

# Swift Sports Coaching Safeguarding and Child Protection policy

## Policy Review

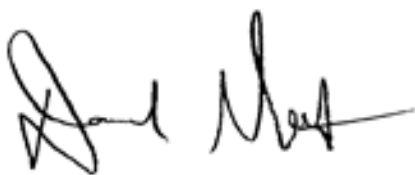
The responsibility for the review and maintenance of this policy is assigned to Daniel Meek, Managing Director. This policy will undergo an annual review.

**Start date of Policy:** August 2017

**Date of last review:** September 2024

**Date of next review:** September 2025

## Signed



Daniel Meek  
Managing Director  
Swift Sports Coaching Ltd

‘Safeguarding’ is at the forefront of our work at Swift Sports Coaching. We work with children, staff, visitors, education establishments, parents/carers etc. to ensure that all members of our communities feel safe. This policy has been created and embedded within the practice of Swift Sports Coaching. The policy applies to all members of staff, directors, volunteers and children. This Policy will be shared in full with staff. It will be made available to stakeholders on request and can be produced in larger print or other more accessible formats if required. The aim of the Policy is to ensure that Swift Sports coaching protects all children, in every way possible, from any form of abuse.

Every complaint or suspicion of abuse from within or outside of Swift Sports coaching is taken seriously and in all proper circumstances is referred promptly to appropriate external agencies such as the Children's Social Care Department of the Local Authority (CSC), the Child Protection Unit of the Police (CPU) or the NSPCC. Where an allegation of abuse is made against a member of staff or a volunteer, the matter is referred to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO).

Swift Sports Coaching is committed to preventative work to safeguard children and young people and to promote their welfare, and expects all staff and volunteers to share this commitment. This will include:

- Ensuring children are aware of who they can talk to if they do not feel safe or have a safeguarding concern
- Providing clear lines of communication for all children to trusted adults
- Creating an atmosphere where all children feel safe and valued, and where they believe that they will be listened to and supported
- Regularly raising awareness of safeguarding issues with staff and volunteers, ensuring they have regular training and briefings on any changes to legislation or accepted best practice
- Ensuring that all children, staff and volunteers are aware of their responsibility in terms of safeguarding, and know how to raise safeguarding concerns and how to report and deal with any allegations of abuse
- When working in partnership with education establishments information regarding child protection and safeguarding will be shared immediately and regularly discussed
- Supporting children's development in ways that foster their independence, confidence, self-esteem and security

- Developing robust processes for identifying, supporting and monitoring those children who may be vulnerable to, or at risk of, abuse
- Developing effective working relationships with other agencies involved in protecting children and young people e.g. the Police, Local Authority Social Care, Health, and voluntary agencies such as the NSPCC.
- Ensure that we practise safer recruitment in checking the suitability of staff and volunteers to work with children and young people in accordance with the DfE guidance given in Keeping Children Safe in Education (2024) and Working together to safeguard children (2023)
- Ensure that we carry out all necessary checks on the suitability of people who work within the organisation.
- Ensure that where the company ceases to use the services of any person (whether employed, contracted, a volunteer or child) because that person was considered unsuitable to work with children, a referral is made to the Disclosure and Barring Service as soon as possible if the criteria are met

### The Designated Safeguarding Lead

Swift Sports Coaching will appoint a member of their senior leadership team with the necessary status and authority to be the Designated Safeguarding Lead to be responsible for matters relating to child protection and safeguarding leading across the organisation.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will undertake appropriate safeguarding training in single and inter-agency working, and will attend refresher training at least at two yearly intervals or more often if deemed appropriate.

The main responsibilities of the Designated Safeguarding Lead are:

- To take responsibility for the implementation of this Policy
- To undertake the roles and responsibilities of this position as set out by Keeping Children Safe in Education
- To keep up to date with developments in safeguarding children and young people and vulnerable adults, and to have attended training as required
- To ensure that all staff and volunteers receive regular training and are kept up to date with safeguarding issues locally and nationally, and to keep records of this training

- To ensure that all staff are aware of their legal duty to report safeguarding concerns to Children's or Adults' Social Care or the Police, including concerns about children at risk of, or who have had, Female Genital Mutilation or are considered to be at risk of radicalisation or Child Sexual Exploitation.
- To link with the Local Safeguarding Children Boards to make sure staff are aware of training opportunities and the latest local policies on safeguarding
- To oversee the referral and monitoring of cases of suspected or alleged abuse to the Children's or Adults' Social Care Department or the Police
- To ensure that a proper and confidential record is maintained of any Child Protection or Vulnerable Adult referral, safeguarding complaints or concerns (even when this does not lead to a referral)
- To ensure that all such records are kept confidentially and securely until the child's 25th birthday and that they are separate from other records
- To ensure that all key stakeholders (parents/carers, staff, children and visitors) are aware of this Policy and relevant procedures, and that they are available on the company website and in accessible formats as appropriate
- To liaise with Children's and Adults' Social Care, the local Safeguarding Children Board, the Police and other agencies on safeguarding issues on behalf of the organisation
- To act as a source of support, advice and expertise within the organisation, including advising on whether to make a referral
- To be the first point of contact for parents/carers, children, staff, education establishments and external agencies in all matters of Child Protection, Vulnerable Adults and safeguarding
- Refer cases to the Channel programme where there is a radicalisation concern as required
- To ensure that children on a Child Protection Plan or who are deemed to be at risk are monitored, ensuring that records are maintained and updated as notification is received, and that relevant staff attend any case conferences or multi-agency planning meetings and contribute to assessments etc. as required, ensuring that parent/carers and children are kept informed as appropriate
- In relation to allegations against staff, to liaise with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), the local Children's Social Care service and other external agencies

- as and when appropriate, including the Police and the Disclosure and Barring Service

**Bristol LADO - 0117 903 7795 [LADO@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:LADO@bristol.gov.uk)**

**South Glos LADO 01454 868508 [lado@southglos.gov.uk](mailto:lado@southglos.gov.uk)**

**North Somerset LADO 01275 888 624 [lado@n-somerset.gov.uk](mailto:lado@n-somerset.gov.uk)**

**Bath and North East Somerset (BANES) LADO 01225 396810 [lado@bathnes.gov.uk](mailto:lado@bathnes.gov.uk)**

### Types of Abuse

The diagnosis of abuse is complicated, and it is not the role of staff to define abuse, or to attempt to decide whether or not a child or young person has suffered abuse within these categories. However, all staff, volunteers and visitors should have a basic knowledge of the categories of abuse, and be able to recognise possible symptoms, so that they can take appropriate action. 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 another.

Abuse is a form of maltreatment of a child or young person. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. They may be abused by an adult, or adults, or by another child, children or young people. More detailed information about types of abuse is referenced in Annex 1 of Keeping Children Safe in Education. It defines the following types of abuse:

- **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 (Fabricated or Induced Illness).
- **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 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 (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males, women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children or young people.
- **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 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.
- **Domestic violence** is also defined as abuse if it is witnessed by children or young people. This is 'any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, financial or emotional) between adults who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members'. Referrals should be made to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference, but staff should report these issues under the safeguarding procedures.

Other forms of abuse which need to be reported, and may particularly relate to Vulnerable Adults, are:

- **Financial or material abuse:** this involves the theft or misuse of a child or vulnerable adult's money (e.g. child or disability benefits), fraud or extortion

- ❑ **Discrimination or harassment:** if based on someone's characteristics that are protected by the Equality Act (e.g. gender, race, sexual orientation, disability, religion or belief) this can, in some situations, be considered to be abuse or hate crime;
- ❑ **Institutional abuse:** where an institution (such as an Academy) has policies or practices that deny children or vulnerable adults their dignity, or assert power and create a climate where the forms of abuse listed above are allowed to continue without challenge.

Keeping Children Safe in Education recommends that up-to-date guidance and practical support on specific listed below is sought, as needed, from expert and professions organisation. It also provides links to specific advice and guidance on particular issues (see: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64f0a68ea78c5f000dc6f3b2/Keeping\\_children\\_safe\\_in\\_education\\_2023.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64f0a68ea78c5f000dc6f3b2/Keeping_children_safe_in_education_2023.pdf))

### Children and Young People at Risk of Sexual Exploitation

Staff need to be particularly aware of the risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (a form of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status). It can involve violent, humiliating and degrading sexual assaults. In some cases, young people are persuaded or forced into exchanging sexual activity for money, drugs, gifts, affection or status. Consent cannot be given, even where a child may believe they are voluntarily engaging in sexual activity with the person who is exploiting them. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact and can happen online. A significant number of children who are victims of sexual exploitation go missing from home, care and education at some point.

In order to protect these children and young people, Swift Sports coaching will make appropriate referrals to Social Care or the Police. Support can be offered from local expert agencies such as Barnardos Against Sexual Exploitation (BASE) for young people who are already in exploitative sexual relationships, or who may be being groomed. Staff need to be particularly vigilant in relation to children missing school or who appear to have expensive gifts and money with no explanation.

### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation is child abuse and a form of violence against women and girls, and is illegal. Since 31 October 2015, staff have had a duty to report any girl at risk to the Police or Children's Social Care under these safeguarding procedures. In a change to the



appear that do not seem to be from any surgical procedures. The new Home Office procedural guidance can be found at:  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1016817/6.7166\\_HO\\_FBIS\\_BN\\_O\\_\\_Leaflet\\_A4\\_FINAL\\_080321\\_WEB.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1016817/6.7166_HO_FBIS_BN_O__Leaflet_A4_FINAL_080321_WEB.pdf)

FGM is a cultural practice that involves a procedure to remove part or all of a young girl's female genital organs, which can cause long-term mental and physical suffering, difficulty in giving birth, infertility and even death. FGM cannot be justified as a religious practice and leaders of the main faiths have spoken out against it.

It is essential that staff are aware of FGM practices and the need to look for signs, symptoms and other indicators of FGM. See  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/female-genital-mutilation#documents>. Designated Safeguarding Leads should ensure that Senior Leaders are aware of duties placed in respect of FGM, and that staff have the necessary understanding of FGM in order to identify and report possible cases.

### Children and Young People at Risk of Forced Marriage or Honour based Violence

Forced marriage is an entirely separate issue from arranged marriage. It is a human rights abuse and falls within the Crown Prosecution Service definition of domestic violence. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it a criminal offence to force someone to marry. See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage>.

Where staff are concerned or aware that a young person is about to be taken out of the UK for the purposes of a forced marriage, they should notify the Designated Safeguarding Lead immediately. The family should not be notified or approached in any way. Staff should remain aware of a family's plans to go overseas for a period of time, and also if an older sibling has been known to have been forced to marry.

Honour Based Violence (HBV) is defined as, "An incident or crime which has, or may have been, committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and or community". It can be distinguished from other forms of abuse, as it is often committed with some degree of approval and/or collusion from family and/or community members. Victims will often have multiple perpetrators not only in UK but maybe also abroad, HBV can be trigger for a Forced Marriage. Suspected cases should be referred immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

It is said that with Forced Marriage and FGM there is the 'One Chance' rule. It is essential that action is taken without delay.



### Preventing radicalisation and violent extremism

In 2008, the Government published guidance and a toolkit to help schools to tackle violent extremism, Learning Together to be Safe. Since 1 July 2015, all schools and Academies have been subject to a duty under section 26 of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, to have “due regard to the need to prevent people from being drawn into terrorism”. This duty is known as the Prevent Duty. Protecting children from the risk of radicalisation into violent extremism is seen as part of Swift Sports coaching’s wider safeguarding duties. Any concerns about an individual child, family or staff member relating to radicalisation or violent extremism must be reported.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and forms of extremism leading to terrorism.

Extremism is defined in the Prevent Strategy as: “vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also include in our definition of extremism calls for the death of members of our armed forces”. The Prevent Strategy was explicitly changed in 2011 to deal with all forms of terrorism and also with non-violent extremism, which can ‘create an atmosphere conducive to terrorism and can popularise views which terrorists then exploit.’

### Online Abuse and Hate Crime

Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the web, whether through social networks, playing online games or using mobile phones. Children and young people may experience cyberbullying, grooming, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or emotional abuse

Staff need to demonstrate a knowledge and understanding of Hate crimes which are any crimes that are targeted at a person because of hostility or prejudice towards that person’s:

- ☐ Disability
- ☐ Race or ethnicity
- ☐ Religion or belief
- ☐ sexual orientation
- ☐ Transgender identity

This can be committed against a person or property. The victim does not have to be a member of the group at which the hostility is targeted. In fact, anyone could be a victim of a hate crime.

It is essential that children are safeguarded from potentially harmful and inappropriate communications and online material.

### Signs of Abuse

All staff should be aware of, and be vigilant in looking out for, possible signs of abuse. These include (but are not limited to):

- ☐ Where the child makes a disclosure, says they have has been abused or asks a question which gives rise to that inference
- ☐ Where there is no reasonable or consistent explanation for a child's injury; the injury is unusual in kind or location; there have been a number of injuries; there is a pattern to the injuries
- ☐ Where the child's behaviour stands out from the group as either being extreme model behaviour or extremely challenging behaviour; or there is a sudden change in the child's behaviour
- ☐ Where the child is reluctant to work with a member of staff and does not wish to discuss reasons
- ☐ Where the child's development is delayed
- ☐ Where the child loses or gains weight or there is deterioration in the child's general well-being
- ☐ Where the child appears neglected, e.g. dirty, hungry, inadequately clothed
- ☐ Where a child has unexplained absences that they cannot account for
- ☐ Where a child expresses views that appear to justify violent extremism
- ☐ Where the child is reluctant to go home, or has been openly rejected by his/her parents or carers.

### Children with a Disability

When working with children with disabilities, practitioners need to be aware that additional possible indicators of abuse and/or neglect may also include:

- A bruise on a site that may not be of concern on an ambulant child such as the shin, maybe of concern on a non-mobile child
- Not getting enough help with feeding leading to malnourishment
- Poor toileting arrangements
- Lack of stimulation
- Unjustified and/or excessive use of restraint Rough handling, extreme behaviour modification such as deprivation of medication, food or clothing, disabling wheelchair batteries
- Unwillingness to try to learn a child's means of communication
- Ill-fitting equipment, for example, callipers, sleep boards, inappropriate splinting
- Misappropriation of a child's finances; or Inappropriate invasive procedures

There is a concern sometimes that, for children with SEN and disabilities, their SEN or disability needs are seen first, and the potential for abuse second. If children are behaving in particular ways or they're looking distressed or their behaviour or demeanour is different from in the past, maybe staff should think about that being a sign of the potential for abuse, and not simply see it as part of their disability or their special educational needs. Children with SEND have a higher risk of being left out, of being isolated from their peers, and they are disproportionately affected by bullying.

### Duty of Employees and Volunteers

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and their families and carers has a role to play in safeguarding children. In order to fulfil this responsibility effectively, all professionals should make sure their approach is child centred. This means that they should consider, at all times, what is in the best interests of the child.

Duties of all employees and volunteers are (and are not limited to);

- ☐ To protect children and Vulnerable Adults from abuse
- ☐ To be aware of the organisations Child Protection Policy and Procedures and to follow them
- ☐ To know how to access and implement the procedures, independently if necessary

- To keep a sufficient record of any significant complaint, conversation or event in accordance with this policy
- To report any matters of concern to the Designated Safeguarding Lead or directly to Children's Social Care if required
- Staff may share information directly with Children's Social Care or the Police if they are convinced that there is a risk of immediate serious harm, and a direct report is the only way to ensure the child's safety and the Designated Safeguarding Lead and Company directors are not available.

### Whistle Blowing

All staff are required to report to the Company Directors any concerns or allegations about practices or the behaviour of colleagues which are likely to put children at risk of abuse or other serious harm. In the event of their unavailability, concerns should be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

If it is felt necessary to consult outside the organisation, staff should speak in the first instance to the LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer). There will be no retribution or disciplinary action taken against a member of staff for making such a report provided that it is done in good faith.

### Confidentiality

Swift Sports Coaching recognises that all matters relating to Child Protection are confidential, and the Designated Safeguarding Lead will only disclose information about individual children on a need to know basis (i.e. where there is a legitimate and clear purpose for the sharing);

Where appropriate, consent to share will be sought from children and young people and their parent/carers, however there may be occasions where information is shared without their consent to protect them from harm.

All staff and volunteers will be made aware of the parameters of confidentiality and that where they have a responsibility to share information with external agencies. All staff will be made aware that they cannot promise a child or parent/carer not to disclose information if anyone is at risk of harm or that might compromise their safety or well-being;

The Designated Safeguarding Lead will always undertake to share the intention to refer to Children's Social Care with parents/carers unless to do so would put the child at risk of harm or would impede a criminal investigation. If in doubt they will consult the relevant Social Care Department for advice.

### Bullying and Harassment

If bullying or harassment is likely to cause 'significant harm' or could be considered a hate crime (e.g. is homophobic, racist, disablist etc.) then it should be reported to Children's Social Care or the Police using the safeguarding procedures.

### Emotional Health & Well-being

Swift Sports Coaching have an important role to play in supporting the mental health and wellbeing of all children we work with. We will ensure that all of our staff are aware that mental health problems can, in some cases, be an indicator that a child has suffered or is at risk of suffering abuse, neglect or exploitation. Where a child has suffered abuse and neglect, or other potentially traumatic adverse childhood experiences, this can have a lasting impact throughout childhood, adolescence and into adulthood.

Our staff are well placed to observe children day-to-day and identify those whose behaviour suggests that they may be experiencing a mental health problem. Any member of staff who is concerned about the mental health or wellbeing of a child should speak to the lead education establishment and Swift Sports Coaching DSL. If there is a fear that the child is in danger of immediate harm then the normal child protection procedures should be followed with an immediate effect. If the child presents a medical emergency then the normal procedures for medical emergencies should be followed, including alerting the first aid staff and contacting the emergency services if necessary.

The skills, knowledge and understanding needed by children to keep themselves and others physically and mentally healthy and safe are included as part of our efforts within Swift Sports Coaching as an organisation. It is key that staff are aware of how these children's experiences can impact on their mental health, behaviour and education.

Only appropriately trained professionals should attempt to make a diagnosis of a mental health problem. Staff may become aware of warning signs which indicate a child or a member of staff is experiencing mental health or emotional wellbeing issues. These warning signs should always be taken seriously. If staff have a mental health concern about a child that is also a safeguarding concern, immediate action should be taken.

### Data Protection & Sharing Safeguarding Information - GDPR

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018 will not prohibit information about children being shared with specific authorities if it is for the purposes of safeguarding children and individuals at risk.



Outreach Mentoring

Information that could be relevant to keeping a child safe will be shared so that informed decisions can be made about a child's welfare. We recognise that we have a duty of care for



[outreachmentoring@swiftsportscoaching.co.uk](mailto:outreachmentoring@swiftsportscoaching.co.uk)



[swiftsportscoaching.co.uk/school-services](http://swiftsportscoaching.co.uk/school-services)



[facebook.com/swiftsportscoaching](https://facebook.com/swiftsportscoaching)



07878 124 341

our child's and safeguarding is of utmost importance to us. GDPR does not 'trump' safeguarding. Processing safeguarding data is necessary for compliance with our legal obligation. Therefore, consent is not needed for the effective sharing of safeguarding information between Swift Sports Coaching and relevant establishments and/or authorities.

### Training and Development of staff

All Swift Sports Coaching staff must complete safeguarding and child protection training as part of their induction.

All staff must complete on-going safeguarding and child protection training/refreshers/updates as part of their CPD and development and commitment to safeguarding.

The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) will receive relevant training as per KCSIE 2022 requirements through the DSL training course. The DSL will be appropriately trained and available to attend Local Authority and Multi-agency Safeguarding Arrangements meetings.

### Suitability of staff and safe recruitment practices

Swift Sports Coaching recognises that safe recruitment practices are an essential part of creating a safe environment for children and young people. All staff are enhanced DBS and barred list checked.

Swift Sports Coaching maintains a Single Central Record (SCR) as an important part of the commitment to Safeguarding and will be maintained by the directors. It will then be audited on a regular basis.

### Monitoring and reviewing this policy

Swift Sports Coaching will review the Policy each year against the national legislative framework, national and local guidance, and accepted best practice.

### Dos and Don'ts

Taking into account issues of Data Protection, include any relevant background information about family situation etc. that you are aware of, any siblings or other young people who may be at risk, any support services or agencies involved with the young person.

#### Do:

- ☐ Allow the pace of the conversation to be dictated by the child
- ☐ Ask neutral questions which encourage the child to talk such as “can you tell me what happened?”
- ☐ Accept what the child says and do not ask for further detail
- ☐ Acknowledge how hard it was for them to tell you
- ☐ Reassure the child that they have done the right thing
- ☐ Explain whom you will have to tell (the Designated Safeguarding Lead) and why

#### Don't:

- ☐ Burden the child with guilt by asking questions such as “why didn't you tell me before?”
- ☐ Interrogate or pressure the child to provide information
- ☐ Ask any questions that start with the words, how, what, when, where and why
- ☐ Criticise any perpetrator
- ☐ Promise confidentiality or make promises that you cannot keep such as “it will be alright now”



As we work across local authorities we will use guidance from the South West Child Protection Procedures website <https://swcpp.trixonline.co.uk/> to follow procedures for each local authority and to ensure we are able to seek the correct point of contact.

We are aware that different concerns will require different responses and will use the Bristol Template to demonstrate our awareness.

### If you have concerns about a child/young person in Bristol ...

If a child is at immediate risk call the POLICE	<b>POLICE 999</b>	
To make an URGENT referral, i.e. a child is likely to suffer or is suffering significant harm, call children's social care.	<b>FIRST RESPONSE - 0117 9036444</b>	
Out of Hours Referrals	<b>EMERGENCY DUTY TEAM - 01454 615 165</b>	
Mental Health Crisis (24 hours, 7 days a week)	<b>Bristol Mental Health - 0300 555 0334</b>	
To make a NON-URGENT referral, contact FIRST RESPONSE using the online form	<b>FIRST RESPONSE Online form</b> <a href="https://www.bristol.gov.uk/social-care-health/make-a-referral-to-first-response">https://www.bristol.gov.uk/social-care-health/make-a-referral-to-first-response</a>	
To raise concerns and ask for advice about radicalisation (also contact First Response).	<b>PREVENT DUTY - 01278 647466</b> <a href="mailto:PreventSW@avonandsomerset.police.uk">PreventSW@avonandsomerset.police.uk</a>	
To liaise with the specialist Safeguarding Police unit	<b>Lighthouse Safeguarding Unit</b> (Avon and Somerset police) 01278 649228 <a href="mailto:LighthouseBristol@avonandsomerset.police.uk">LighthouseBristol@avonandsomerset.police.uk</a>	
For advice and guidance about whether to make a referral	<b>Families in Focus (Targeted Support)-</b>	
<b>South</b>	<b>East Central</b>	<b>North</b>



0117 9037770

0117 3576460

0117 3521499

Outre

If you have concerns about a professional working with a child...

To raise concerns and ask for guidance in relation to the conduct of someone who works with children

### [Local Authority Designated Officer - \(LADO\)](#)

T: 0117 9037795

[KBSP LADO notification form](#)

For information, advice and guidance in relation to safeguarding policy and procedures.

### [Safeguarding in Education Team](#)

T: 0117 9222710

E: [Safeguardingineducationteam@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:Safeguardingineducationteam@bristol.gov.uk)

#### **South Advisor**

Helen Macdonald

[helen.macdonald@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:helen.macdonald@bristol.gov.uk)

07788363760

#### **East Central Advisor**

Jess Curtis

[jessica.curtis@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:jessica.curtis@bristol.gov.uk)

07788363338

#### **North Advisor**

Elisabeth Clark

[elisabeth.clark@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:elisabeth.clark@bristol.gov.uk)

07824503572

Child sexual exploitation & child criminal exploitation

#### **Operation Topaz (Avon and Somerset Police)**

<https://www.avonandsomerset.police.uk/forms/vul>

### **Safer Options Team - Education inclusion managers**

#### **South**

[Ingrid.Hooper@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:Ingrid.Hooper@bristol.gov.uk)

#### **East Central**

[Calum.Paton@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:Calum.Paton@bristol.gov.uk)

#### **North**

[Ross.Moody@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:Ross.Moody@bristol.gov.uk)

Report a Child Missing from Education

#### **Bristol City Council – Education Welfare**

<https://www.bristol.gov.uk/schools-learning-early-years/children-missing-education-cme>

Children affected by Forced Marriage

#### **Forced Marriage Unit**

T: (0) 20 7008 0151

E: [fmfco@fco.gov.uk](mailto:fmfco@fco.gov.uk)

Online Safety Advice

#### **Professional Online Safeguarding Helpline**

T: 0344 381 4772

E: [helpline@saferinternet.org.uk](mailto:helpline@saferinternet.org.uk)

Reporting online abuse and grooming

#### **Child Exploitation and Online Protection command**

<https://www.ceop.police.uk/ceop-reporting/>

FGM advice

#### **NSPCC FGM Helpline**

T: 0800 028 3550

E: [fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:fgmhelp@nspcc.org.uk)

Domestic Abuse support (Bristol)

#### **Directorate of local and national services**

<https://www.bristol.gov.uk/crime-emergencies/abuse-violence>

Young Carers – advice and support.

#### **Carers Support Centre**

T: 0117 958 9980

W: <https://www.carerssupportcentre.org.uk/young-carers/contact-young-carers/>



Outreach Mentoring

Whistleblowing  
professional policy

**NSPCC Whistleblowing hotline**

T: 0800 028 0285

E: [help@nspcc.org.uk](mailto:help@nspcc.org.uk)



[outreachmentoring@swiftsportscoaching.co.uk](mailto:outreachmentoring@swiftsportscoaching.co.uk)



[swiftsportscoaching.co.uk/school-services](http://swiftsportscoaching.co.uk/school-services)



[facebook.com/swiftsportscoaching](https://facebook.com/swiftsportscoaching)

## **Child and Adolescent Mental health (CAMHS)**

**Primary Mental Health Specialists (advice) Child and Adolescent Mental Health**

**South**

0117 3408121

**East Central**

0117 3408600

**North**

0117 3546800

**Avon and Wiltshire Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust 24/7 crisis line: 0800 953 1919**

Advice around harmful  
sexualised behaviour.

**Be Safe**

117 34087000

W:

<https://www.awp.nhs.uk/camhs/camhs-services/HSB-services/be-safe>

**Brook Traffic Light Tool**

[CPD: Brook Sexual Behaviours Traffic Light Tool \(RSE\) Course](#)

If we have any of the following concerns for children outside of Bristol, we will seek alternative support within the appropriate local authority.