event.

Wildfires Festival has developed this policy to support all those attending and working at the event to put into practice the organisations commitment to safeguarding. This policy establishes the roles and responsibility of all Wildfires Festival volunteers and staff in relation to the protection of children, young people and vulnerable adults with whom they may have contact with during the event.

Definition; A child is any individual under the age of 16. A young person is any individual between the ages of 16 and 18. A vulnerable adult that requires safeguarding is one that is considered to be an individual over the age of 18 who has need of care and support, is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and as a result of who's care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect. Care Act 2014, by reason of mental health, learning, physical, any other disability or situation, is unable to take care of him/herself, or, to protect him/herself from significant harm or exploitation

Wildfires Festival is committed to reviewing this policy and its good practice annually.

The Purpose of the Safeguarding Policy:

- To provide protection for the children, young people and vulnerable adults across the Wildfires Festival event
- To provide staff and volunteers with guidance on procedures they should adopt in the event that they suspect a child, young person or vulnerable adult may be experiencing, or be at risk of harm
- This policy applies to all staff, including volunteers and sessional workers, agency staff, students or anyone working on behalf of Wildfires Festival

We will endeavour to safeguard children, young people and vulnerable adults by:

- Valuing, listening to and respecting them
- Adopting appropriate guidelines for the safety and wellbeing of children, young adults and vulnerable adults through procedures and a code of conduct for staff and volunteers
- Committing to a thorough and safe recruitment process for all of its activities, particularly those working with children, young people and vulnerable adults in line with the Wildfires Festival safer recruitment policy
- Sharing relevant information about child and adult protection and good practice with children, young people, vulnerable adults, parents, carers, staff and volunteers
- Sharing relevant information about concerns with agencies who need to know, and involving the individual and other relevant parties appropriately adhering at all times to the Wildfires Festival Confidentiality Policy and to the boundaries of the Data Protection Act 1998
- Providing effective management for staff and volunteers through supervision and support

Safeguarding Principles:

- The safeguarding of children, young people and vulnerable adults attending Wildfires Festival and using the premises and services which are part of the event is one of the main priorities for the organisation.

- Wildfires Festival is committed to working with everyone to ensure that every child, young person and vulnerable adult receives the appropriate care and support needed to safely attend and enjoy the event.
- Wildfires Festival staff and volunteers will at all times behave in a way that reflects the principles, ethos and values of the organisation in line with the Wildfires Festival code of conduct and as a living reflection of the Wildfires Festival mission statement.
- Wildfires Festival operates a Safeguarding Team which will be in place for the duration of the event.
 1. The Safeguarding Team is comprised of suitably trained and briefed individuals who have proven experience of working with children, young people and/or vulnerable adults with care and support needs.
 2. A minimum of two members of the Safeguarding Team will be on duty daily throughout the daytime hours of the event.
 3. The Safeguarding Team lead and deputy will be on duty throughout the duration of the event and will be contactable via control for situations arising outside of the events daytime hours.

NB: In the unlikely event that the Safeguarding Team lead is not available, a deputy will be deployed to carry out the duties of the lead in their absence.

Safeguarding and Welfare:

At Wildfires Festival we define safeguarding as having a duty of care to look after those who may be more vulnerable within the community or who are involved in a situation where they are at immediate risk of significant harm or may pose a significant risk to others.

At Wildfires Festival we define welfare as providing information and support to a person who is not at immediate risk of significant harm and who is not presenting an immediate risk to others. We provide this information and support in order to enable the person to help themselves.

Types of Abuse and indicators:

Definition of Abuse

It is a form of maltreatment of a child/young person/vulnerable adult. Somebody may abuse or neglect a person by inflicting harm or failing to act to prevent harm. Children/young people/vulnerable adults may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others (e.g. via the internet). They may be abused by an adult/s, or another child/young person or children/young people.

Indicators:

Indicators of child/young person/vulnerable adult abuse should not be taken in isolation. If you have any concerns always talk to your Team leader or Safeguarding officer or Deputy Safeguarding officer.

Physical Abuse:

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child/young person/vulnerable adult. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fakes the symptoms of, or deliberately induces injury to a child/young person/vulnerable adult.

Possible indicators:

- Instances where children/young people/vulnerable adults are kept away from the group inappropriately.
- Reluctance to change for, or participate in, games or swimming.
- Unexplained changes in their behaviour

- Repeated and higher than usual frequency of minor injuries.
- Injuries which occur to the body in places which are not normally exposed to falls, rough play etc...
- Injuries inconsistent with a child's/young person's developmental age
- Difficulty in walking, sitting and/or playing.
- Shapes on the skin that resemble shapes like e.g. belt buckles, hands...
- Any injuries not consistent with the explanation given for them, e.g. bites, bruises, burns, welts and/or broken bones.
- Injuries that have not received medical attention.

Sexual Abuse and Child Sexual Exploitation:

Sexual abuse which involves forcing or enticing a child, young person or vulnerable adult to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the person is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact including penetrative (rape/buggery/oral) sex or non-penetrative acts. It can also be activities such as involving children in looking at or in the production of pornographic material, or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children/young people/vulnerable adults to behave in sexually inappropriate ways or grooming a child/young person/vulnerable adult in preparation for abuse.

Possible indicators:

- Any allegations made by a child/young person/vulnerable adult concerning sexual abuse.
- Child/young person/vulnerable adults with excessive preoccupation with sexual matters and detailed knowledge of adult sexual behaviour.
- A child/young person who regularly engages in age-inappropriate sexual play.
- Sexual activity through words, play or drawing.
- Unexplained rashes/marks in genital area.
- Child/young person who is sexually provocative or seductive with adults or other children/young people.
- Inappropriate bed-sharing arrangements at home.
- Severe sleep disturbances with fears, phobias, vivid dreams or nightmares, sometimes with overt or veiled sexual connotations.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional ill-treatment of a child/young person/vulnerable adult such as to cause actual or likely severe adverse effects on the child/young person/vulnerable adult's emotional and behavioural development. It may involve conveying to the child/young person/vulnerable adult that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. They may be frightened by threats or taunts or may be given responsibilities beyond their years. It may also include overprotection and limitation of exploration or learning and prevention of normal interaction.

All abuse involves some emotional ill-treatment. This category is used where it is the main or sole form of abuse.

Possible indicators:

- Changes or regression in mood and/or behaviour, particularly where a child/young person/vulnerable adult withdraws or becomes clinging. Also depression/aggression.
- Nervousness/frozen watchfulness.
- Sudden under achievement or lack of concentration.
- Inappropriate relationships with peers and/or adults.
- Attention seeking behaviour.
- Persistent tiredness.
- Running away/stealing/lying
- Rocking
- Constant wetting/soiling

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child/young person/vulnerable adult's basic physical and psychological needs, resulting in likely serious impairment of the person's health and development.

It is the failure of the parent/guardian to provide adequate food, heating, lighting, shelter, clothing, failing to protect the person from physical harm or danger (including exclusion from home or abandonment). Failure to ensure adequate supervision including the use of inadequate care-givers or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. Failure to give privacy and dignity.

Possible indicators:

- Looking ill-cared for and unhappy
- Exposure to danger/ lack of supervision
- Being withdrawn or aggressive
- Frequently absent from school
- Beggars or steals food or money
- Lacks needed dental or medical care
- Is consistently dirty and has body odour
- Lacks sufficient clothing for the weather conditions
- Abuses alcohol or other drugs
- States that there is no one home to provide care

Awareness of other types of abuse or exploitation

Spiritual Abuse:

Spiritual abuse is the inappropriate use of religious belief or practice, or authority which may harm the child, young person or vulnerable adult spiritually or emotionally.

Possible indicators:

- Similar to emotional abuse.
- Changes or regression in mood and behaviour, particularly where a child/young person withdraws or becomes clingy. Also, depression/aggression.
- Inappropriate relationships with peers and/or adults.
- Feeling of fear towards someone.
- Feeling of fear if they do anything wrong.
- Having a skewed view on religion/bible verses.
- e.g. '..... says this about it and they are always right'
- Becoming withdrawn from groups within the church.

Organised abuse

Organised or multiple abuse may be defined as abuse involving one or more abusers and a number of related or non-related abused children, young people or vulnerable adults. The abusers concerned may be in a group to abuse people, sometimes in isolation or using an institutional framework or position of authority to recruit children/young people for abuse. Organised or multiple abuse occurs both as part of a network of abuse across a family or community, and within institutions such as residential homes or schools.

Financial Abuse

This is a difficult type of abuse to see and the only way that this is displayed is if they/someone discloses it to you, you overhear a phone call or conversation or you observe something.

Possible indicators:

- Employment opportunities being sabotaged
- The person is forbidden from working
- The abuser could control how money is spent

- Not allowed access to their bank account or the joint bank account/s
- An 'allowance' is given and no more is allowed.
- Forced work in the family business without pay
- Refusing to pay bills for accounts that are not in their name which then affects credit rating
- Forced to turn over wages or benefits.
- Forced to account for all money spent by showing receipts
- Withholds money for basic necessities like food, clothing, medication and housing
- Spending money on themselves and not allowing the same
- Gives gifts but expects something in return
- The abuser doesn't work but makes the abused work and still controls all the money

Human Trafficking/Modern-day slavery

A Dictionary definition says:

'The action or practice of illegally procuring and relocating people, typically for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation.'

There are many reasons for traffic or trade of children/young people/vulnerable adults. The main reasons for trafficking are for the purposes of sexual exploitation, begging, soliciting or for forced marriages/work.

Most/all people put through this are cut off from their families and are unable to contact them in any way.

Some causes of trafficking are:

Poverty: This is where the family are very poor, and they are offered money for their family member/s.

Humanitarian Crises: This is during natural disasters where family are killed and children/young people/vulnerable adults are kidnapped for profit.

Lack of education: Illiteracy and the lack of education makes families more vulnerable to traffickers.

Absence of birth registration: This is where children are not registered at birth. This is a violation of the Right to Identity.

Lucrative activity: Traffickers will offer a lot of money for certain aged children/young people/vulnerable adults and many families who are offered money are generally very poor and is a last resort to their circumstances. Also, traffickers paint a picture of how they will have a better life but in reality; they will not.

Insufficient or Unenforced Legislation: Many countries have an absence of domestic laws regarding child or human trafficking.

International Adoption: Many families are told of wonderful families who are desperate for a family and are unable to have children. Sometimes the children don't make it to the families that had agreed to adopt them.

Domestic violence

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;
- Emotional.

“Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

“Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.”

Whilst most commonly associated with violence perpetrated by men against women, Domestic Violence and Abuse can also be perpetrated by women to men, can occur within same sex relationships and to / from a child or to an adult a carer may be looking after.

Possible indicators:

- Many of the indicators will be similar to physical, emotional and sexual abuse.
- Bruising, burn marks, fractures
- Depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder or sleep disorders
- Suicidal tendencies or self-harming
- Alcohol or other substance misuse
- Multiple unintended pregnancies or terminations.
- Delayed pregnancy care, miscarriage, premature labour and stillbirth or concealed pregnancy.
- Traumatic injuries, particularly if repeated and with vague or implausible explanation e.g. accident prone or silly.
- Developing multiple headaches.
- The partner may demand to go to every meeting or appointment.
- Feeling fearful, shame or anger towards the situation.

Prevent/Radicalisation

Prevent/Radicalisation is about safeguarding people and communities from the threat of terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

Prevent uses a range of measures to challenge extremism including:

- Supporting people who are at risk of being drawn into terrorist or extremist activity through the Channel process, see the What is Channel section to find out more about this
- Working with and supporting community groups and social enterprise projects who provide services and support to vulnerable people
- Working with faith groups and institutions to assist them in providing support and guidance to people who may be vulnerable; and
- Supporting local schools, local industry and partner agencies through engagement, advice and training.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is a collective term for procedures, which include the removal of part or all of the external female genitalia for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons. The practice is medically unnecessary, extremely painful and has serious health consequences, both at the time when the mutilation is carried out and in later life. The procedure is typically performed on girls aged between 4 and 13, but in some cases, it is performed on new-born infants or on young women before marriage or pregnancy.

FGM has been a criminal offence in the U.K. since the Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act 1985 was passed. The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 replaced the 1985 Act and made it an offence for the first time for UK nationals, permanent or habitual UK residents to carry out FGM abroad, or to aid, abet, counsel or procure the carrying out of FGM abroad, even in countries where the practice is legal.

Signs that a girl/woman is or could be at risk:

- A female child is born to a woman who has undergone FGM or whose older sibling or cousin has undergone FGM.

- The family indicate that there are strong levels of influence held by elders and/or elders are involved in bringing up female children.
- If a female family elder is present, particularly when she is visiting from a country of origin and taking a more active / influential role in the family.
- The family makes preparations for the child to take a holiday, e.g. arranging vaccinations, planning an absence from school.
- The child/young person talks about a 'special procedure/ceremony' that is going to take place.
- Where a girl from a practicing community is withdrawn from Sex and Relationship Education they may be at risk from their parents wishing to keep them uninformed about their body and rights.

Indicators that the practice has occurred or will occur:

- The child/young person's behaviour has changed since a long absence from school/college.
- The child/young person has health problems e.g. bladder or menstrual problems
- The child/young person has difficulty walking, sitting, standing or may appear to be uncomfortable.
- The child/young person talks about going on a special trip with their family.

E-Safety/Online Safety

E-Safety/Online Safety are the terms used in reference to raising awareness about how children, young people and vulnerable adults can protect themselves when using digital technology and in the online environment and provides examples of interventions that can reduce the level of risk for children and young people. Often referred to as "Internet Abuse", this usually relates to four main areas:

- Explicit images of children (although these are not confined just to the internet)
- A child or young person being groomed for the purposes of sexual abuse
- Exposure to pornographic images and other offensive material via the Internet
- The use of the internet, and, social media sites, to engage children in extremist ideologies or sexual abuse.

The internet can be accessed on mobile phones, laptops, computers, tablets, webcams, cameras and games consoles.

Social networking sites are often used by perpetrators as an easy way to access children and young people for sexual abuse. In addition, radical and extremist groups may use social networking to attract children and young people into rigid and narrow ideologies that are intolerant of diversity: this is similar to the grooming process and exploits the same vulnerabilities. The groups concerned include those linked to extreme Islamist, or Far Right/Neo Nazi ideologies, various paramilitary groups, extremist Animal Rights groups and others who justify political, religious, sexist or racist violence.

Internet abuse may also include cyber-bullying or online bullying. This is when a child is tormented, threatened, harassed, humiliated, embarrassed or otherwise targeted by another child using the Internet and/or mobile devices. It is essentially behaviour between children, although it is possible for one victim to be bullied by many perpetrators. In any case of severe bullying it may be appropriate to consider the behaviour as child abuse by another young person.

Sexting describes the use of technology to generate images or videos made by children under the age of 18 of other children; images that are of a sexual nature and are indecent. The content can vary, from text messages to images of partial nudity to sexual images or video. These images are then shared between young people and/or adults and with people they may not even know. Young people are not always aware that their actions are illegal and the increasing use of smart phones has made the practice much more common place.

If you suspect someone is at risk or suffering from issues relating to internet abuse, please following the usual procedures detailed within this document.

Reporting and Monitoring Procedures:

- If any Wildfires Festival staff member or volunteer has a concern or awareness of any issue relating to the safety, care and welfare of a child, young person or vulnerable adult who may be attending the event, it is their duty to inform the Safeguarding team via the communication method discussed at team brief as soon as possible.
- All instances of suspected abuse or neglect must be reported to the Safeguarding Team immediately. If significant harm has occurred, is imminent or severe, the Safeguarding Team Lead will make contact with the appropriate external authority (i.e. Police, Health and/or Local Authority) immediately.
- All information shared with and received in confidence by the Safeguarding Team Lead or any member of the team will be recorded in writing on the relevant Safeguarding forms as issued by the Wildfires Festival and in line with the Wildfires Festival Confidentiality Policy. The information recorded will include the date and time of any issue notified, full details of the issue and details of any other individuals who may have knowledge of the concern. The full name and role of the team member will be noted, and the method of communication and details of the actions requested and/or taken will also be recorded.
- Where a Wildfires Festival member of staff or volunteer is suspected of acting inappropriately towards a child, young person or vulnerable adult, outside of the guidelines and boundaries of their role, or outside of the Wildfires Festival code of conduct for all staff and volunteers, the Safeguarding Lead should immediately be informed. The Safeguarding Lead alongside the Wildfires Festival Operational Lead will consider the appropriate action to be taken based on the concern and evidence presented. The staff member or volunteer will immediately be suspended from duty as a precautionary action and without prejudice.

Appropriate/Inappropriate Physical Contact:

Physical contact with others is an important way of providing reassurance in addition to displaying appropriate affection and respect. Physical contact can be an essential form of communication.

Every individual has the right to personal space and should feel able to say 'no' to any offered physical contact.

Volunteers are encouraged to communicate with those who are attending and taking part in the event, however, with regards to physical contact with children, young adults and/or vulnerable adults, volunteers are required to consider the boundaries of appropriate/inappropriate touch and, to avoid engaging in, encouraging, presenting or displaying physical contact which may be misinterpreted, or which is not welcomed by the child, young person or vulnerable adult.

Volunteers should consider whether the type of contact that they are having with an individual is appropriate to their age, ability and/or situation. For example, a volunteer who may be supporting with a specific children's/young person's activity should consider whether letting an individual sit on their lap whilst taking part in an activity is appropriate. For example, allowing a young primary aged child to sit on your lap in order to support them with an activity or to engage them with story-telling may be appropriate, however, allowing a young person to do so is not.

If an individual initiates inappropriate contact i.e. full bodily hugs, staff and volunteers can change it to a more acceptable form whilst continuing to show appropriate affection and respect. For

example, an arm around the shoulders, hand on the arm or a high five is more acceptable than a hug or a kiss.

Volunteers should be aware of and sensitive to the response of the individual. Be aware of any signs of discomfort or unease and adjust your actions (and theirs if necessary) as appropriate. If you have concerns about the way that an individual may physically relate to you or others, please alert your Team Leader and the Safeguarding Lead.

Missing Person Guidelines:

The following steps should be taken if a volunteer or steward is notified of a child, young adult or vulnerable adult **Missing** on site:

- 1) Notify Control **AND** your Safeguarding team member on duty and immediately give the following details over their radio: Priority Call, clothing, where last seen
- 2) Take down contact details of Parent / Carer NOTE these details shouldn't be given over the radio
- 3) Control to notify all radio users of description of missing child [physical description, clothing, where last seen]
- 4) Parent / Carer to remain at location with team member and await arrival of Safeguarding Team member
- 5) Safeguarding Team Lead to confirm details as of point 2)
- 6) Safeguarding Team will give instruction with regards to searching of the immediate area
- 7) If necessary, Safeguarding Team member will notify the Stewarding Team Leader and/or security Team Leader to ensure a search site wide.
- 8) Immediate contact with Control **must** be made upon the person being found.
- 9) Safeguarding Team member where appropriate will meet the person and reunite with parent/guardian/carer.
- 10) If a missing person is deemed high risk (at immediate risk of significant harm) by Safeguarding Lead, then all reasonable actions will take place as determined by Safeguarding Lead as a matter of urgency.

Found Person Guidelines:

The following steps should be taken if a team member is notified of a child, young adult or vulnerable adult **found** on site i.e. an individual has lost their parent, carer or guardian;

- 1) Notify Control **AND** your team leader immediately
- 2) Control will notify Safeguarding Team leader
- 3) Safeguarding Team will meet the team member and found person
- 4) Safeguarding Team member will facilitate the reuniting of found person with parent / carer and will take details of the child and parent
- 5) Safeguarding Team Leader will determine whether or not any safeguarding issues need to be addressed with other agencies.

Confidentiality:

Children, young people, vulnerable adults and anyone requiring the support of the safeguarding team can have the confidence that any information concerning them will be treated with confidentiality and respect.

The work of the Wildfires Festival safeguarding team is carried out in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018.

All personal information concerning any individual receiving support from the safeguarding team is confidential. All information shared will be received in confidence and will not be shared outside of the immediate operational Safeguarding Team or Wildfires Festival Operations Leads without the prior and explicit agreement of the Safeguarding Team Lead.

Such confidential information will not be shared with any third or external party without prior consent of the individual whom it concerns, except in circumstances which may require the immediate safeguarding of an individual from risk of significant harm or other situation.

All personal information recorded as part of Safeguarding Team support will be confidentially destroyed immediately following the festival, unless required for the purposes of immediate safeguarding or, in the unlikely event of ongoing concerns requiring the involvement of third and external parties.

Anti-Discrimination and Valuing Diversity:

Wildfires Festival is committed to valuing diversity within society, to challenging all forms of discrimination and to taking positive action to ensure that staff, volunteers and users of the service have equal opportunities in participation and access to the event.

Wildfires Festival has legal responsibilities not to discriminate on grounds of disability, race and gender.

However, beyond this legal responsibility Wildfires Festival will oppose discrimination on the grounds of race, nationality, ethnic origin, class, gender, marital status, sexuality, age, disability, caring responsibilities, political affiliation or religious belief/faith.

Responding to a person wanting to talk about abuse:

Useful information

General Points

- Show acceptance of what the child/young person/vulnerable adult says, (however unlikely the story may sound)
- From the onset, don't offer confidentiality, tell the person you may need to let someone else know if you feel they or someone else may be in danger or future danger.
- Keep calm
- Look at them directly
- Be aware that they may have been threatened
- Reassure them you will help
- Don't directly question them, and don't asking leading questions like 'Did they do...?'
- Repeat back what they have said to you to make sure you have understood them correctly.

Helpful things you may say or show:

- I believe you (or showing acceptance of what they have said)
- Thank you for telling me
- It's not your fault

- We as a team will help you

Don't Say:

- Why didn't you tell anyone before?
- I can't believe it!
- Are you sure this is true?
- Why? How? When? Who? Where?
- Never push for information, if they decide not to tell you after all, then accept that and let them know that you are always ready to listen. Always write down what has been said or happened especially if they stopped talking about a situation that you find worrying.
- Never make false promises
- Never make statements such as "I am shocked" or "don't tell anyone else"

Concluding:

- Again, reassure them that they were right to tell you and show acceptance.
- Let them know what you are going to do next and that you will let them know what happens (your safeguarding officer might have to consider referring to Social Services or the Police to prevent them returning home if you consider them to be at serious risk of further abuse)
- Immediately contact your Team Leader. If they cannot be contacted speak to the Safeguarding Officer.
- All suspicions, observations and investigations should be kept confidential and only shared with those who need to know. (Incident, disclosure and information collecting forms are available)

Contact after the Event:

Staff and Volunteers are not permitted to maintain contact with a child, young person or vulnerable adult following the Wildfires Festival.

Wildfires Festival do not take responsibility for any such contact and does not condone it, i.e. phone calls, text messages, letters, e-mails, social media or visits. We do not believe that this is good practice.

Please remember that this is not only in order to ensure the safety and well-being of the child, young person and/or vulnerable adult but also yourself.

The Safeguarding Lead:

The Safeguarding Lead is responsible for acting as a source of advice on safeguarding matters, for co-ordinating relevant action across Wildfires Festival organisation and for liaising with health, social care services and other agencies about instances or suspected concerns relating to significant harm and/or abuse. In the course of the Safeguarding Lead role and responsibilities, the Lead may:

- Establish contact and liaise with social care, health and/or the Police in appropriate circumstances or situations
- Provide advice and/or information on any issues of safeguarding, or any concern relating to the care of children, young people and/or vulnerable adults
- Ensure that appropriate information is available at the time of referral to external services and that information is confirmed in writing within 24 hours of the referral being required.
- Ensure that Wildfires Festival Operational staff and/or any other relevant stakeholders are informed of actions taken and/or any further action required
- Support Wildfires Festival staff, volunteers and participants to manage the effects of any concern and/or incident should it occur.

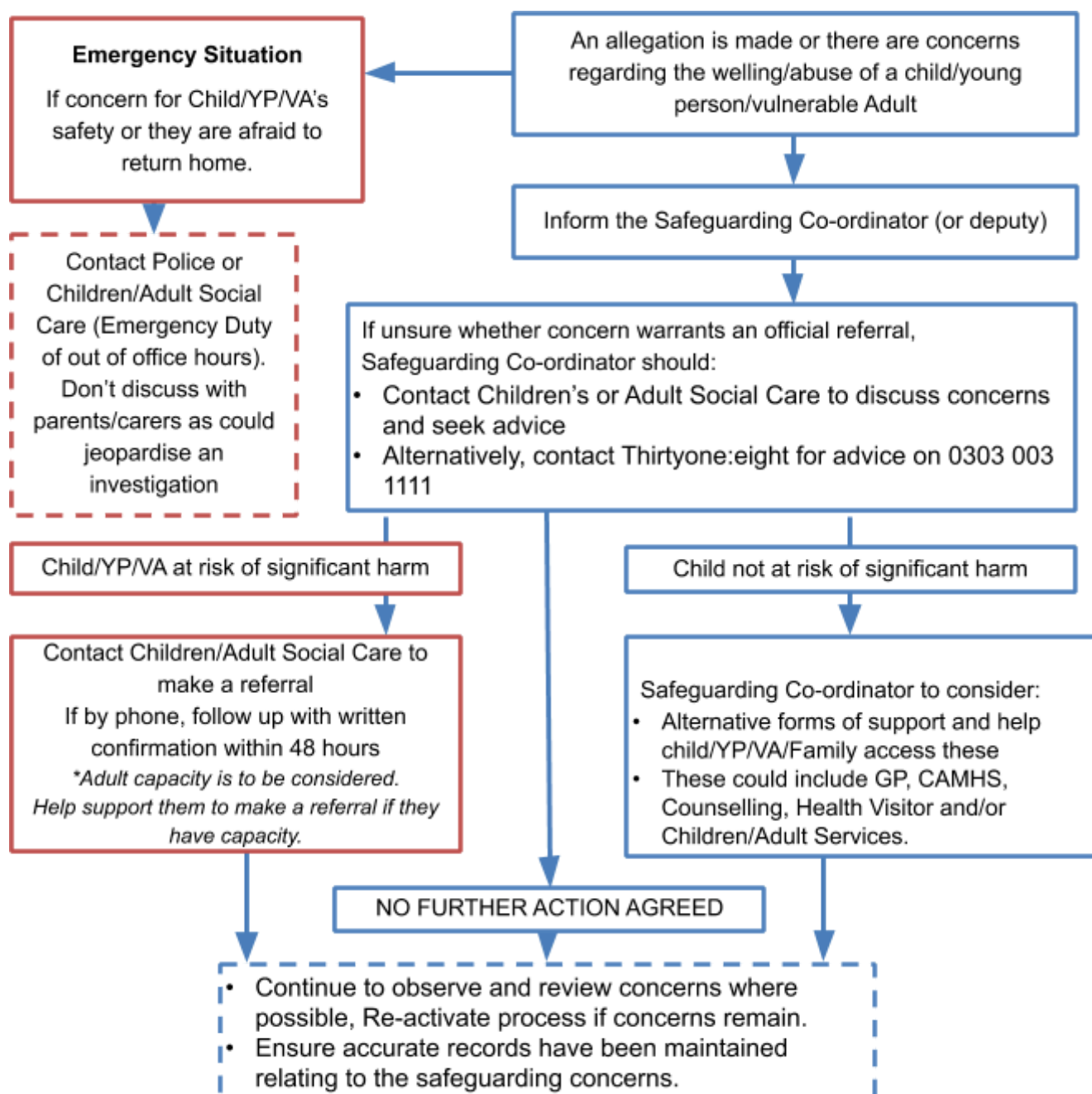
The Safeguarding Team is contactable via Wildfires Festival radio/mobile throughout the duration of the event. The Safeguarding Lead is contactable throughout the event and also outside of event times.

I have a concern about a child, young person or vulnerable adult that I have raised, and I don't think it has been considered, what do I do?

It is the right of any member of the public to make direct referrals to Children's Services, Adult Services and/or the Police if they have a concern about a child, young person or vulnerable adult. Contact numbers for local services within the Wildfires Festival geographical area are provided below. However, staff members and volunteers are encouraged to follow the processes as defined within the Wildfires Festival Safeguarding Policy.

If a staff member or volunteer feels that the Wildfires Festival Safeguarding Lead has not responded appropriately to his or her concerns, they are asked to initially discuss this with a member of the Wildfires Festival Operational team who will discuss with the Safeguarding Lead or Deputy, the concerns of the individual. This will be with a view to resolving the concern and ensuring that appropriate and timely action is taken to follow up the concern raised during the event.

Safeguarding Flow Chart



"The legal definition says that someone who lacks capacity cannot, due to an illness or disability such as a mental health problem, dementia or a learning disability, do the following:

- understand information given to them to make a particular decision
- use or weigh up the information to make the decision
- retain that information long enough to be able to make the decision
- communicate their decision.

Wildfires Festival Contact

Operational Lead: Jake Clifford

Safeguarding Lead: Josie Ditchfield

Address

Global Generation Church
Unit 2, Westwood Business Park,
Strasbourg Street,
Margate.
Kent, CT9 4JJ

Wildfires Festival Landline: 01843 226232
Safeguarding Mobile: (during event only)
Email: josie@globalgeneration.co.uk

West Sussex Social Care

Adult Social Care: 01243 642121
Children's Social Care: 0330 222 6664

East Sussex Social Care

Adult Social Care: 0345 60 80 191
Children's Social Care: 01273 335905 or 01243 335906

Police

If it is believed that any child, young person or vulnerable adult is at **immediate risk** of harm, please dial 999. For situations which are **not** an emergency and where there is a concern that is not believed to be an immediate risk, please dial the Police on 101, and ask for the relevant team – Hastings, Eastbourne, Brighton, Littlehampton or Horsham.

This policy was collated and reviewed by: Josie Ditchfield	Date: January 2020
To be reviewed: January 2021	Signed: Josie Ditchfield