The Engineering Development Trust

Safeguarding Policy

March 2019

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This Policy is reviewed annually, and was last reviewed on 11 March 2019
The Engineering Development Trust (EDT) works to promote the study of STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, The Arts, and Maths) amongst young people. The aim of this policy is to ensure that young people attending our activities are well protected and that procedures are in place to safeguard their welfare. This policy works in conjunction with EDT’s related policies contained in the Staff Handbook.

A child is defined as a person under the age of 18 (The Children Act 1989). EDT believes that children and young people should never experience abuse of any kind and that all children and young people should receive the protection and support they need. EDT has a responsibility to provide safe experiences, free from harm, exploitation and abuse, where children have their rights protected. This is the responsibility of everyone working for, or on behalf of EDT, whether paid or unpaid, and we proactively encourage and support our partners to do the same regarding safeguarding children.

Our approach to safeguarding is led from the very top with a Designated Lead Trustee for Safeguarding. A Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and Deputy are appointed from the Senior Management Team and they have received relevant safeguarding training to the appropriate level. Together the group takes the strategic lead on safeguarding within EDT and is responsible for developing and reviewing EDT’s safeguarding policies and through their implementation, ensuring that EDT meets its legal and moral obligations. Importantly, the group makes sure that safeguarding is embedded across all areas of our organisation so that everyone is clear about EDT’s commitment and responsibility to safeguard young people.

Signed:

Nick Buckland, OBE
EDT Chair of Trustees

Julie Feest
EDT Chief Executive Officer

Date: 17/10/2018
The Engineering Development Trust’s Safeguarding Policy

This policy applies to all staff, including senior managers and the Board of Trustees, paid staff, volunteers and sessional workers, agency staff, students or anyone working on behalf of The Engineering Development Trust.

Delivery partners to note:
Delivery partners will use their own policies but should check that these at least meet the standards of EDT’s policies.

Policy Summary

- Staff and volunteers must report all safeguarding concerns
- All safeguarding concerns raised will be responded to sensitively, promptly and managed appropriately
- Staff and volunteers will all receive appropriate training and instruction on safeguarding best practice
- All staff and volunteers in contact with young people will have appropriate DBS/PVG checks and recruited responsibly

The purpose of this policy:

- to protect children and young people who receive The Engineering Development Trust's services. A child is defined as a person under the age of 18 (The Children Act 1989)
- to provide staff and volunteers with the overarching principles that guide our approach to safeguarding and child protection;
- The Engineering Development Trust believes that a child or young person should never experience abuse of any kind. We have a responsibility to promote the welfare of all children and young people and to keep them safe. We are committed to work in a way that protects them.

EDT recognises that:

- The welfare of the child is paramount, as enshrined in the Children Act 1989 and the Childcare Act 2006.
- All children and young people regardless of age, disability, gender, racial heritage, religious belief, sexual orientation or identity, have a right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse
- Some children and young people are additionally vulnerable or have additional or other needs, because of the impact of previous experiences, their level of dependency, communication needs or other issues.
- Working in partnership with children and young, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting young people’s welfare.

We will seek to keep children and young people safe by:

- valuing them, listening to them and respecting them
- appointing a Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSL) for children and young people, deputies and a lead board member for safeguarding
- providing training for Board members, EDT employees, temporary and casual staff, volunteers and others who work for or on behalf of EDT.
- holding and monitoring a detailed central training record and carrying out an annual audit to ensure that everyone has received the appropriate Safeguarding training.
- promoting effective safeguarding practices through developing, implementing
and reviewing complementary EDT policies contained in the Staff Handbook, such as:

- Section 9: Disciplinary Procedure
- Section 11: Ethics and “Whistle Blowing”
- Section 16.2: Anti-bullying procedure
- Section 18: Social media code of conduct

- recruiting and inducting staff and volunteers safely, ensuring all necessary checks are made
- recording and storing information professionally and securely
- using our safeguarding procedures to share concerns and relevant information with agencies who need to know, and involving children, young people, parents, families and carers appropriately.
- ensuring that we provide a safe physical environment for our children, young people, staff and volunteers, by applying health and safety measures in accordance with the law and regulatory guidance.

Child protection means protecting a child from abuse or neglect. Where there are concerns about harm, abuse or neglect, these must be shared with the relevant agencies. If a member of staff or volunteer has concerns that abuse or neglect could be taking place or a disclosure is made, there is a clear reporting process within EDT to ensure appropriate decisions are made and relevant agencies are informed if necessary. See chart p8.

Some children and young people can be at increased risk of neglect or abuse. Many factors can contribute to an increase in risk, including prejudice and discrimination, isolation, social exclusion, communication issues and reluctance on the part of some adults to accept that abuse happens or who have a high level of tolerance in respect of neglect.

Special consideration and attention should be given to children who are:

- Disabled or have special educational needs
- Looked After Children (i.e. in care)
- Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household
- Affected by parental substance misuse or parent criminality
- Asylum seekers
- Living away from home
- Vulnerable to being bullied/engaging in bullying
- Living in transient lifestyles
- Living in neglectful and unsupportive home situations
- Vulnerable to discrimination and maltreatment on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion or sexuality
- Involved directly or indirectly in prostitution or child trafficking
- Do not have English as a first language
Different types of abuse

Physical abuse is violence causing injury or occurring regularly during childhood. It happens when:

- a child is hurt or injured by being hit, shaken, squeezed, thrown, burned, scalded, bitten or cut
- someone tries to drown or suffocate a child
- someone gives a child poison, alcohol or inappropriate drugs
- someone fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

In some cases, the injuries will be caused deliberately. In others they may be accidental but caused by the child being knowingly put at risk.

Sexual abuse occurs when someone uses power or control to involve a child in sexual activity to gratify the abuser’s own sexual, emotional or financial needs or desires. It may include:

- forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, whether the child is aware of what is happening
- encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways
- showing children pornographic material or involving them in the production of such material
- involving children in watching other people’s sexual activity or in inappropriate discussions about sexual matters.

Emotional abuse is persistent or severe emotional ill-treatment of a child that is likely to cause serious harm to his/her development. It may include:

- persistently denying the child love and affection
- regularly making the child feel frightened by shouts, threats or any other means
- hurting another person or a pet in order to distress a child
- being so over-protective towards the child that he/she is unable to develop or lead a normal life
- exploiting or corrupting a child, e.g. by involving him/her in illegal behaviour
- conveying to a child the message that he/she is worthless, unlovable, inadequate, or his/her only value is to meet the needs of another person. This may or may not include racist, homophobic or other forms of abuse.

Neglect involves persistently failing to meet a child’s physical, psychological or emotional needs. It may include:

- failing to ensure that a child’s basic needs for food, shelter, clothing, health care, hygiene and education are met
- failing to provide appropriate supervision to keep a child out of danger. This includes lack of supervision of activities or leaving a child alone in the house.

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse. Young people in exploitative situations and relationships receive things such as gifts, money, drugs, alcohol, status or affection in exchange for taking part in sexual activities. It may include:

- young people being tricked into believing they're in a loving, consensual relationship. They often trust their abuser and don't understand that they're being abused.
- they may depend on their abuser or be too scared to tell anyone what's happening.
• they might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol before being sexually exploited.
• they can also be groomed and exploited online.
• some children and young people are trafficked into or within the UK for sexual exploitation.
• sexual exploitation can also happen to young people in gangs.
• child sexual exploitation can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults and involve multiple perpetrators.

**Child trafficking** is child abuse. It involves recruiting and moving children who are then exploited. Many children are trafficked into the UK from overseas, but children can also be trafficked from one part of the UK to another.

Children are trafficked for:
• child sexual exploitation
• benefit fraud
• forced marriage
• domestic servitude such as cleaning, childcare, cooking
• forced labour in factories or agriculture
• criminal exploitation such as cannabis cultivation, pickpocketing, begging, transporting, drugs, selling pirated DVDs and bag theft.

Children who are trafficked experience many forms of abuse and neglect. Physical, sexual and emotional abuse is often used to control them and they’re also likely to suffer physical and emotional neglect.

Child trafficking can require a network of organised criminals who recruit, transport and exploit children and young people. Some people in the network might not be directly involved in trafficking a child but play a part in other ways, such as falsifying documents, bribery, owning or renting premises or money laundering. Child trafficking can also be organised by individuals and the children’s own families.

Grooming is when someone builds an emotional connections with a child to gain their trust for the purposes of sexual abuse or exploitation. Grooming can take place either online or in the real world by either a stranger or someone the child/young person knows. Groomers can be either male or female. Many children and young people don’t realise that they have been groomed or that what happened is abuse. Grooming can involve having someone pretend to be someone they are not such as saying they are the same age online, buying gifts, giving attention, taking the young person on trips, outings or holidays. Once groomers have established trust they will exploit the relationship by trying to isolate the child or young person from friend and family, making them dependent on them. This will progress by using any means of power or control to make the young person feel that they have no choice but to do what this person says. Groomers will use blackmail, shame, guilt or any other means to stop the child or young person telling anyone about the abuse.

Groomers no longer need to directly meet children or young people in real life to abuse them. Increasingly groomers are sexually exploiting their victims by persuading them to take part in online sexual activity. They are often opportunists who don’t necessarily target one person, they may send something out hundreds and wait to see who replies. However, they will often target those who may post public comments that suggest the young person has low self-esteem or is vulnerable. The groomer will then use the information from the young person’s profile to befriend them and build up a relationship.

If a young person discloses or you suspect that a child or young person is being
groomed, you must report this to your line manager or volunteer supervisor straight away.

**E-safety**
Staff should not communicate with young people through the staff member’s personal/private mobile phone, private email accounts or social networking sites nor make contact outside of working hours without prior agreement with their line manager.

**Female genital mutilation (FGM)** includes procedures that intentionally alter or injure female genital organs for non-medical reasons. FGM is internationally recognized as a violation of the human rights of women and girls and is illegal in the UK and Europe. It is the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons, and this is illegal in the UK. It is also known as female circumcision or cutting. The age at which FGM is carried out varies. It may be carried out when a girl is new-born, during childhood or adolescence, just before marriage or during pregnancy. It may be carried out for religious, social or cultural reasons, however FGM is child abuse. It is dangerous and a criminal offence.

Suspicions may arise in a number of ways that a child or young girl is being prepared for FGM to take place abroad. These include knowing that family members belong to a community where FGM is practiced, knowledge that an older sibling/mother has undergone FGM or talk of a “special procedure or ceremony”. Indicators that FGM may have already taken place include prolonged absence from school, noticeable behavior change on return and long periods away from classes and activities. Also, finding it difficult to sit still and appearing to experience discomfort or pain between the legs and possibly bladder or menstrual problems.

If you think that a girl or young woman is in immediate danger of FGM, you should contact the police by calling 999 to report emergencies or by calling 101 for non-emergencies. Where possible, also try to speak to a line manager/Safeguarding Lead and fill in the Safeguarding Concern form. You can also email the fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk or call 0800 028 3550.

**Ways that abuse might be brought to your attention**

- a child might make a direct disclosure about him/herself or another child
- a child might offer information that is worrying but not a direct disclosure
- a member of staff might be concerned about a child’s appearance or behaviour or about the behaviour of a parent or a carer towards a child
- a parent or carer might make a disclosure about abuse that a child is suffering or at risk of suffering
- a parent might offer information about a child that is worrying but not a direct disclosure.
What to do if you suspect abuse or it is disclosed to you

- Reassure the child that telling someone about it was the right thing to do.
- Be observant and attentive without being judgmental.
- If you can, take notes, but if this will stop the person talking or dealing with the person appropriately, take notes as soon as possible afterwards and be as accurate as you can. Do not “fill in blanks” or use your own words. Use the young person’s own words even if they use colloquial language or swear.
- Do not ask leading questions or interrogate. Ask open questions which will encourage the person to talk openly.
- It is not your job to investigate, this can only be done by relevant agencies such as the police or social care. You should only ask enough to establish the nature of the disclosure.
- Do not touch the person to comfort or reassure them.
- Tell him/her that you now must do what you can to keep him/her (or the child who is the subject of the allegation) safe.
- Let the child know what you are going to do next and who else needs to know about it.
- Let the child tell his or her whole story. Don’t try to investigate or quiz the child, but make sure that you are clear as to what he/she is saying.
- Ask the child what he/she would like to happen because of what he/she has said, but don’t make or infer promises you can’t keep.
- Give the child the ChildLine phone number: 0800 1111.

Logging an incident or disclosure
All information about the suspected abuse or disclosure will be recorded as soon as possible after the event – see Appendix 1, Reporting a Concern Form. The record should include:

- Date of the disclosure or of the incident causing concern
- Date and time at which the record was made
- Name and date of birth of the child involved
- A factual report of what happened. If recording a disclosure, it is essential to use the child’s own words.
- Name, signature and job title of the person making the record

The record should then be passed to EDT’s Designated Safeguarding Lead (or Deputy) who will decide whether they need to make a referral. If staff feel that the incident has not been adequately followed up, they may make a referral themselves.

Immediate action required following a concern, disclosure or allegation

- As well as establishing the initial facts, ensure that both the victim and the alleged abuser are kept apart if applicable.
- In a residential setting, give consideration to returning one or both of the individuals to their home if the police are not to be immediately involved, Under 16s must be accompanied and this may mean bringing the whole group home, requesting additional staff or the accompanied return of one or both individuals.
- If unprotected sex has occurred there may be an immediate need to seek emergency contraception and medical treatment for sexually transmitted infections. Where this is sought will depend on circumstances but should be factored in to staff planning.
Actions to be taken for allegations made against a participant by another young person, where both participants are on an EDT programme

Follow the process outlined in the Safeguarding Policy

Where both the alleged perpetrator and victim are involved in the programme, EDT will not automatically cease working with either but will consider the most appropriate way of managing future involvement and support of each individual. This may include referring both or either party on to other organisations.

Allegations against staff and volunteers

- Concerns about staff and volunteers must be treated with the same rigour as other Safeguarding concerns. If there is a concern or allegation of abuse or inappropriate conduct made against a member of staff or a person in a position of trust, or there is a suspicion regarding a member of staff to volunteer’s conduct with regard to a young person, contact your line manager immediately.
- If the allegation or suspicion concerns your line manager then contact the Safeguarding lead.
- Where the allegation concerns the Safeguarding lead, the relevant Director should be informed.
- Where the allegations are particularly serious or there is no doubt that an offence has been committed then police and/or relevant agencies will be informed immediately. A strategy for further action will then be agreed before a decision is taken to notify the staff member/volunteer. Note there are differences in law across the UK.
- Any allegation will be taken seriously and recorded in writing. Any witnesses will be asked to make a witness statement in writing confirming the time, date and details of the incident.
- The allegation must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), or the Deputy DSL if the DSL is unavailable.
- If further action is required, the Safeguarding lead will liaise with HR and the SMT. Together they will co-ordinate decisions and actions to be taken.
- Following advice from the DSL or Deputy it may be necessary to suspend the member of staff pending full investigation of the allegation.
- The staff member/volunteer will be informed of the allegation and given the opportunity to resign.
- Staff under investigation will be treated sensitively, fairly and with respect.
- A meeting will be held within 7 days between the staff member accused of abuse (who has the right to be accompanied) and, two senior managers of EDT.
- Facts will be recorded and kept secure. All parties concerned will receive a written account of the meeting and actions within 7 days of the date of the meeting. All parties concerned will be kept up-to-date with what is happening and given a response within 7 days of completion of investigation.
- Following an allegation and whilst an allegation is being investigated there are likely to be strong feelings among staff, volunteers and possibly the wider stakeholder group, which will need to be addressed. The line manager in conjunction with Safeguarding lead and SMT where appropriate will give careful thought to the provision of appropriate support to staff and volunteers who might be affected.
- If an allegation is substantiated and the staff member/volunteer dismissed (or barred from working with EDT) the Safeguarding lead will discuss with the Local Authority Designated Officer (or equivalent outwith England) and decide whether a referral to the DBS/PBG or Access NI is required. If necessary, the report will be made within one month. For serious incidents, it may be necessary to notify the Charities Commision, OSCR or the CCNI.
Professional Boundaries

Staff and volunteers must maintain professional boundaries at all times. Avoid placing yourself in situations where your actions may be misinterpreted. Staff and volunteers should never find themselves alone with young people. It is possible that young people participating in EDT programmes and staff and volunteers may live in the same location. Staff and volunteers should never intentionally let a young person know where they live. Personal mobile numbers should not be given out and befriending young people on social media should be completely avoided. If you suspect that a young person has developed a crush on you, discuss this with your line manager. Staff should not socialize with young people outwith working hours and the provision of possible gifts from a young person should be discouraged. If you are concerned that a member of staff is acting in an unprofessional manner with a young person(s), please raise this with the relevant line manager or refer to the Whistleblowing Policy.

Helping a child in immediate danger or in need of emergency medical attention

- If the child is in immediate danger and is with you, remain with him/her and call the police on 999
- If the child is elsewhere, contact the police on 999 and explain the situation to them.
- If he/she needs emergency medical attention, call an ambulance on 999 and, while you are waiting for it to arrive, get help from your first aider.
- You also need to contact your supervisor/manager or named person for child protection to let them know what is happening.

Once any immediate danger or emergency medical need has been dealt with, follow the steps set out in the flowchart at the end of this document. Use the Reporting a Concern Form (see Appendix 1) to record the concern in as much detail as you can remember and how it is dealt with using the relevant sections of the form completed that should be signed at each stage of the procedure.

The Prevent Duty and 4 British (or Shared) Values

EDT has a statutory duty under the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015) and the statutory Prevent Guidance (2015) to have due regard to the need to prevent young people from being drawn in to terrorism.

Radicalisation is a process by which an individual or group adopt increasingly extreme political, social or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine contemporary ideas and expressions of freedom of choice. Radicalism can be both violent and non-violent but more focus is on radicalization turning into violent extremism.

Radicalisation can originate from opposing progressive changes in society or being against the British (or Shared) Values which include democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. Actively promoting British (or Shared) Values means challenging opinions or behaviours which are contrary to those fundamental values.

The list on p4 which covers existing issues which can make young people more vulnerable to abuse or exploitation is often present in young people who have been found to have been drawn into radicalization or extremism.
The 4 British Values (also known as Shared Values):

- **Democracy**: Children are listened to, and we respect the rights of every individual to have their opinions and voices heard.
- **The Rule of Law**: The values and reasons behind laws, that they govern and protect us, the responsibilities that this involves and the consequences when laws are broken.
- **Individual Liberty**: Alongside rules and laws, we promote freedom on choice and the right to respectfully express views and beliefs.
- **Mutual Respect and Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs**: To promote and celebrate our different backgrounds, languages, religions, beliefs and traditions by respecting everyone and everything.

**Working with Partner Organisations**

Where EDT is working in partnership with other organisations, written agreement must be reached with regard to the responsibilities, procedures and practices contained in this document. This is to ensure clarity as to which organisation is responsible for taking action in specific circumstances. Failure to reach agreement, or a situation arising that causes concern with regard to partner organisations, may lead to the cessation of partnership.

**Sharing Information**

- All information sharing will be done in line with EDT’s Data Protection Policy and Privacy Statement. If staff are in doubt about confidentiality, they should consult their line manager or GDPR lead.
- Ensure information about a young person is only shared on a “need to know” basis and shared sensitively and with respect for confidentiality.
- In the event that information is requested by the Police in relation to a young person and there is no immediate danger to the individual, the request must be submitted on a Section 29 form of the Data Protection Act.

**Training**

- All EDT staff, volunteers and trustees will receive the appropriate level of ongoing safeguarding and specific child protection awareness/training, to ensure that the organisation has proper awareness and understanding of child abuse and neglect of children and young people.
- All EDT staff are required to undertake the NSPCC on-line Child Protection training as part of their induction.
- All EDT staff and volunteers who work directly with young people are required to pass a DBS/PVG/Access NI check and to complete internal safeguarding training.

**DBS/PVG/Access NI checks**

- When appointing staff or volunteers to a post which requires a DBS/PVG or Access NI check this should be sought as soon as possible after recruitment and prior to them commencing their role.
- If a staff member/volunteer starts in role prior to the receipt of a satisfactory disclosure (or equivalent) the individual must be supervised at all times by a member of staff with a satisfactory disclosure in place.
- If a member of staff or volunteer is suspected as being unsuitable to work with children and young people, a referral must be made to the DBS (or equivalent agency) explaining the nature of concerns and stating any investigations or disciplinary hearings a staff member/volunteer has been involved with if it concerns safeguarding concerns.
- The above is only applicable to EDT staff and volunteers and does not extend to partners who should follow their own procedures.
Useful contact details:
Alison Moore (EDT Trustee) 0208 4289977, arlmoore@hotmail.com

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) Helen Anderson, Director, Scotland & UK Fundraising
07555 003148  h.anderson@etrust.org.uk

Deputy DSL Alan Young, Business Engagement Manager
0115 9516688  a.young@etrust.org.uk

Deputy DSL Florence Morgan, Finance Manager
02380 593530  f.morgan@etrust.org.uk

Local police: or dial 999
Hertfordshire County Council Children’s Services (HCCCS) 0300 123 4043
NSPCC Helpline: 0808 800 5000 or help@nspcc.org.uk
ChildLine: 0800 1111 (textphone 0800 400 222) or www.childline.org.uk
Designated Officer:  01992 555420
Anti-terrorist hotline 0800 789 321
Hertfordshire Safeguarding Children’s Board - HSCB: 01992 588757
CEOP (Child Exploitation and Online Protection Command) www.ceop.police.uk
What to do if you have a concern about a child

“I have a concern about a child”

Inform a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL), or if unavailable contact the Deputy DSL

DSL Helen Anderson 07555 003148
Dep DSL Florence Morgan
Dep DSL Mark Williams 07710 444051

If the child is at significant risk of harm and a DSL or Deputy DSL are uncontactable, make the referral yourself to one of the local safeguarding children’s board (See Appendix 2 for each local area where EDT offices are based). If a child is in immediate danger, call the Police on 999, keep records of any disclosures/actions taken and advise DSL as soon as available.

Discuss with a DSL how to deal with concern and to reach a decision on next course of action.

Inform your supervisor of the fact you have reported a child protection issue but do not give specific details

Option 1 – ‘Nagging Doubts’
Volunteer/Employee logs their concerns in a confidential manner

Volunteer/Employee writes up concerns using the Safeguarding Disclosure Form which will be sent on to HCC CS within 48 hours

Record kept on file by DSL for monitoring purposes

If further concerns arise – continue to refer each issue to DSL separately

Option 2 – Serious Situations
Referral to relevant agency by telephone by DSL

Volunteer/Employee writes up concerns using the Safeguarding Disclosure Form which will be sent on to HCC CS within 48 hours

HCC CS acknowledge receipt of written referral within 48 hours

Feedback to employee – as appropriate

Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)
Ms Helen Anderson, EDT Director, Scotland
tel/email: 07555 003148 h.anderson@etrust.org.uk

Deputy DSL
Ms Florence Morgan, EDT Finance Manager
tel/email: 02380 593530 f.morgan@etrust.org.uk

Deputy DSL
Mr Alan Young, EDT Business Engagement Manager
tel/email: 02380 593530 a.young@etrust.org.uk

HCC CS means Hertfordshire County Council Children’s Services and their number is 0300 123 4043
Appendix 1 – Disclosure Form

Appendix 2 – local safeguarding children’s boards for each of the areas where our offices are based

Glasgow Child Protection Committee - https://www.glasgowchildprotection.org.uk/
Durham Local Safeguarding Children Board - http://www.durham-lscb.org.uk/
Safeguarding Sheffield Children - https://www.safeguardingsheffieldchildren.org/sscb
Manchester Safeguarding Children Board - https://www.manchestersafeguardingboards.co.uk/
Birmingham Safeguarding Children Board - http://www.lscbbirmingham.org.uk/
Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board - http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscb
North Wales Safeguarding Board - http://www.northwalessafeguardingboard.wales/
Western Bay Safeguarding Children Board - http://www.wbsb.co.uk/4476
Bristol Safeguarding Children Board - https://bristolsafeguarding.org/children-home/
Oxfordshire Safeguarding Children Board - http://www.oscb.org.uk/
Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board - http://southamptonlscb.co.uk/
Plymouth Safeguarding Children's Board - http://www.plymouthscbdev.delhosting.co.uk/
The Safeguarding Board for Northern Ireland - http://www.safeguardingni.org/