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| **Name of****legislation/guidance** | **Summary** | **Links to source** |
| Children Act 1989 and2004 | The **Children Act 1989** provides a comprehensive frameworkfor the care and protection of children. It centers on the welfare of children up to their 18th birthday, defines parental responsibility and encourages partnership‐working with parents.The **Children Act 2004** strengthened the 1989 act, reinforcing the message that all organisations that work with children and families share a commitment to safeguard and promote their welfare. Section 13 of the Act sets out a requirement for the establishment of a Local Safeguarding Children Board in eachlocal authority area. | https:[//w](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/contents)ww[.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1989/41/contents)https:[//w](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents)ww[.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents) |
| Education Act 2002 | The **Education Act 2002** placed new responsibilities andduties placed on Local Education Authorities, including independent schools, further education colleges and other education providers to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. Section 175 of the Act places a statutory duty on LEAs and the Governing Bodies of all schools and further education institutions to make arrangements to ensure that their functions are carried out with a view to safeguarding andpromoting the welfare of children. | https:[//w](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/32/contents)ww[.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/32/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/32/contents) |
| Working together to safeguard children 2013and 2015 | **Working together to safeguard children** sets out how organisations and individuals should work in partnership to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The guidance is for all local agencies whether statutory or non‐statutory and **includes sports bodies**. This statutory guidance should be read and followed by local authority Chief Executives, Directors of Children’s Services, LSCB Chairs and senior managers within organisations whocommission and provide services for children and | https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working)ww[.gov.uk/government/publications/working](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working)‐together‐to‐safeguard‐ children‐‐2 |

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|  | families, including social workers and professionals from health services, adult services, the police, academy trusts, education, youth justice services and the voluntary and community sector who have contact with children and families. This guidance aims to help professionals understand what they need to do, and what they can expect of one another, to safeguard children. It focuses on core legal requirements, making it clear what individuals and organisations should do to keep children safe. In relation to allegations against staff or volunteers Working Together 2015 states:*“County level and unitary local authorities should ensure that allegations against people who work with children are not dealt with in isolation. Any action necessary to address corresponding welfare concerns in relation to the child or children involved should be taken without delay and in a coordinated manner. Local authorities should, in addition, have designated a particular officer, or team of officers (either as part of multi‐ agency arrangements or otherwise), to be involved in the management and oversight of allegations against people that work with children. Any such officer, or team of officers, should be sufficiently qualified and experienced to be able to fulfil this role effectively, for example qualified social workers. Any new appointments to such a role, other than current or former designated officers moving between local authorities, should be qualified social workers.**Arrangements should be put in place to ensure that any**allegations about those who work with children are* |  |

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|  | *passed to the designated officer, or team of officers, without delay.**Local authorities should put in place arrangements to provide advice and guidance on how to deal with allegations against people who work with children to employers and voluntary organisations. Local authorities should also ensure that there are appropriate arrangements in place to effectively liaise with the police and other agencies to monitor the progress of cases and ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible, consistent with a thorough and fair process*.” |  |
| Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016 | **Keeping Children Safe in Education (KCSIE)** is statutory guidance from the Department for Education issued under Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014 and the Non‐Maintained Special Schools (England) Regulations 2015. Schools and colleges must have regard to it when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. This means that they should comply with it unless exceptional circumstances arise. This document contains information on what schools and colleges should do and sets out the legal duties with which schools and colleges must comply in orderto keep children safe. | https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/550](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550) 511/Keeping\_children\_safe\_in\_education.pdf |
| DBS‐ Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006, Part V of the Police Act 1997, Part 5 of the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 | **The Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act** was an important part of a bigger programme of work. This programme of work extended across government departments and was designed to solve the failures identified by the 2004 Bichard Inquiry arising from the Soham murders. In March 2005, theDepartment for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) – then the Department for Education and Skills – and the | https:[//w](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/contents)ww[.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/47/contents) https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/dbs)ww[.gov.uk/government/collections/dbs](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/dbs)‐referrals‐guidance‐‐2 |

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|  | Department of Health (DH) proposed that Recommendation19 should be carried out by developing a central service that would bar unsuitable people from working with children and/or vulnerable adults. Sir Michael Bichard (author of the Inquiry Report) agreed with this proposal. The Act was created in response to this recommendation.**Part V of the Police Act 1997** is the central piece of legislation that enabled the creation of the DBS (or CRB, as it was then). It established the provision of criminal record certificates (and of different types). It also established the content of these certificates, and the broad legislative framework by which the system of obtaining them would operate.Within the **Protection of Freedoms Act 2012** new definitions of regulated activity focused on work which involves close and unsupervised contact with vulnerable groups* Activities and work taken out of Regulated Activity still eligible for Enhanced DBS checks
* Repeal of controlled activity
* Repeal of registration and continuous monitoring
* Repeal of additional information
* Minimum age (16) at which someone can apply for a DBS check
* More rigorous ‘relevancy’ test applied for when the police release information held locally on an enhanced DBS check

On 1 December 2012 CRB and ISA merged to form the Disclosure and Barring Service a single non‐departmental public body. This resulted in changes to terminology:A standard CRB check became a standard DBS checkAn enhanced CRB check became an enhanced DBS check | https:[//w](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/50/contents)ww[.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/50/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1997/50/contents)<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/9/contents/enacted> |

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|  | An enhanced CRB check with Barred List check became an enhanced check for regulated activity |  |
| Safer recruitment | Part three of **Keeping Children Safe in Education 2016** states that governing bodies and proprietors should prevent people who pose a risk of harm from working with children by adhering to statutory responsibilities to check staff who work with children, taking proportionate decisions on whether to ask for any checks beyond what is required and ensuring volunteers are appropriately supervised. The school or college should have written recruitment and selection policies and procedures in place. Safer recruitment and selection policies and procedures should be standard practice for all those working with children and young people. | https://thecpsu.org.uk/help‐advice/topics/safer‐recruitment/ |
| Adults at Risk | **Mental Capacity Act 2005**. Its general principle is that everybody has capacity unless it is proved otherwise, that they should be supported to make their own decisions, thatanything done for or on behalf of people without capacity must be in their best interests and should be the least restrictive intervention.**The Care Act 2014**. The Care Act introduces new responsibilities for local authorities. It also has major implications for adult care and support providers, people who use services, carers and advocates. It replaces No Secrets and puts adult safeguarding on a statutory footing.**Making Safeguarding Personal**. This guide is intended to support councils and their partners to develop outcome‐ focused, person‐centred safeguarding practice | [https://www.legisla](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/contents)tion.go[v.uk/](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/contents)u[kpga/2005/9/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/9/contents)[https://w](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care)ww.gov.u[k/government/publications/care](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care)‐act‐2014‐statutory‐guidance‐for‐ implementation[https://www.local.gov.uk/](http://www.local.gov.uk/topics/social)t[opics/social](http://www.local.gov.uk/topics/social)‐care‐health‐and‐integration/adult‐social‐ care/making‐safeguarding‐personal |

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| Prevent (Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015) | The **Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015** contains a duty on specified authorities to have due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism. This is also known as the Prevent duty.In March 2015, Parliament approved guidance issued under section 29 of the act about how specified authorities are to comply with the Prevent duty.Specified authorities must have regard to this guidance when complying with the Prevent duty. | <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/contents/enacted><http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2015/6/part/5>https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/445](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/445) 977/3799\_Revised\_Prevent\_Duty\_Guidance England\_Wales\_V2‐Interactive.pdf |
| Working Together to Safeguard Children April 2018 | **Working Together to Safeguard Children April** 2018 covers:* The legislative requirements and expectations on individual services to safeguard and promote the welfare of children
* A clear framework for the three local safeguarding partners (the local authority; a
 | https://consult.education.gov.uk/child‐protection‐safeguarding‐and‐family‐ law/working‐together‐to‐safeguard‐children‐revisions‐ t/supporting\_documents/Working%20Together%20to%20Safeguard%20Children.pdf |

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|  | clinical commissioning group for an area within the local authority; and the chief officer of police for an area within the local authority area) to make arrangements to work together to identify and respond to the needs of local childrenThe document replaces Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015). |  |
| 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.This guidance is intended to help all those working with children, and their parents and carers, to understand child sexual exploitation and what action should be taken to identify and support victims. The advice is non‐statutory, and has been produced to help practitioners, local leaders and decision makers who work with children and families toidentify child sexual exploitation and take appropriate action in response. | https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/591](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/591) 903/CSE\_Guidance\_Core\_Document\_13.02.2017.pdfhttps:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/626)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/626](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/626) 770/6\_3505\_HO\_Child\_exploitation\_FINAL\_web 2\_.pdf |
| FGM‐ Female Genital Mutilation | FGM has been a criminal offence in the UK since 1985. In 2003 it also became a criminal offence for UK nationals or permanent UK residents to take their child abroad to have female genital mutilation. Anyone found guilty of the offence faces a maximum penalty of 14 years inprison. Section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 amended the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 to | https:[//w](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/31/contents)ww[.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/31/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/31/contents)https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/573)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/573](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/573) 782/FGM\_Mandatory\_Reporting\_‐\_procedural\_information\_nov16\_FINAL.pdf |

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|  | introduce the legal duty for regulated health and social care professionals and teachers to make a report to the police if: they are informed by a girl under the age of 18 that she has undergone an act of FGM or they observe physical signs that an act of FGM may have been carried out on a girl under the age of 18. Multi‐agency statutory guidance on FGM was produced in April 2016. | https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/512)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/512](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/512) |  |
| 906/Multi\_Agency\_Statutory\_Guidance\_on\_FGM ‐\_FINAL.pdf |
| Forced Marriage | The UK Government regards forced marriage as an abuse of human rights and a form of domestic abuse, and where it affects children and young people, child abuse. It is a criminal offence. It can happen to both women and men, although many of the reported cases involve young women and girls aged between 16 and 25. There is no “typical” victim of forced marriage. Some may be over or under 18 years of age, some may have a disability, some may have young children and some may also be spouses from overseas.The Anti‐social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it a criminal offence to force someone to marry. This includes:* Taking someone overseas to force them to marry (whether or not the forced marriage takes place)
 | https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/322](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/322) 310/HMG\_Statutory\_Guidance\_publication\_180614\_Final.pdf |

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|  | * Marrying someone who lacks the mental capacity to consent to the marriage (whether they’re pressured to or not)
* Breaching a Forced Marriage Protection Order is also a criminal offence
* The civil remedy of obtaining a Forced Marriage Protection Order through the family courts will continue to exist alongside the new criminal offence, so victims can choose how they wish to be assisted
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| Information sharing | Effective sharing of information between practitioners and local agencies is essential for early identification of need, assessment and service provision. Sharing information increases the capacity of practitioners to take action to keep children safe. All practitioners should aim to gain consent to share information, but should be mindful of situations where to do so would place a child at increased risk of harm. When decisions are made toshare information, practitioners should record who has been given the information and why. | https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/419](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/419) 628/Information\_sharing\_advice\_safeguarding\_practitioners.pdf |

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| Anti‐bullying | Bullying, especially if left unaddressed, can have a devastating effect on individuals. It can be a barrier to their learning and have serious consequences for their mental health. Bullying which takes place at school does not only affect an individual during childhood but can have a lasting effect on their lives well into adulthood. By effectively preventing and tackling bullying, schools can help to create safe, disciplined environments where pupils are able to learn and fulfil their potential. | https:[//w](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/623)ww[.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/623](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/623) 895/Preventing\_and\_tackling\_bullying\_advice.pdfhttps:[//ww](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/374)w[.g](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/374)o[v.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/374](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/374) 850/Cyberbullying\_Advice\_for\_Headteachers\_and\_School\_Staff\_121114.pdf |
| Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 | This is statutory guidance from the Department for Education (the department) issued under Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, the Education (Independent School Standards) Regulations 2014, and the Non‐Maintained Special Schools (England) Regulations 2015. Schools and colleges in England must have regard to it when carrying out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. For the purposes of this guidance children includes everyone under the age of 18.This guidance replaces Keeping Children Safe in Education September 2016. | https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachm ent\_data/file/737289/Keeping\_Children\_Safe\_in\_Education\_Sept\_2018.pdf |