

W2W Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy

Introduction

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. 'Everyone who works with children, young people and vulnerable adults has a responsibility for keeping them safe'. 'No single professional can have a full picture of a child's needs and circumstances and, if children and families are to receive the right help at the right time, everyone who comes into contact with them has a role to play in identifying concerns, sharing information and taking prompt action.' Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children March 2015. The Care Act 2014 sets out statutory responsibilities for the safeguarding of adults.

Way2Work ensures that all staff have a duty of care towards:

- registered Way2Work learners aged 16-18
- registered Way2Work learners aged 19+
- all learners on government funded programmes of study

It is important that staff are confident in knowing what to look out for and what to do if they have concerns.

This document sets out the statutory responsibilities and guidance and includes:

- A definition of safeguarding and child protection
- Categories and indicators of abuse and neglect
- Single Point of Access (SPA) and Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)
- What to do if you have concerns
- Roles and responsibilities
- Record keeping
- Safeguarding processes flowchart
- Contact details

This is not an exhaustive guide and there are additional local and national documents, guidelines, resources and publications that you must refer to guide your practice, policies and procedures. Some of these are listed towards the end of this document and additional information may be found on the Kingston, Richmond and Achieving for Children (AfC) websites or via the LSCB website.

What is safeguarding?

For the purposes of this policy the definition of safeguarding is as follows:

'Safeguarding is the action we take to promote the welfare of our learners (children, young people and vulnerable adults) to protect them from harm – it is everyone's responsibility.

Safeguarding is:

- Protecting learners, including children, young people and vulnerable adults from maltreatment
- Preventing impairment of learner's health or development
- Protecting a vulnerable adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect
- Empowering vulnerable adults by encouraging them to make their own decisions and provide informed consent
- Preventing the risk of abuse or neglect, and stop it from occurring
- Ensuring that young learners grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- Taking action to enable all children, young people and adult learners to have the best outcomes

'Child protection refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, significant harm.' (Working Together to Safeguard Children: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, March 2018)

Definitions of abuse and neglect:

Physical abuse

A form of abuse that 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 or vulnerable adult. This is possibly a more obvious form of abuse as injuries can often be seen, but not always. All children acquire bumps and bruises, cuts and grazes from time to time but sometimes the injuries can be found in unusual places which may be cause for concern.

Signs which may suggest physical abuse:

- unexplained bruising, marks or injuries on any part of the body
- bruising to a non-independently mobile baby
- multiple bruising in clusters, often on the upper arm, outside of the thigh
- bruising of different colours indicating repeated injuries
- fingertip bruising to the chest, back, arms or legs

- human bite marks
- burns of any shape or size
- an injury for which there is no adequate explanation.

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child or adult that causes severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or making fun of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child or vulnerable adult's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child or adult to participate in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children and vulnerable adults frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child or vulnerable adult, though it may occur alone.

Signs which may suggest emotional abuse:

- Neurotic behaviour, for example hair twisting, rocking
- Being unable to play
- Fear of making mistakes
- Sudden speech disorders
- Self-harm
- Fear of parent being approached regarding their behaviour
- Developmental delay

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the individual is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving young people in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child or vulnerable adult 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 sexual exploitation (CSE) Sexual exploitation is a form of sexual abuse in which a young person is manipulated, or forced, into taking part in a sexual act. This could be part of a seemingly consensual relationship or in return for attention, affection, money, drugs, alcohol or somewhere to stay.

Signs which may suggest sexual abuse:

- Pain, bruising or bleeding in the genital area
- Vaginal discharge or infection
- Stomach pains
- Changes in behaviour
- Fear of being left with a specific person or group of people
- Sexual knowledge beyond their developmental level
- Sexual drawings or language
- Eating problems
- Self-harm
- Acting in a sexually explicit way towards adults

Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child or vulnerable adult's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the individuals' health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer 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
- respond to a child's basic emotional needs

Signs which may suggest neglect:

- Constant hunger
- Constantly dirty or smelly
- Loss of weight or being constantly underweight
- Inappropriate clothing for the conditions



- Medical assistance not sought when necessary
- Mentioning being left alone or unsupervised Definitions above adapted from Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) 'includes all procedures which involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons whether for cultural or other non-therapeutic reasons' (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, 1997).

FGM constitutes child abuse and causes physical, psychological and sexual harm which can be severely disabling. In the case of suspected FGM providers must not contact parents before seeking advice from SPA or mediate between the children and their parents.

Signs which may suggest FGM:

- A child may talk about a special procedure or ceremony that is going to take place
- Prolonged absence from the setting
- Change in behaviour on return
- Damage to the genital area and/or adjacent tissues
- Pain or difficulty in sitting
- Bleeding or infection
- Urine retention
- Fracture or dislocation as a result of restraint
- Psychological damage, including depression, anxiety, and sexual dysfunction

More information regarding FGM can be found on the London Safeguarding Children Board website.

Domestic violence and abuse

The cross-government definition of domestic violence and abuse is 'any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, 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. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial
- Emotional

Signs which may suggest children or adults are exposed to domestic abuse:





- Aggressive behaviour
- Displaying anti-social behaviour
- Acting out their experiences
- Suffering from depression or anxiety
- Not achieving potential - due to difficulties at home or disruption of moving to and from refuges.

Indicators of abuse

It is vital that staff are aware of the range of physical and behavioural indicators of abuse and report any concerns to the safeguarding and child protection designated person. It is the responsibility of the centre to report concerns, but that it is not their responsibility to investigate or decide whether a child or vulnerable adult has been abused. Indicators could take a number of forms, and individual indicators will rarely, in isolation, provide conclusive evidence of abuse. They will be viewed as part of the picture, and each small piece of information will help the safeguarding and child protection designated officer decide how to proceed. The setting does not need absolute proof that the child is at risk to act.

Children who may be particularly vulnerable to abuse

All children should receive equal protection, so providers should be particularly aware of children in the following circumstances who may be particularly vulnerable:

- Looked after
- Disabled or have special educational needs
- Living in a known domestic abuse situation
- Affected by known parental substance misuse
- Asylum seekers
- Living in temporary accommodation or living transient lifestyles
- Living in chaotic, neglectful and unsupportive home situations
- Vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexuality
- Do not have English as a first language
- Having a parent with enduring or untreated mental health problems

Single Point of Access (SPA)

SPA acts as a central information hub that coordinates information from a range of sources, as well as signposting to universal provision. SPA works closely with the Initial Response Team and the Family Support Service and Youth Service. SPA also supports the work of the Early Help coordinator, Education Welfare Service, Primary Mental Health, early years and children's centres, health visitors and GPs and the police.





Parents, professionals, volunteers or anyone working with children that have concerns about a child's developmental needs, issues that the parent or carer is experiencing, or they suspect a child is being neglected or subjected to physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, should contact SPA.

You may call SPA for initial advice and guidance. Referral forms are available online.

It is important to contact SPA before making an online referral so they can respond to the child's needs quickly if you are concerned that a child is at immediate risk.

The outcome of contacting SPA will depend on the circumstances but could include:

- being given advice about local services;
- logging concerns about a child;
- signposting to services; or
- supporting the Early Help process.

When seeking advice or reporting information, be sure that you clearly understand and keep a record of any actions you are told to take, along with related timescales and actions taken. In this policy there is an incident form to support you in recording any incidents, who you spoke to and actions taken. The chronology form enables you to have an overview of the incident.

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

The Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) works within children's services to help safeguard children in accordance with the statutory guidance, Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015. The LADO should be informed, through SPA, of all cases where it is alleged that a person who works with children has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed, or may have harmed, a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against children, or related to a child; or
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they are unsuitable to work with children, for example if their conduct falls within any of the categories of abuse

Once an allegation has been made, the LADO's role is to capture and co-ordinate the sharing of all the information relating to the case with the officers and agencies that need to be informed. The LADO will be involved from the initial phase, providing advice and guidance to the setting, employer or voluntary organisation, and monitoring the progress of the case through to its conclusion. LADO meetings are held where allegations are such that they may require a multi-agency response and involve both Children's Services and the Police alongside the employer. If an allegation does not require Police or Children's Social care involvement the LADO will support the organisation to investigate, following their own internal procedures and can advise regarding disciplinary, training and policy matters.



A LADO information leaflet is available on the LSCB web pages.

What to do if you have any concerns about a child, young person or vulnerable adult?

Any concerns should be immediately brought to the attention of the Way2Work Manager who will:
Refer suspected abuse or neglect of children and young people to SPA. Urgent concerns must be reported immediately even if the designated safeguarding and child protection person is not available;

- Report allegations made against members of staff to the local authority designated officer (LADO) through SPA. This is known as the duty to refer;
- Develop and update child protection and other safeguarding policies ensuring staff are made aware of their responsibilities and families are familiar with how to raise a concern;
- Ensure that confidential records are kept of any concerns about a child or young person and of any conversation or referrals to statutory agencies;
- Provide support, supervision and advice for any staff member, volunteer or student with a safeguarding or child protection concern;
- Provide safeguarding and child protection induction for new staff and learners;
- Have an understanding of the Local Safeguarding Children's Board procedures;
- Ensure their own safeguarding training is up-to-date and follow the recommended training requirements;
- Ensure all safeguarding and child protection training is cascaded to the whole staff team, including new staff, bank or agency staff or volunteers;
- Ensure staff have appropriate child protection, Prevent and safeguarding training and maintain training records; and
- Co-operate with any request for information from the local authority such as child protection training returns and self-evaluative forms for safeguarding and child protection compliance with section 11 of the Children Act 2004

In relation to Adult Safeguarding any concerns should be immediately brought to the attention of the Way2Work Manager who will refer suspected abuse or neglect to:

- **Richmond Adult social care**

Telephone: 020 8891 7971

SMS Phone: 07903 738043

Email: adultsocialservices@richmond.gov.uk

All adult safeguarding concerns must be reported to the Richmond Adult Social Care team by completing their [online form](#).



- **Richmond Adults Emergency Duty Team**

Richmond Council Emergency Out of Hours Team

Phone: 020 8744 2442

Minicom: 18001 020 8744 9414

is available Monday to Friday from 5pm to 8am, and 24 hours at weekends and on Bank Holidays.

- **Kingston Adults Social care**

Telephone: 020 8547 5005 (office hours)

Telephone: 020 8770 5000 (out of hours, after 5pm)

Report concerns using the [safeguarding concern form](#) and then send an email.

In an emergency always call 999.

Safer recruitment of Way2Work staff

Planning

Ensure enough time is given to each stage of the process. References should be submitted and considered prior to the interview.

Advertisement

This should include reference to the organisation's commitment to safeguarding and make clear that appropriate vetting checks will be carried out.

Information to applicants

Way2Work will demonstrate their commitment to safeguarding. Statements about the safeguarding responsibilities of the post will be included in the job description and person specification. The information should stress that the qualifications and identity of the shortlisted candidates will be thoroughly checked and that an enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) check will be carried out prior to appointment.

Application form

Standardised application forms are used. It is not good practice to accept a CV (Curriculum Vitae) in place of an application form. An application form will ask for all the information that is required and will provide a common set of information on all applicants to support an equitable shortlisting and selection process. Two referees as a minimum, will be sought, one of which should be the applicant's current or most recent employer. Guidance should be provided with the application form which includes an explanation that the post is exempt from the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 and that, therefore, all convictions, cautions and bind overs, including those regarded as spent must be declared. Forms should have a signed



declaration that all information provided is true and that providing false information is an offence.

Job description and person specification

The job description will clearly set out the main duties and responsibilities of the post. Also, include a statement on the post holder's responsibility for promoting and safeguarding the welfare of children. The person specification will detail the qualifications and experience needed for the role and the competencies and qualities that the applicant should be able to demonstrate.

Scrutinising applications and shortlisting

At least two people will be involved in the scrutiny of applications and the shortlisting of candidates in order to ensure objectivity and avoid subjective judgements. Consider reasons for gaps in employment or repeated changes of employment without any clear career or salary progression or significant changes in role or status.

Interviews

Interviews will be planned and the interviewers will be well briefed and appropriately trained in recruitment practice, wherever possible. It is recommended that interviews are conducted by a minimum of two people. Safeguarding interview questions should aim to draw out candidates' actual experience of working with children, young people and/or vulnerable adults rather than asking hypothetical questions. The interview should assess the merits of each candidate against the job requirements and explore their suitability to work with children. All candidates should be assessed equally against the criteria contained in the person specification.

Offer of appointment

An offer of appointment to the successful candidate will be conditional on all pre-employment checks having been satisfactorily completed. Where concerning information emerges from any of these checks, such as:

- The DBS disclosure or barring checks show that they are barred from working with children;
- The candidate has provided false information; or
- There are serious concerns about the candidate's suitability to work with children; an appointment should not be made and these should be acted upon by seeking advice. Where false information is provided, this may need to be reported to the police.

Induction and supervision of newly appointed staff

Newly appointed staff will not start to work until all appropriate checks and vetting procedures have been satisfactorily completed. All newly appointed staff will be provided with an induction programme appropriate to the roles and responsibilities of the post. An induction programme will include thorough safeguarding information and clear expectations of behaviour and professional boundaries. During the induction period training on safeguarding and PREVENT will be mandatory to complete.

Monitoring and review

Monitoring and review of both the safer recruitment processes and induction programmes will allow for future recruitment and selection processes to be better informed and practice improved. Ongoing supervision of all staff which includes safeguarding and child protection as a standing item should be maintained within the setting. This should also feed into the individual's' continuous development plan. This information is adapted from the Richmond Local Safeguarding Children Board and Kingston Local Safeguarding Children Board Safer Recruitment: Standards and guidance for organisations who work with children and young people - Published: January 2015. The full document is available on the Richmond and Kingston LSCB web pages.

What to do if you have concerns about a child or vulnerable adult

You may become concerned or worried about a learner's care, behaviour or an injury to a child or vulnerable adult, but they may not have said anything to suggest that they have been abused. Every case is individual and decisions to investigate or follow up a concern should be made by SPA or an adult social worker.

What to do if a child discloses abuse

It often takes a great deal of courage for a child to talk to anyone about their abuse. Children learn to be very good at covering up abuse and give plausible explanations for what happened. Children may have to betray a person who is close to them, who they may love, or who has power over them. A child who discloses may risk a great deal by hoping that you will believe what they say.

Staff should:

- Ensure the immediate safety of the child.
- Stop other activity and focus on what the child is saying, responding to a suspicion of abuse takes immediate priority;
- Seek any necessary medical treatment without delay;
- Stay calm and do not express shock or disbelief;
- Listen carefully to what is being said, allow the child to continue at their own pace. Ensure questions are absolutely minimal and completely open, for example "How did that happen?"
- Repeat back to the child (as accurately as possible) what you heard, to check your understanding of what the child has told you;
- Tell the child they are not to blame, it's not their fault and they have done the right thing in telling you;
- Not promise to keep secrets - find an appropriate early opportunity to explain it will be necessary to tell someone else in order to help them and keep them safe;
- Ask the child if they have told anyone else;
- Tell the child what you will do next and with whom the information will be shared;



- Inform the designated safeguarding and child protection person and/or your senior manager as soon as possible;
- Ask the parent or carer about what has been disclosed, so long as it does not put the child at increased risk (see Seeking consent);
- As soon as possible, record in writing what was said, using the child's own words. Note the date, time and names mentioned, to whom the information was given and ensure that all records are signed and dated;
- Note anything the parent or carer tells you; and
- The designated person will follow child protection procedures and contact SPA.

Seeking consent

Way2Work should seek to discuss any concerns with the child's parents or carers and where possible, seek their agreement to make a referral to SPA, there are cases where you must not discuss concerns with them before making a referral.

Concerns must not be discussed with parents or carers before referral in the following circumstances:

- Where discussion would put a child at risk of significant harm;
- Where discussion would impede a police investigation or social work enquiry;
- Where sexual abuse is suspected;
- Where female genital mutilation (FGM) is suspected to have been carried out or planned;
- Where organised or multiple abuse is suspected;
- Where factitious illness or induced illness is suspected;
- Where to contact parents/carers would place you or others at risk; or
- Where it is not possible to contact parents or carers without causing undue delay in making the referral, advice should be sought from SPA.

A decision by any professional not to see parental permission before making a referral to SPA must be recorded, and the reasons given.

What to do if an allegation of abuse is made against an adult in contact with children

An allegation of child abuse made against a member of staff (within the work environment or outside of work) or other adult in contact with children in the setting may come from a parent, another member of staff or from a child's disclosure. The allegation or concern may relate to a person who has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed or may have harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or



- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children.

Way2Work will:

- Treat the matter seriously;
- Remove the adult from the situation (if applicable);
- Seek any necessary medical treatment for the child without delay;
- Make a written record of the information that includes: when the alleged incident took place (time and date), who was present, and what was said to have happened and who else may have been present. Keep an open mind and avoid asking leading questions;
- Write down exactly what is said, not what you think they have said, record the person's actual words. Do not rephrase and avoid interpretations, if you are not sure about a word or phrase clearly state this in your notes;
- Not attempt to investigate the matter by interviewing any potential child witnesses or the accused person but simply record the facts and information presented to them;
- Sign and date the written record;
- Report the matter immediately to the Way2Work Manager

If an adult tenders their resignation this must not prevent an allegation being followed up, a formal conclusion reached and action taken.

Parents or carers of a child involved should be informed of the allegation as soon as possible, providing provision of information and advice at that stage does not impede the enquiry, disciplinary or investigative processes. However, parents or carers may need to be told immediately, for example, if a child requires medical treatment.

Whistle blowing

Whistle blowing is when someone reports suspected wrongdoing at work, including health and safety issues, damage to the environment, a crime, misuse of public funds and where the welfare of children is being negatively affected, and the cover up of any of these. All settings should have 'clear whistle blowing procedures, which reflect the principles in Sir Robert Francis's Freedom to Speak Up review and are suitably referenced in staff training and codes of conduct, and a culture that enables issues about safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children to be addressed' Working Together to Safeguard Children, March 2018. Any individual who has reasonable suspicion of staff malpractice or concerns about a child's welfare within a setting should inform the designated safeguarding and child protection person immediately who will follow the settings procedure. If you suspect the designated person may be related to the issue you should contact SPA or Ofsted directly. You are advised to set out the background and history of your concerns, giving names, dates and places, where possible, and the reason why you are



particularly concerned about the situation. All reports will be investigated and dealt with in confidence, including staff on a need to know basis.

Record keeping

It is essential that clear and concise records are kept.

- Record the incident and include all relevant details
- Start a chronology at the earliest opportunity to ensure all contacts are recorded and logged
- A chronology must list specific and significant incidents, events and actions taken in relation to the child and, where appropriate, their family, with a brief explanation or cross-referenced to where the records can be found
- All records must be dated and signed to ensure they can be attributed to the person completing them
- Records must be written as soon as reasonably possible following any incident taking place.
- The incident, event, or observation should be described clearly and concisely, physical marks or injuries should be recorded on a body map where appropriate
- Records should contain any comments made by the child, adult in their own words
- Records must make a clear distinction between what is factual information and what are personal comments or thoughts
- Record any advice given and actions taken
- In the case of an allegation against a member of staff, a summary should be kept on the member of staff's file and the staff member should be provided with a copy
- For related criminal or civil proceedings, records may be subject to disclosure
- Records must be kept for an appropriate length of time. All records and notes should be kept securely at all times. If records are kept electronically these must also be kept securely and password protected. Access should be restricted to appropriate members of staff

Preventing violent and non-violent extremism and radicalisation

The Prevent agenda applies to everyone working at or attending Twickenham Training Centre. Way2Work aims to create and maintain a safe, healthy and supportive learning and working environment for learners and staff. It is recognised that extremism and exposure to extremist materials and influences can lead to poor outcomes for learners. If Way2Work fails to challenge extremist views we are failing to protect learners from potential harm. As such the Prevent agenda will be addressed as a safeguarding concern.



Way2Work has adopted the Prevent Duty in accordance with legislative requirements. We will make an effort to incorporate the relevant duties so as not to:

- Stifle legitimate discussions, debate or student engagement activities in the local community;
- Stereotype, label or single out individuals based on their origins, ethnicity, faith and beliefs or any other characteristics protected under the Equality Act 2010.

Prevent happens before any criminal activity takes place by recognising, supporting and protecting people who might be susceptible to radicalisation.

The national Prevent Duty confers mandatory duties and responsibilities on a range of public organisations and seeks to:

- Respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and aspects of extremism, and the threat we face from those who promote these views.
- Provide practical help to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and violent extremism and ensure they are given appropriate advice and support.
- Work with a wide range of sectors where there are risks of radicalisation which needs to be addressed, including education, criminal justice, faith, the internet and health.

British Values are detailed within the Prevent Duty and include democracy, the rule of law, Individual and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. British Values are included in the teaching that learners receive.

Training on Prevent is available to all learners enrolled on Way2Work apprenticeships and Traineeships.

Way2Work Centre Contact details

Designated Safeguarding Officer

Clare Meadows (Head of LEarning and Development)

clare.meadows@achievingforchildren.org.uk

020 8831 6358

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

TEL: 0208 891 7370 LADO@achievingforchildren.org.uk

Operational area 1 (Kingston and Richmond)

safeguarding concerns please email spa@achievingforchildren.org.uk

or phone 020 8547 5008 or 020 8770 5000 (out of hours)



Operational area 2 (RBWM)

safeguarding concerns please email MASH@achievingforchildren.org.uk
or phone 01628 683150 or 01344 786543 (out of hours)

Richmond Adult social care

Telephone: 020 8891 7971

SMS Phone: 07903 738043

Email: adultsocialservices@richmond.gov.uk

All adult safeguarding concerns must be reported to the Richmond Adult Social Care team by completing their [online form](#).

Richmond Adults Emergency Duty Team

Richmond Council Emergency Out of Hours Team

Phone: 020 8744 2442

Minicom: 18001 020 8744 9414

is available Monday to Friday from 5pm to 8am, and 24 hours at weekends and on Bank Holidays.

Kingston Adults Social care

Telephone: 020 8547 5005 (office hours)

Telephone: 020 8770 5000 (out of hours, after 5pm)

Report concerns using the [safeguarding concern form](#) and then send an email.

Additional numbers

- NSPCC Whistleblowing Helpline: 0800 028 0285
- Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) Kingston Local Safeguarding Children Board Telephone: 020 8547 4655 Email: lscb@rbk.kingston.gov.uk
- Early Years Advisory Team Administration telephone: 020 8547 5215
- Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) Richmond Local Safeguarding Children Board Telephone: 020 8831 6323 Email: maha.gadher@achievingforchildren.org.uk
- Kingston Adults Social care Telephone: 020 8547 5005 (office hours)
Telephone: 020 8770 5000 (out of hours, after 5pm)
- Richmond Adult social care Telephone: 020 8891 7971

Legislation, guidance and sources of information

- Children Act 1989, 2004 and 2006
- Care Act 2014
- Children and Families Act 2014
- Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2018



- Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF 1989
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018
- Freedom of Information Act 2000
- The Human Rights Act 2000
- Equality Act 2010
- London Child Protection Procedures 2014
- Safeguarding and Vulnerable Groups Act 2006

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 a guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children

This guidance covers: the legislative requirements and expectations on individual services to safeguard and promote the welfare of children; and a clear framework for Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) to monitor the effectiveness of local services.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

Keeping Children Safe in Education, 2018

This 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.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/keeping-children-safe-in-education--2>

Kingston and Richmond Safeguarding Children's Partnership

The Local Safeguarding Children Partnership is a statutory body that ensures everyone is working together for the safety and wellbeing of children and young people. The board coordinates the work of local agencies and checks its quality to ensure children's early help and safeguarding is effective. They provide a variety of training opportunities, policies and procedures and useful resources, including guidance on the role of the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) and safer recruitment. The Safeguarding Children Partnership undertakes learning and improvement case reviews.

<https://kingstonandrichmondsafeguardingchildrenpartnership.org.uk>

What to do if you're worried a child is being abused: Advice for practitioners March 2015

This advice booklet has been produced to help practitioners identify child abuse and neglect and take appropriate action in response. It complements the Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) statutory guidance.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/what-to-do-if-youre-worried-a-child-is-being-abused--2>





The London Safeguarding Children Partnership

Provides strategic advice and support to London's 32 Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs). The London Safeguarding Board is not responsible for individual child protection matters, but provides a range of useful information and resources. <https://www.londonscb.gov.uk/>

Disclosure and Barring Service

The Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) helps employers make safer recruitment decisions and prevent unsuitable people from working with vulnerable groups, including children. It replaces the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) and Independent Safeguarding Authority (ISA).

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/disclosure-and-barring-service>

ChildLine

ChildLine is a private and confidential service for children and young people up to the age of nineteen. Children can contact a ChildLine counsellor about anything. ChildLine provides information and posters. www.childline.org.uk NSPCC The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) is a charity campaigning and working in child protection. They help children who have been abused to rebuild their lives, protect children at risk, and find the best ways of preventing child abuse. Leaflets and posters available to download. www.nspcc.org.uk

UNICEF

UNICEF is the world's leading organisation working for children and child rights. They focus their work on the five big dangers children face in the world today: violence, exploitation and abuse, disease, hunger and malnutrition, war and conflict and disaster. www.unicef.org

Direct Gov website

This website provides you with policies, announcements, publications, statistics and consultations and information relating to legislation. www.direct.gov.uk

Ofsted

Ofsted inspect childcare, publish reports and regulate a range of children's services www.ofsted.gov.uk

Safe Network

A site and resource aimed at the voluntary sector and managed by Children England and the NSPCC. <https://www.childrenengland.org.uk/safe-network-resources>

Child Exploitation Online Protection Unit (CEOP)

The National Crime Agency (NCA) CEOP works with child protection partners across the UK and overseas to identify the main threats to children and coordinates activity against these threats. They protect





children from harm online and offline, directly through NCA led operations and in partnership with local and international agencies. <https://www.ceop.police.uk/Safety-Centre/>

Thirtyone:eight

Thirtyone:eight is the only independent Christian safeguarding charity which provides a helpline, safeguarding policies, resources, training and advice, disclosure checks, specialist safeguarding services. <https://thirtyoneeight.org/>

Prevent Duty Guidance

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. The Act states that the authorities subject to the provisions must have regard to this guidance when carrying out the duty, the guidance includes a section for schools and registered childcare providers

www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance

Freedom to Speak up Report – Sir Robert Francis

This report is primarily written about the NHS, however the findings apply to organizations covered by Working Together to Safeguard Children, March 2018

www.freedomtospeakup.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/F2SU_web.pdf

