

Safeguarding and Child Protection Policy Statement



Leeder Safeguarding
Training & Consultancy

Introduction

Leeder Safeguarding Training and Consultancy (the Company) is committed to ensuring the actions we take, keep children and vulnerable adults safe and protect them from harm in all aspects of their life. The Company is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children, young people & vulnerable adults. The actions that we take to prevent harm, to promote wellbeing, to create safe environments, to respond to specific issues and vulnerabilities all form part of the safeguarding responsibilities of the Company. We recognise our moral and statutory responsibility and make every effort to provide a safe environment underpinned by a culture of openness where both children and adults feel secure, able to talk and believe they are being listened to.

The key principles of this statement are as follows:2,3

- Our Safeguarding Policy, available on our website, has been developed to ensure compliance with Section 175 of the Education Act 2002, Section 11 of the Children Act 1989, 2004, Children and Social Care Act 2017, Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018, Keeping Children Safe in Education 2020, The Care Act 2014 & The Mental Capacity Act 2005.
- All our policies are reviewed regularly and updated more frequently if National Guidance requires.
- The Company process for recording safeguarding instances is to follow the procedures as outlined by the LSCP/LASB within the Local Authority in which the incident has arisen.

In order to implement this policy statement successfully every member of the Company will take an active role in supporting this Policy Statement and to co-operate fully and support the Company in its efforts to keep children safe.

The effectiveness of this Policy Statement and arrangements will be reviewed annually.

1. Terminology

Child/Children includes everyone under the age of 18.

Vulnerable Adults persons over the age of 18 who are deemed vulnerable, due to Mental Capacity, or other issues compromising their ability to make appropriate decisions for themselves.

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children refers to the process of protecting children from maltreatment, preventing the impairment of health or development, ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care and taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes. It can also include issues such as health and safety, use of reasonable force, meeting the needs of pupils with medical conditions, providing first aid, educational visits, intimate care and emotional well-being, online safety and associated issues and security – taking into account local context.

Child protection refers to the processes undertaken to protect children who have been identified as suffering or being at risk of suffering significant harm.

Early Help refers to providing support as soon as a problem emerges at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years. It is about providing support quickly whenever difficulties emerge to reduce the impact of problems. Early help assessments should identify what help the child and family require to prevent needs escalating to a point where intervention would be needed via a statutory assessment under the Children Act 1989. The findings from the Common Assessment may give rise to concerns about the child's safety and welfare. In these circumstances, it should be used to support a Referral to Children's Social Care: however, undertaking a CAF is not a pre-requisite for making a referral.

Staff refers to all those working for or on behalf of Leeder Safeguarding, full time or part time, temporary or permanent, in either a paid or voluntary capacity.

Parent/Carer refers to birth parents and other adults who are in a parenting/carers role, for example step-parents, foster carers, adoptive parents.

LADO – Local Authority Designated Officer/Designated Officer a post in the local authority, to coordinate and manage allegations against staff.

LSCP – Local Safeguarding Children Partnership -strategically oversee and scrutinise safeguarding in the district.

Safeguarding Partners – Health, Police and Local Authority.

DSL - Designated Safeguarding Lead.

2. Policy Principles

At Leeder Safeguarding we believe that the following statements underpin our approach to safeguarding:

- The welfare of every child or vulnerable adult is paramount.
- Safer children make more successful citizens.
- All children, young people, vulnerable adults and families, regardless of age, gender, ability, culture, race, language, religion or sexual identity, have equal rights to protection
- All staff have an equal responsibility to identify those who may benefit from early help and to act on any suspicion or disclosure that may suggest a vulnerable adult or child is at risk of harm.
- There is a culture of transparency, openness and, if needed, challenge with regards to maintaining high standards in Safeguarding.
- Staff involved in child protection issues will receive appropriate support

Everyone working for the Company shares an objective to help keep children, young people and vulnerable adults safe by contributing to:

- Providing a safe community and environment for all.
- Establishing what actions, the Company can take to ensure that those who are deemed vulnerable remain safe, at home as well as at school and in the community.
- Raising the awareness of all staff to these issues, and to define their roles and responsibilities in reporting possible cases of abuse.
- Identifying children or vulnerable adults who are suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm.
- Ensuring effective communication between all staff on safeguarding issues.
- Setting down the correct procedures for those who encounter any issue of abuse.
- Working with other agencies and sharing information appropriately to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all children, young people & vulnerable.
- Being involved in policy development and review.

3. This Safeguarding Policy aims to:

- Provide all staff with the necessary information to enable them to meet their safeguarding responsibilities.
- Ensure consistent good practice.
- Demonstrate the Company's commitment with regard to safeguarding for all.

The Directors will ensure that the Company and all of its representatives:

- Creates a culture where the welfare of all is paramount, and staff feel confident to challenge over concerns.
- Nominates a Safeguarding Director.
 - For all Safeguarding concerns against a member of the Company's staff, please, in the first instance contact:
Nigel Leeder- Designated Safeguarding Officer
T: 07812 418988
E: nigel@leedersafeguarding.org.uk

If you are unsatisfied with the outcome of any concerns as raised above, please contact the Safeguarding Partnership (Barnsley as detailed in the contacts list at the end of this Policy) or the relevant Local Authority in which the allegation or complaint has been made.

- For any safeguarding concerns regarding a Director of Leeder Safeguarding please refer to our own local Safeguarding Partnership (Barnsley) as detailed in the contacts list at the end of this Policy.
- Complies with their duties under legislation - including the Prevent Duty 2015, Section 42 of the Care Act and the Mental Capacity Act.
- Contributes to interagency working and plans.
- Has a nominated Director (usually the Safeguarding Director) who liaises with the Designated Officer/LADO/PIPOT in the event of an allegation being made against a member of staff, as detailed above.
- The Company has a designated Data Controller and designated Information Governance officer, responsible for the secure handling of and response to any allegation or complaint. Any allegation or complaint will be responded to in writing and investigated under the oversight of the LADO in respect of allegations against children. The PIPOT or Principal Adult Social Worker in respect of any complaints for or about vulnerable adults.
 - For all communication regarding the recording of complaints or FOI requests, contact:
Emma Leeder – Designated Data Controller
T:07704 303775
E: emma@leedersafeguarding.org.uk
- Has an effective safeguarding policy (updated annually and on website)
- Has considered how children are taught about safeguarding – PSHE (Personal, social, health education)/SRE (Sex and relationships education) online safety.
- Have procedures for dealing with allegations of abuse made against members of staff including allegations made against a Director.
- We have both a complaints / grievance procedure and a bullying and harassment procedure in place to enable staff to lodge a grievance relating to their own employment. The whistle-blowing policy is intended to cover other serious concerns which fall with the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998. We are committed to running our business with honesty and integrity and within the restraints of the law. As such whilst legislation protects employees from suffering a detriment at work if they take a matter to a relevant outside body, we would hope that they would feel able to bring any concerns they may have to the attention of their Line Manager with confidence that any such concern would be dealt with appropriately and swiftly and without any fear of reprisal, even if their belief of wrongdoing turns out to be unfounded as the result of a thorough investigation. Whistle Blowing is the everyday term used to describe a disclosure made to someone in authority alleging corruption, malpractice or wrongdoing on the part of another person. In employment whistle blowing refers to an employee (“whistle blower”) making a disclosure about a colleagues conduct in the course of employment, or about employer’s practices

- Ensures that procedures are in place for referral to the DBS disclosure and barring service. (Ch4 Keeping Children safe in Education, Section & Regulation 19; Fit and Proper Persons Employed).
- Has safer recruitment procedures that include statutory checks on staff's suitability to work with children and vulnerable adults and ensures recording of this. Ensures at least one person on an appointment panel is safer recruitment trained. (ch3 Keeping Children Safe in Education & Regulation 19; Fit and Proper Persons Employed)
- Develops an induction and training strategy that ensures all staff, receive information about the Company's safeguarding arrangements on induction, which is regularly updated in line with any requirements of the LSCP/ LASB / Safeguarding Partners.
- Ensure that all sensitive information pertaining to children, young people and vulnerable adults is kept in a secure and safe manner. This will include making sure that all electronic documents and files are password protected and in compliance with GDPR as outlined in the GDPR Compliance information. All Company laptops and telephones are password protected and covered by a reputable computer software program and in line with the Company Confidentiality Policy. All paper documentation is held securely in lockable metal filing cabinets, again in line with all GDPR compliance.

3. Recognising abuse

Directors and other staff are well placed to observe any physical, emotional or behavioural signs which indicate that a child or vulnerable adult may be suffering significant harm. The relationships between The Company, school staff, pupils, parents and the public which foster respect, confidence and trust can lead to disclosures of abuse and/or staff being alerted to concerns.

Categories and Definitions

To ensure that those who are deemed vulnerable are protected from harm, we need to understand what types of behaviour constitute abuse and neglect.

There are four categories of **child** abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect. It is important to remember that children can be abused outside their family home.

Contextual Safeguarding is an approach to understanding, and responding to, young people's experiences of significant harm beyond their families. It recognises that the different relationships that young people form in their neighbourhoods, schools and online can feature violence and abuse. Parents and carers have little influence over these contexts, and young people's experiences of extra-familial abuse can undermine parent-child relationships. Contextual Safeguarding, therefore, expands the objectives of child protection systems in recognition that young people are vulnerable to abuse in a range of social contexts.

Physical abuse

Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child. (this used to be called Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy, but is now more usually referred to as fabricated or induced illness).

Emotional abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause 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's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating 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 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.

Neglect

Neglect is 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 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.

There are ten categories of **ADULT** abuse:

Physical Abuse

- Assault, hitting, slapping, punching, kicking, hair-pulling, biting, pushing
- Rough handling
- Scalding and burning
- Physical punishments
- Inappropriate or unlawful use of restraint
- Making someone purposefully uncomfortable (e.g. opening a window and removing blankets)
- Involuntary isolation or confinement
- Misuse of medication (e.g. over-sedation)
- Forcible feeding or withholding food
- Unauthorised restraint, restricting movement (e.g. tying someone to a chair)

Possible signs of physical abuse

- No explanation for injuries or inconsistency with the account of what happened
- Injuries are inconsistent with the person's lifestyle
- Bruising, cuts, welts, burns and/or marks on the body or loss of hair in clumps
- Frequent injuries
- Unexplained falls
- Subdued or changed behaviour in the presence of a particular person
 - Signs of malnutrition
 - Failure to seek medical treatment or frequent changes of GP

Domestic Violence or abuse

Domestic violence or abuse can be characterised by any of the indicators of abuse outlined in this briefing relating to:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional.

Possible signs of domestic violence or abuse

- Low self-esteem
- Feeling that the abuse is their fault when it is not
- Physical evidence of violence such as bruising, cuts, broken bones
- Verbal abuse and humiliation in front of others
- Fear of outside intervention
- Damage to home or property
- Isolation – not seeing friends and family
- Limited access to money

Domestic violence and abuse include any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. It also includes so called 'honour' -based violence, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

Coercive or controlling behaviour is a core part of domestic violence. Coercive behaviour can include:

- acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation
- harming, punishing, or frightening the person
- isolating the person from sources of support
- exploitation of resources or money
- preventing the person from escaping abuse
- regulating everyday behaviour

Sexual Abuse

Types of sexual abuse

- Rape, attempted rape or sexual assault
- Inappropriate touch anywhere
- Non- consensual masturbation of either or both persons
- Non- consensual sexual penetration or attempted penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth
- Any sexual activity that the person lacks the capacity to consent to
- Inappropriate looking, sexual teasing or innuendo or sexual harassment
- Sexual photography or forced use of pornography or witnessing of sexual acts
- Indecent exposure

Possible signs of sexual abuse

- Bruising, particularly to the thighs, buttocks and upper arms and marks on the neck
- Torn, stained or bloody underclothing
- Bleeding, pain or itching in the genital area
- Unusual difficulty in walking or sitting
- Foreign bodies in genital or rectal openings
- Infections, unexplained genital discharge, or sexually transmitted diseases
- Pregnancy in a woman who is unable to consent to sexual intercourse
- The uncharacteristic use of explicit sexual language or significant changes in sexual behaviour or attitude
- Incontinence not related to any medical diagnosis
- Self-harming
- Poor concentration, withdrawal, sleep disturbance
- Excessive fear/apprehension of, or withdrawal from, relationships
- Fear of receiving help with personal care
- Reluctance to be alone with a particular person

Psychological or Emotional Abuse

Types of psychological or emotional abuse

- Enforced social isolation – preventing someone accessing services, educational and social opportunities and seeing friends
- Removing mobility or communication aids or intentionally leaving someone unattended when they need assistance
- Preventing someone from meeting their religious and cultural needs
- Preventing the expression of choice and opinion
- Failure to respect privacy
- Preventing stimulation, meaningful occupation or activities
- Intimidation, coercion, harassment, use of threats, humiliation, bullying, swearing or verbal abuse
- Addressing a person in a patronising or infantilising way
- Threats of harm or abandonment
- Cyber bullying

Possible signs of psychological or emotional abuse

- An air of silence when a particular person is present
- Withdrawal or change in the psychological state of the person
- Insomnia
- Low self-esteem
- Uncooperative and aggressive behaviour
- A change of appetite, weight loss/gain
- Signs of distress: tearfulness, anger
- Apparent false claims, by someone involved with the person, to attract unnecessary treatment

Financial or Material Abuse

Types of financial or material abuse

- Theft of money or possessions
- Fraud, scamming
- Preventing a person from accessing their own money, benefits or assets
- Employees taking a loan from a person using the service
- Undue pressure, duress, threat or undue influence put on the person in connection with loans, wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions
- Arranging less care than is needed to save money to maximise inheritance
- Denying assistance to manage/monitor financial affairs
- Denying assistance to access benefits
- Misuse of personal allowance in a care home
- Misuse of benefits or direct payments in a family home
- Someone moving into a person's home and living rent free without agreement or under duress
- False representation, using another person's bank account, cards or documents
- Exploitation of a person's money or assets, e.g. unauthorised use of a car
- Misuse of a power of attorney, deputy, appointeeship or other legal authority
- Rogue trading – e.g. unnecessary or overpriced property repairs and failure to carry out agreed repairs or poor workmanship

Possible signs of financial or material abuse

- Missing personal possessions
- Unexplained lack of money or inability to maintain lifestyle
- Unexplained withdrawal of funds from accounts
- Power of attorney or lasting power of attorney (LPA) being obtained after the person has ceased to have mental capacity
- Failure to register an LPA after the person has ceased to have mental capacity to manage their finances, so that it appears that they are continuing to do so
- The person allocated to manage financial affairs is evasive or uncooperative
- The family or others show unusual interest in the assets of the person
- Signs of financial hardship in cases where the person's financial affairs are being managed by a court appointed deputy, attorney or LPA
- Recent changes in deeds or title to property

- Rent arrears and eviction notices
- A lack of clear financial accounts held by a care home or service
- Failure to provide receipts for shopping or other financial transactions carried out on behalf of the person
- Disparity between the person's living conditions and their financial resources, e.g. insufficient food in the house
- Unnecessary property repairs

Model Slavery

Types of modern slavery

- Human trafficking
- Forced labour
- Domestic servitude
- Sexual exploitation, such as escort work, prostitution and pornography
- Debt bondage – being forced to work to pay off debts that realistically they never will be able to

Possible signs of modern slavery

- Signs of physical or emotional abuse
- Appearing to be malnourished, unkempt or withdrawn
- Isolation from the community, seeming under the control or influence of others
- Living in dirty, cramped or overcrowded accommodation and or living and working at the same address
- Lack of personal effects or identification documents
- Always wearing the same clothes
- Avoidance of eye contact, appearing frightened or hesitant to talk to strangers
- Fear of law enforcers

Discriminatory abuse

Types of discriminatory abuse

- Unequal treatment based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex or sexual orientation (known as **'protected characteristics' under the Equality Act 2010**)
- Verbal abuse, derogatory remarks or inappropriate use of language related to a protected characteristic
- Denying access to communication aids, not allowing access to an interpreter, signer or lip-reader
- Harassment or deliberate exclusion on the grounds of a protected characteristic
- Denying basic rights to healthcare, education, employment and criminal justice relating to a protected characteristic
- Substandard service provision relating to a protected characteristic

Possible signs of discriminatory abuse

- The person appears withdrawn and isolated
- Expressions of anger, frustration, fear or anxiety
- The support on offer does not take account of the person's individual needs in terms of a protected characteristic

Organisational or institutional abuse

Types of organisational or institutional abuse

- Discouraging visits or the involvement of relatives or friends
- Run-down or overcrowded establishment
- Authoritarian management or rigid regimes
- Lack of leadership and supervision
- Insufficient staff or high turnover resulting in poor quality care
- Abusive and disrespectful attitudes towards people using the service
- Inappropriate use of restraints
- Lack of respect for dignity and privacy
- Failure to manage residents with abusive behaviour
- Not providing adequate food and drink, or assistance with eating

- Not offering choice or promoting independence
- Misuse of medication
- Failure to provide care with dentures, spectacles or hearing aids
- Not taking account of individuals' cultural, religious or ethnic needs
- Failure to respond to abuse appropriately
- Interference with personal correspondence or communication
- Failure to respond to complaints

Possible signs of organisational or institutional abuse

- Lack of flexibility and choice for people using the service
- Inadequate staffing levels
- People being hungry or dehydrated
- Poor standards of care
- Lack of personal clothing and possessions and communal use of personal items
- Lack of adequate procedures
- Poor record-keeping and missing documents
- Absence of visitors
- Few social, recreational and educational activities
- Public discussion of personal matters
- Unnecessary exposure during bathing or using the toilet
- Absence of individual care plans
- Lack of management overview and support

Neglect or acts of omission

Types of neglect and acts of omission

- Failure to provide or allow access to food, shelter, clothing, heating, stimulation and activity, personal or medical care
- Providing care in a way that the person dislikes
- Failure to administer medication as prescribed
- Refusal of access to visitors
- Not taking account of individuals' cultural, religious or ethnic needs
- Not taking account of educational, social and recreational needs
- Ignoring or isolating the person
- Preventing the person from making their own decisions
- Preventing access to glasses, hearing aids, dentures, etc.
- Failure to ensure privacy and dignity

Possible signs of neglect and acts of omission

- Poor environment – dirty or unhygienic
- Poor physical condition and/or personal hygiene
- Pressure sores or ulcers
- Malnutrition or unexplained weight loss
- Untreated injuries and medical problems
- Inconsistent or reluctant contact with medical and social care organisations
- Accumulation of untaken medication
- Uncharacteristic failure to engage in social interaction
- Inappropriate or inadequate clothing

Self-Neglect

Types of self-neglect

- Lack of self-care to an extent that it threatens personal health and safety
- Neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings
- Inability to avoid self-harm
- Failure to seek help or access services to meet health and social care needs
- Inability or unwillingness to manage one's personal affairs

Signs of self-neglect

- Very poor personal hygiene
- Unkempt appearance
- Lack of essential food, clothing or shelter
- Malnutrition and/or dehydration
- Living in squalid or unsanitary conditions
- Neglecting household maintenance
- Hoarding
- Collecting a large number of animals in inappropriate conditions
- Non-compliance with health or care services

- Inability or unwillingness to take medication or treat illness or injury

4. Taking Action

It is the responsibility of staff to report and record their concerns as soon as possible. We actively encourage a 'never do nothing' attitude if staff have a concern about a vulnerable person and promote discussion with a Director if in any doubt. The Director will discuss the concern and agree a course of action.

All information and actions taken, including the reasons for any decisions made, will be fully documented. All referrals to social care will be accompanied by a standard referral form. Ensure all agencies commissioning services from The Company have appropriate means of recording securely, safeguarding concerns for a child, young person or vulnerable adult.

5. Allegations Procedure

Serious Allegation

If an allegation regarding a member of staff meets any of the following criteria, then the Designated Safeguarding Officer must contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) as soon as possible, but within one working day-

Any allegation that someone who works with or has contact with a child, young person or vulnerable adult has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed or may harm them
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against them
- Behaved towards them in a way that indicates they are unsuitable to work with them.

The Designated Safeguarding Officer will inform all relevant partners, including CQC and OFSTED (if requested to do so) – if necessary, they will be kept informed throughout the process, including the outcome of any investigation.

Leeder Safeguarding provides services to a variety of Local Authorities it is therefore impracticable to list the contact details for all Local Authority Designated Officers, local social services or police, but below are links to Authorities within our geographical area and the links to Newcastle City Council. 6 When we are commissioned by other Local Authorities, who are outside of our geographical area, we will ensure that all relevant documentation and policies pertaining to any Agreements in place with them, will include their Local Safeguarding Arrangements and contact details.

Local Authority Contact Details

South Yorkshire Police Telephone Number - 0114 220 2020

Barnsley MBC

Safeguarding Children Partnership - 01226 772400

Email: safeguardingunit@barnsley.gov.uk

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/children-families-and-education/safeguarding-families-in-barnsley/safeguarding-children-in-barnsley/>

Safeguarding Adults Board - 01226 775 832

Email: safeguardingadultsservice@barnsley.gov.uk

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/children-families-and-education/safeguarding-families-in-barnsley/safeguarding-adults-in-barnsley/barnsley-safeguarding-adults-board/>

LADO – 01226 772341

Email: ruthholmes@barnsley.gov.uk

<https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/children-families-and-education/safeguarding-families-in-barnsley/safeguarding-children-in-barnsley/local-authority-designated-officer-lado/>

Out of Hours Social Care Telephone Number - 0844 9841800

Rotherham MBC

Safeguarding Children - 01709 336 080 / 302126

Email: MASHReferral@rotherham.gov.uk

Email: roccg.safeguardingrotherhamccg@nhs.net

<https://psnc.org.uk/rotherham-lpc/public-health-rotherham/rotherham-safeguarding/>

Safeguarding Adults Board – 01709 30200

<https://www.rotherham.gov.uk/adult-social-care/worried-adult/1>

LADO – 01709 823914

Out of Hours Social Care Telephone Number:

Children Social Care: 01709 336080

Adult Social Care: 01709 822330

Sheffield CC

Safeguarding Children – 01142 7348555

<https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org/sscb/safeguarding-information-and-resources/referring-a-safeguarding-concern-to-childrens-social-care>

Safeguarding Adult Board – 01142 736870

<https://www.sheffieldasp.org.uk/sasp>

LADO - 07814 382 424, Steven Hill Email: Steven.Hill@sheffield.gov.uk

Out of Hours Social Care Telephone Number: 01142 263636

Doncaster MBC

Safeguarding Children Partnership – 01302 737777

Email: dscp@doncaster.gov.uk

<https://dscp.org.uk/>

Safeguarding Adults – 01302 737063

Email: SAH@doncaster.gov.uk

<https://www.doncaster.gov.uk/services/adult-social-care/safeguarding-adults-contents-page>

LADO – 01302 737748 or 01302 737332

Email: LADO@dcstrust.co.uk

<https://www.doncasterchildrenstrust.co.uk/how-we-work-you/local-authority-designated-officer>

Out of Hours Contact Number - 01302 79600