

Title: **Child Protection & the Protection of Vulnerable Adult Policy**

Reviewed by: Jayne Davis
Vice Principal Quality and Students
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Approved by: Senior Leadership Group
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Associated documents/policies: 'Umbrella' Safeguarding Policy
Bullying and Harassment Policy
Student Conduct and Disciplinary Policy
E-safety Policy
Control, Restraint and Search Policy
Staff Code of conduct
Recruitment and Selection Policy
Prevent Strategy
External documents:
Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018
Keeping Children Safe in Education Sept 2018
Children Act 1989 and 2004
Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
Safer Practice, Safer Learning, NIACE guide 2007
Whose Secret? Revised 2011
Safeguarding young people on Work-Related Learning including Work Experience DCSF 2010
The Right to Choose - Multi Agency practice guidelines for handling cases of forced marriage (revised June 2014)
Munro Review of Child Protection
National Minimum Standards for Accommodation of Students under Eighteen by FE Colleges
Mental Health Capacity Act 2005

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1 Objectives

This policy outlines the procedures to follow where it is suspected or disclosed that a student at the college or any child of whom the college has knowledge may be at risk of harm or abuse. It includes definitions and guidance to staff on responsibilities and procedures to follow if an allegation is made against a member of staff.

This policy should be read in conjunction with the college's Safeguarding Policy, which provides a broader description of our approach to promoting the safety and well-being of all learners. Reference should also be made to the other internal documents listed above.

2 Background/Scope

Bath College has clearly defined child protection responsibilities under the Children Act 1989 and 2004, for all students aged under 18. The College extends these responsibilities, within the scope of this policy, to adult students who are vulnerable, using the following definition:

"Someone of 18 or over who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness; and who is or may be unable to take care of him or herself, or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation".

(No Secrets Guidance on developing and implementing multi-agency procedures to protect vulnerable adults from abuse 2000)

This policy is applicable to all students, staff, volunteers, governors, contractors and visitors to Bath College, employers hosting work placements and to children and young people who are in the care of students whilst on placements.

Staff may become aware of concerns about a student because they or someone else has disclosed to them, they have overheard discussions or have become concerned through their observations of physical injuries, or a change in the normal pattern of behaviour or appearance. Abuse, in the context of this policy, includes the threat of forced marriage.

3 Appendices

- Appendix 1 Definitions of abuse and guidance re consent to refer
- Appendix 2 Safeguarding Concern form
- Appendix 3 Contact details for external agencies (for use by designated person only in most circumstances)

4 Procedure

The college will follow the procedures set out by the Local Safeguarding Children's Board for Bath and North East Somerset, which in turn are based on the national Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 and Keeping Children Safe in Education 2018 guidance. For adults the college will follow the procedures set out by the Local Safeguarding Adults Board, which in turn are based on the national 'No Secrets' guidance.

4a) In particular, the College will:

- I. Name the Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality as the Senior, Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).
- II. Ensure that an appropriately trained duty safeguarding lead is available to assume the responsibilities in the absence of the Senior Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- III. Make every member of staff aware of their individual responsibility for the protection of children and vulnerable adults in their care and ensure that everyone knows the name and the role of the senior designated safeguarding lead.
- IV. Arrange Level 1, child protection training for all staff, that will include what to do if they are worried about a child or vulnerable adult, the definitions and possible symptoms of abuse and how to respond to a child or vulnerable adult who tells them about abuse.
- V. Arrange Level 3, multi-agency Advanced child protection training for the safeguarding leads and other key staff.
- VI. Set up an accurate record-keeping system to monitor all students about whom concerns have been expressed, whether or not these concerns lead to a child protection referral. These records will be:
 - Stored electronically
 - kept securely by the Student Welfare & Participation Manager confidential to the Deputy Principal Curriculum and Quality and the duty safeguarding lead in her absence
 - colour coded by the duty safeguarding lead as red (requiring urgent attention), amber (on-going monitoring), green (case in hand) blue (can be considered closed)
 - categorised as to the type of concern e.g. bullying/mental health/disclosure of abuse
- VII. Ensure that all staff, volunteers, governors and contractors who are regularly and routinely on site when students are present undergo a Disclosure and Barring Service

(DBS) check at the appropriate level and that this is updated every 3 years.

- VIII. Ensure that members of host families for international students have undergone DBS checks at the appropriate level if they are taking under 18s.
- IX. Ensure that all students who undertake work placements with children or vulnerable adults have undergone a DBS check.
- X. Develop effective links with other agencies, such as Social Services, Police, the Virtual School for Looked after Children and health services and contribute to interagency enquiries, child protection conferences, common assessments framework procedures and meetings and other related groups as appropriate.
- XI. Fulfil any special responsibilities or task required in the care of children on the child protection register.
- XII. Fulfil any special responsibilities or task required in the risk assessing and monitoring of learners or potential learners on the sex offenders register.
- XIII. Publish the College's responsibilities for protection of children and vulnerable adults in student handbooks, and in information to staff, from the pre-recruitment stage onwards.
- XIV. Inform employers hosting work placements and any other external partners about this policy and the 'umbrella' Safeguarding Policy and take all appropriate steps to ensure learner safety in such placements.
- XV. Inform all contractors and visitors of the college's responsibilities for child protection and the protection of vulnerable adults.

4b) The College recognises the importance of high self-esteem and self-confidence in keeping students safe. The College induction, tutorial arrangements and enrichment programme will include information and activities designed to promote the well-being and personal safety of students. The increased vulnerability of people with certain protected characteristics (as defined by the Equality Act 2010) and others such as care leavers is recognised. The College seeks to support those students who may be especially vulnerable to abuse through sensitive monitoring and by ensuring that all students have around them a network of people they can go to for help when necessary.

4c) What members of staff should do if a student discloses abuse or if abuse/harm/ high risk to well-being is suspected:

All complaints, allegations or suspicions of abuse or harm shall be taken seriously and should be discussed with the duty safeguarding lead. However, staff should not investigate suspected incidents since this may contaminate evidence in a future investigation by the Police or Social Services. Instead they should comply with the following:

- Do - listen uncritically, asking only open questions
- Do - reassure the 'disclosee' that s/he was right to tell you
- Do - discuss with the college's duty safeguarding person as soon as possible and tell the student that you will do so.

The evening duty manager can offer immediate advice if the concern arises in the

evening and is of such urgency that it should not be left until the morning. They may consult the Social Services Emergency Duty Team or Police if they cannot contact the Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality.

- Do - Seek support if you are personally or emotionally affected by the experience
- Don't - interrupt a child or vulnerable adult who is freely recalling significant events
- Don't - assure confidentiality
- Don't - examine the student
- Don't - ask leading questions, speculate or accuse anyone

A full written report, together with any other relevant information, must be made to the College's duty safeguarding lead by the member of staff at the earliest opportunity (within 24hrs). This may be written with his/her support. This report should include:

- The day, the date, the time and the place where the alleged abuse/abuse/high risk to well-being happened or was disclosed or suspected
- The reporting staff member's/student's name and the names of other staff, students or others present or involved
- The name, date of birth and address of the vulnerable adult/child who has allegedly been abused
- The course they are studying in college
- The nature of the concern
- The description of any injury or distress observed
- The account which has been given by the discloser (try to use the exact words)

(See appendix 2 – Safeguarding Concern Form)

4d) **Counsellors' discretion**

The counselling service is delivered by Off the Record (OTR), Bath. The Counsellors have a duty of confidentiality to clients of the counselling service and are members of the ***British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy - Ethical Framework for Good Practice in Counselling and Psychotherapy - Revised Edition 21 January 2013.*** All counsellors commit to complying with this framework as part of their terms and conditions of membership.

Therefore, where the first person to become aware of a case of physical, sexual, emotional abuse or neglect for a student under the age of 18 the counsellor will report the disclosure to their Line Manager (the OTR Operations Manager) as to the appropriateness of reporting the abuse to the Student Welfare & Participation Manager.

4e) Allegations against a member of staff

The procedure set out in paragraph 4c will be followed for any allegations about a member of college staff.

On being notified of any such matter the Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality will notify the Principal who will decide, in consultation with the Director of HR, what additional action should be taken regarding the member of staff. There are certain circumstances where the Police would wish to investigate prior to any internal action. Where this is a possibility, contact should be made with the Local Safeguarding Children's Board (via the Local Authority Designated Officer) or with the Police Child Abuse Investigation team. This contact should be made by the Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality who must keep the Principal and Director of HR informed of any decisions or actions.

Should the college Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality be the subject of an allegation or complaint under this procedure, the matter shall be reported to the Principal who will investigate using the procedures set out above.

Should the Principal be the subject of an allegation or complaint under this procedure the Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality will inform the Chair of the Corporation, (or Vice chair in his/her absence) and Safeguarding Link Governor, who will follow the actions set out above, with the assistance of the Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality and the Director of HR.

Any concerns regarding the safety of a child or vulnerable adult need to be balanced appropriately against the needs of the staff member to be treated fairly. For an innocent person to be subject to a period of suspension and investigation, coupled with the threat of possible arrest, is a serious ordeal which can result in long-term damage to a person's health and career. Staff members should seek advice and support from the HR department and/or their trade Union.

Appendix 1

Definitions of abuse (Keeping Children Safe in Education Sept 2018) and guidance re confidentiality

Indicators of abuse and neglect

All school and college staff should be aware that abuse, neglect and safeguarding issues are rarely standalone events that can be covered by one definition or label. In most cases, multiple issues will overlap with one another.

Abuse: a form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm or by failing to act to prevent harm. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults or by another child or children.

Physical abuse: a form of abuse which 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.

Emotional abuse: the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and 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's developmental capability as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyberbullying), causing children 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, although it may occur alone.

Sexual abuse: involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. 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 children 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 in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. The sexual abuse of children by other children is a specific safeguarding issue in education (see paragraph 48).

Neglect: the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy, for example, 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); or ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Prevent

The Prevent Statutory guidance issued under section 29 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015. 'Prevention' means reducing or eliminating the risk of individuals becoming involved in terrorism. Prevent includes the identification and referral of those at risk of being drawn into terrorism into appropriate interventions to ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support. These interventions aim to divert vulnerable people from radicalisation. '**Radicalisation**' refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies associated with terrorist groups.

If you recognise someone who is at risk from radicalisation, please contact the safeguarding lead or the Student Welfare & Participation Manager & Prevent Lead who can help them get support by referring them to the Channel process;

- Email: channelsw@avonandsomerset.pnn.police.uk
- Discuss with Regional Channel Coordinator on (0117) 945 5539
- Discuss with Salam Katbi on 07824083307 or Email: salam.katbi@avonandsomerset.pnn.police.uk
- Call the Anti-terrorist Hotline on 0800 789 321.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

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.

Identifying cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) and Forced Marriage

Section 5B of the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 (as inserted by section 74 of the Serious Crime Act 2015) places a statutory duty upon **teachers** along with regulated health and social care professionals in England and Wales, to report to the police where they discover (either through disclosure by the victim or visual evidence) that FGM appears to have been carried out on a girl under 18. Female genital mutilation (FGM) and Forced Marriage fall into this category. The College does have measures in place to safeguard against this type of abuse. Any indications that FGM or Forced Marriage are imminent, or have already taken place, will be dealt with under the child protection procedures outlined in this policy. In support of this provision, the College will do everything that it can to ensure that:

- We are an 'open environment', where learners feel able to discuss issues that they may be facing;
- the Designated Safeguarding Lead (or Deputies) are aware of the issues surrounding FGM and Forced Marriage;
- advice and signposts are available for accessing additional help, e.g. the NSPCC's helpline, ChildLine Services, Forced Marriage Unit
- awareness raising about FGM is incorporated in the College's safeguarding training

If there is a disclosure of abuse of this kind, or staff are concerned for any other reason, they are advised:

- to alert the College's Designated Safeguarding Lead to their concerns. This member of staff will then refer concerns to the Police. If a learner has disclosed that they are at risk in this way, the case will still be referred to the Police even if it is against the learner's wishes.
- **not** to consult or discuss with the pupil's parents or family, or others within the community;

Child criminal exploitation: county lines

- Criminal exploitation of children is a geographically widespread form of harm that is a typical feature of county lines criminal activity: drug networks or gangs groom and exploit children and young people to carry drugs and money from urban areas to suburban and rural areas, market and seaside towns. Key to identifying potential involvement in county lines are missing episodes, when the victim may have been trafficked for the purpose of transporting drugs and a referral to the National Referral Mechanism
- 11 should be considered. Like other forms of abuse and exploitation, county lines exploitation:

- • can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years;
- • can affect any vulnerable adult over the age of 18 years;
- • can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual;
- • can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- • can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults; and
- • is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

Missing Children from Education

In the event of a young person missing from education the College ie the Student Welfare & Participation Manager or the Safeguarding Lead will contact the parents/carers, Police, Virtual School, link School, and any other necessary external agency to raise the concern.

Other specific safeguarding issues

Expert and professional organisations are best placed to provide up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific safeguarding issues. For example NSPCC offers information for schools and colleges on the TES website and also on its own website www.nspcc.org.uk. Access to broad government guidance on the issues below can be found via the GOV.UK website:

- Bullying including cyber-bullying
- Domestic violence including controlling relations
- Drugs/Alcohol
- Fabricated or induced illness
- Faith abuse
- Forced marriage
- Gender-based violence / violence against women and girls
- Mental health
- Private fostering
- Sexting
- Teenage relationship abuse
- Trafficking

Abuse and neglect of vulnerable adults (Safeguarding NHS Choices)

Everyone has the right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. Abuse and neglect can occur anywhere: in your own home or a public place, while you are in hospital or

attending a day centre, or in a college or care home. You may be living alone or with others. The person causing the harm may be a stranger but, more often than not, you'll know and feel safe with them. They're usually in a position of trust and power, such as a health or care professional, relative or neighbour.

Different forms of abuse and neglect

There are many forms of abuse and neglect.

Sexual abuse: This includes:

- indecent exposure
- sexual harassment
- inappropriate looking or touching
- sexual teasing or innuendo
- sexual photography
- being forced to watch pornography or sexual acts
- being forced or pressured to take part in sexual acts
- rape

Physical abuse: This includes:

- being hit, slapped, pushed or restrained
- being denied food or water
- not being helped to go to the bathroom when you need to
- misuse of your medicines

Psychological abuse: This includes:

- emotional abuse
- threats to hurt or abandon you
- stopping you from seeing people
- humiliating, blaming, controlling, intimidating or harassing you
- verbal abuse
- cyberbullying and isolation
- an unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or support networks

Domestic abuse:

This is typically an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse by someone who is, or has been, an intimate partner or family member.

Discriminatory abuse

This includes some forms of harassment, slurs or unfair treatment relating to your:

- race
- gender and gender identity
- age
- disability
- sexual orientation
- religion

Financial abuse

This could be someone stealing money or other valuables from you. Or it might be that someone appointed to look after your money on your behalf is using it inappropriately or coercing you to spend it in a way you're not happy with.

Internet scams and doorstep crime are also common forms of financial abuse.

Neglect

Neglect includes not being provided with enough food or with the right kind of food, or not being taken proper care of.

Leaving you without help to wash or change dirty or wet clothes, not getting you to a doctor when you need one or not making sure you have the right medicines all count as neglect.

Self-Neglect

This is not a direct form of abuse, but staff need to be aware of it in the general context of risk assessment/risk management and to be aware that they may owe a duty of care to a vulnerable individual who places him/herself at risk in

With regard to vulnerable adults, if it is decided by the Safeguarding lead further action should be taken, they may.

- Seek further advice from Adult Safeguarding Social Services (0300 247 0201)
- Make a referral to Adult Social Services
- Report the incident to a designated Social Worker
- Report the matter to the police if a crime is suspected

Confidentiality

Confidentiality and trust should be maintained as far as possible. The degree of confidentiality will be governed by the need to protect the child, young person or vulnerable adult who is always the primary concern. The child, young person or vulnerable adult must at the earliest opportunity in the disclosure be informed of the need to pass information on.

Reasonable Force

Examples of staff behaviour that may be defined as non-abusive (depending on context, frequency and degree)

- Applying restraint consistent with national guidance and the college's established practise for managing behaviour.
- Using reasonable force as outlined in AoC/DfES document 'The Use of Reasonable Force in Further Education', published 2013.
- Removing, with reasonable force, potentially dangerous items from a child or vulnerable person from a given location.
- Shepherding children or vulnerable adults (hand on back/shoulder).
- Securing attention (tap on arm/shoulder/back).
- Comforting (hand on arm/shoulder/back).

Examples of staff behaviour that may be defined as non-abusive but are ill advised and should not be carried out without consulting and informing the line manager and/or the college's designated child protection co-ordinator

- Taking, storing or displaying photographs or videos of children or vulnerable adults without parental/carer consent.
- E-mailing students under the age of 18 to an email address other than at the college or their school. In any case all correspondence should be related entirely to course work and progress.
- Communicating or sharing information with students on social networking sites in anything other than a professional capacity
- Making direct telephone or text messaging contact with pre-16 learners other than through the Head of Department or the school.
- Inviting students to a staff member's home.
- Offering students lifts.
- Seeing students socially.



Appendix 2

Safeguarding Referral Form

This document relates to the protection and safeguarding of young people and vulnerable adults and the prevention of terrorism or acts of extremism. This document is confidential to the safeguarding lead, you and, if you consider it appropriate, the student.

Please complete the form fully within 24 hrs or sooner and e-mail it to safe@bathcollege.ac.uk

The Child / Vulnerable Person's details:

Name:	Course:	CAMPUS:
Level:	Address:	
Date of Birth:	Age:	Gender:
Student's phone number:		
GP Details (if you can get them):		
Next of Kin Details:		
Known to have an EHCP	NO (Please circle)	

Details of the nature of the safeguarding concern or worry:

Please be as detailed as possible about your concerns or the disclosure, make notes of any behaviours observed, be factual and do not express opinions or make judgements:

The safeguarding concern was raised on:

Date:

Time:

Place/ Room No

Description of any injury or distress to the student observed by the staff member:

What action did you take?

Does the student know you are making this referral?

YES

NO

Please do seek consent so that a call from a safeguarding lead is not a surprise to the student.

Other useful information if known:

Cross-referenced with a previous safeguarding concern or known to student conduct, has had a fit to study meeting, or has been risk assessed, or is a looked after child or care leaver?

Names and job titles of any other staff members or external people involved in the concern:

Referring staff member details:



Name:

Job Title:

Signature:

Date:

Now send the form to safe@bathcollege.ac.uk the dedicated email address for concerns.

Appendix 3

Contact details for internal Safeguarding Staff

Jayne Davis, Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality is the Designated Safeguarding Lead on 01225 328782

Theresa Hallett, Student Welfare and Participation Manager is the Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead on 01225 328569

All emergency numbers are on the front page of the staff portal

When in doubt, first phone the Safeguarding Lead:

- CCC: M: 07815 491 988 or #444
- SVC: M: 07966 980 534 or #445 or email safe@bathcollege.ac.uk

Contact details for external agencies

For use by the Deputy Principal of Curriculum and Quality, the Student Welfare & Participation Manager and Safeguarding Leads in most all circumstances)

BANES Council

Bath Family Team (for children who live in the central Bath area) 01225 396312

North East Somerset Family Team (for children who live outside central Bath) 01225 396313

If outside of office hours, please call the BANES Emergency Duty Team on 01454 615165

Police non-emergency contact number: **101**

Avon and Somerset Police Child Abuse Investigation Team can be contacted on 01225 842786 / 842734.

If the concern is about a **vulnerable adult call** 0300 247 0201 and ask for the Virgin Care Adult Safeguarding Team's

Bristol Council

North Bristol, Social Work Assessment team: **0117 903 8700**



East/Central Bristol, Social Work Assessment team: **0117 903 6500**

South Bristol, Symes House (Near Hartcliffe), Social Work Assessment team: **0117 353 2200**

South Bristol, Broadwalk, (Near Knowle), Social Work Assessment team: **0117 903 1414**

Bristol Emergency Duty Team: **01454 615 165**

Gloucestershire Council

Gloucestershire Children and Young Person's Referral team: 01452 426565

Gloucestershire Children's Services Emergency/out of hours: 01452 614194

Gloucestershire Local Safeguarding Board Business Manager, **01452 583629**

Gloucestershire Local Authority Designated Officer, **01452 426994**

South Gloucestershire Council

South Gloucestershire Children's Services, Advice Assessment Service, North: **01454 868700**

South Gloucestershire Children's Services, Advice Assessment Service, South: **01454 868541**

South Gloucestershire Children's Services Emergency/out of hours: **01454 615165**

South Gloucestershire Local Safeguarding Board Business Manager, **01454 868924**

Local Authority Designated Officer, **01454 868924**

North Somerset Council

North Somerset Children's Services, Advice and Assessment Service: **01275 888266**

North Somerset Out of Hours Service: **01454 615165**

Service Leader - Quality Assurance and Safeguarding - **01275 888244**



Local Authority Designated Officer, **01275 888244**

Local Police, central referral unit: **101**

Child Abuse Investigation Team: **01934 638169**

Wiltshire Council

Wiltshire Referral and Assessment Team: **01380 733 567**

Wiltshire Out of Hours Emergency Duty Service: **0845 607 0888**

Local Safeguarding Board Development Manager: **01225 713304**

Local Safeguarding Board Business Manager: **01225 718093**