

<p>ESTUARY HOUSING ASSOCIATION LTD</p>	<p>Committees: Corporate Health & Remuneration Committee: 6th August 2018 Joint Negotiating Committee: 13th June 2018 Staff Consultation Group: 31st July 2018</p> <p>Senior Management Team: 26th June 2018</p>		
<p>DIRECTORATE / DEPARTMENT: <i>Human Resources</i></p> <p>AUTHOR: Linda Hollingworth Director of HR & OD</p>	<p>Page: 1 of 18</p> <p>Re-Issue Date:</p> <p>Location: HR</p> <p>Last Review Date: June 2018 EIA Review Date: April 2018 Next Review Date: June 2020</p>		
<p>CORPORATE SAFEGUARDING POLICY – HR 36 CORPORATE STATEMENT OF INTENT</p>			
<p>Version Control</p>			
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<p>09/03/2017</p>	<p>L. Hollingworth</p>	<p>2.8</p>	<p>Review and update to include Modern Slavery references.</p>
<p>11/04/17</p>	<p>L Hollingworth</p>	<p>2.9</p>	<p>Remove reference to 'No Secrets' guidance Reference SET guidelines on information sharing</p>
<p>18/04/18</p>	<p>L. Hollingworth</p>	<p>3.0</p>	<p>Review and revision of the policy to include new legislation and regulatory requirements. New version.</p>

POLICY

Estuary Housing Association (EHA) believes that it is always unacceptable for a child or adult at risk to experience abuse of any kind. EHA is committed to ensuring that, insofar as it is in our power to do so, children and adults (visiting, resident in our services, or receiving services) are safe and protected from all forms of abuse and neglect; and that any concerns about wellbeing and safety are referred to the relevant services.

AIMS

The purpose of this document is to enable EHA to demonstrate its commitment to keeping safe adults at risk and children with whom it works or comes into contact with. It also aims to ensure staff and those working on behalf of EHA are aware of the Corporate Safeguarding Policy which formalises and builds on the corporate values and principles of the organisation. It is important to have policies and procedures in place:

- ♦ To provide protection for children and adults at risk who visit, are resident in or are receiving Estuary services.
- ♦ To provide clear guidance to Board Members, staff, volunteers and contractors on the procedures that they should adopt in the event that they suspect a child or adult at risk may be experiencing, or be at risk of harm.
- ♦ To ensure that recruitment processes require full checks of suitability to work with children and adults at risk where appropriate.
- ♦ To ensure that any allegation or suspicion of abuse is dealt with swiftly and appropriately and that the person(s) experiencing abuse is supported.
- ♦ To promote good practice and work in a way that can prevent harm, abuse or neglect occurring.

SCOPE

This policy applies to Board Members, staff, volunteers, work placements, agency staff and anyone working on behalf of Estuary Housing Association. It also applies to any contractors or sub-contractors who are providing services to EHA and its customers.

This policy should be read in conjunction with relevant safeguarding policies and procedures (adults and children) and policies on vulnerabilities, domestic abuse, hate crime and anti-social behaviour.

EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY

We are committed to respecting diversity in all aspects of our work and we will not tolerate any form of discrimination. We recognise our responsibility to work with other agencies to promote the safety of children and adults at risk and to have clear guidelines and procedures with regard to safeguarding.

COMMITMENT AND REVIEW

The Board of Management looks to the support and professionalism of staff at all levels in making this policy truly effective. The effectiveness of this general statement of intent and other specific policies and procedures in use will be regularly reviewed and revised as and when necessary.

Approved by the Board of Estuary Housing Association - 6th August 2018

Chair – George Kieffer

Corporate Safeguarding Policy

1. Definitions

Safeguarding means protecting a person's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. Working with other organisations, we safeguard customers by aiming to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect. Safeguarding applies to children, young people and adults at risk.

A **child** is anyone who is under the age of eighteen.

A **young person** is a person aged 16/17 and when a care leaver, a person who is 18 and over but is still receiving children's services. For example, a person who has substantial and complex needs might be supported in a residential education setting until the age of 25.

An **Adult at risk** (sometimes called a vulnerable adult) is someone aged 18 or over who has need for care and support (irrespective of whether these needs are being met). Safeguarding applies to adults at risk who are unable to protect themselves from experiencing, or the risk of experiencing, abuse as a result of their care and support needs.

Abuse is the violation of a person's human and/or civil rights by any other person or persons. The Care and Support Statutory Guidance (updated 2018) identifies eight main categories of abuse (see appendix 1). Working Together to Safeguard Children includes definitions specific to child abuse (see appendix 2). We recognise that as risks evolve, new abuse types may emerge and therefore these categories do not limit our view of what constitutes abuse.

Domestic Abuse – 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. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- psychological;
- physical;
- sexual;
- financial;
- emotional

Consequently, acts such as forced marriage and so-called 'honour crimes' (which can include abduction and homicide) now come under the definition of domestic violence and abuse.

Neglect is the failure to meet a child, young person or adult at risk's basic needs. The Care and Support Statutory Guidance identifies two categories of neglect (see appendix 1). Working Together to safeguard children includes definitions specific to child neglect (see appendix 2).

Harm is physical and/or psychological injury to an adult at risk, a child, young person or a potential risk to an unborn child.

PREVENT is 1 of 4 elements to the government's counter terrorism strategy (CONTEST). It aims to safeguard communities from the threat of terrorism, including ensuring vulnerable people are not at risk of radicalisation.

Channel is the government programme which focuses on providing support at an early stage to people who are identified as being vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism.

2. Preventing risks of abuse

We work towards minimising the potential for abuse to occur. We raise awareness of abuse and its effects and inform our customers on how to keep themselves and others safe by giving appropriate advice. We also publish articles about safeguarding for our residents across our customer media channels.

We aim to highlight the role that local people play in safeguarding and encourage members of the community to report suspected abuse either to us or to a relevant agency, and offer support in reporting concerns.

All staff undertake safeguarding training and we regularly raise awareness across EHA to ensure staff remain vigilant to indicators of abuse and neglect.

We undertake DBS checks as part of our approach to safe recruitment and undertake a minimum of a basic DBS check on any staff that have regular unsupervised contact with our customers.

3. Reporting a safeguarding concern

We view abuse or suspected abuse as extremely serious and are committed to exposing, investigating and addressing issues of abuse or suspected abuse. We recognise that because of the level of contact we have with customers, we are well placed to identify children, young people or adults at risk who may be experiencing, or at risk of, abuse.

All staff are required to report any safeguarding concerns they have as soon as they arise. We fully support staff to report concerns and ensure that their concerns are taken seriously. We have a comprehensive Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy to support and inform staff about the need to whistleblow when abuse is suspected. We report concerns on our internal reporting processes and to the relevant local authority via their referral process.

If we consider a criminal offence has occurred or someone is at imminent risk we will notify the police immediately. If we have concerns about the imminent health and welfare of someone in relation to safeguarding we will notify the emergency services and local authority as soon as possible.

In addition to the abuse types defined by the Care and Support Statutory Guidance and Working Together to Safeguard Children, we respond to any concerns around radicalisation under our safeguarding process. We have due regard to our responsibilities under PREVENT and work with our statutory partners to counter the risk of terrorism.

4. Responding to a safeguarding concern

We seek to offer people the safest and most supportive environment in which they can report abuse. Any report or allegation of abuse will be listened to and investigated. As a responsible provider we adopt the six key principles which underpin all adult safeguarding work (see appendix 3).

We support and cooperate with local authorities where they have concerns that relate to one of our customers. We respond to all local authority requests regarding safeguarding (sometimes referred to as Section 42 requests) in a timely manner.

In the case of a suspected abuse by an employee, we address any suspected abuse or neglect through formal safeguarding investigation procedures and our own internal disciplinary procedures. In cases being investigated by other agencies, we agree a lead investigator and investigation timetable. Employees should be aware that abuse is a serious matter that can lead to dismissal and/or criminal prosecution. Where an allegation is upheld and the risk of harm test is satisfied, we make a referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service.

When abuse is suspected of a child/ren then we will inform the local authority designated officer (LADO) within one working day when an allegation is made and prior to any further investigation taking place.

5. Making safeguarding personal

We support customers through the investigation process. We ensure that an adult's wellbeing is promoted when reporting and responding to safeguarding concerns. We have regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action and support them to share their views with other agencies. We recognise that adults at risk can sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.

We recognise that our customers will include both victims and perpetrators. We therefore work in partnership with other agencies to support victims of abuse and address the risks presented by perpetrators. In cases where a perpetrator is an EHA customer, we will utilise the most appropriate intervention available to manage their behaviour and will work with relevant agencies to provide appropriate support as needed.

In child safeguarding cases we will aim to work with the family and other agencies as appropriate to produce a holistic solution that best meets the child and/or family's' needs.

6. Partnership working

Responsibility for safeguarding children, young people and adults at risk is shared amongst a number of agencies. We recognise the role we have to play in taking all reports of abuse and neglect seriously and that many organisations share our desire to tackle and eradicate abuse. To this end, we work with other organisations to achieve our aims and recognise our legal requirements.

Local authorities have specific duties to organise and plan services in order to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk. They also have expertise in handling cases of abuse, providing support and counselling to victims of abuse, and in assisting the police with any criminal investigations.

It is the responsibility of local authorities to arrange advocates for any adults who would be deemed in need of this. We do not usually perform this function.

We recognise the importance of cooperating with the police to help them protect, investigate and deter abuse. We cooperate with local Safeguarding Children Boards and Safeguarding Adults Boards and inform them of any serious concerns.

We work with our partners to safeguard vulnerable people who are at risk of radicalisation, in all its forms. If we suspect that a person is being drawn into terrorism, we make a referral to Channel, an early intervention multi-agency panel designed to assess the risk to individuals and decide whether intervention is necessary.

7. Consent and capacity

We always assume that an adult has the mental capacity to make decisions about their personal safety, unless we have been formally advised otherwise by an appropriate health and/or social care professional or have seen relevant documentation e.g. power of attorney. If we suspect that an adult does not have mental capacity, we refer them to the appropriate agency for an assessment.

We only accept consent to share information with other agencies if it is freely given, informed and not inferred or provided under duress (in line with GDPR requirements). We will always seek the consent of the person at the heart of the safeguarding enquiry before taking action or sharing information. However, there may be circumstances when consent cannot be obtained because the adult lacks the capacity to give it but the best interests of the individual or others at risk of harm demand action. In these cases, Mental Capacity Act guidance will be followed.

In some cases, where a person refuses consent, information can still lawfully be shared if it is in the public interest to do so. This may include protecting someone from serious harm or preventing crime and disorder. The key factors in deciding whether or not to share confidential information are:

- necessity** – sharing is likely to make an effective contribution to preventing the risk, and

- **Proportionality** – the public interest in sharing outweighs the interest in maintaining confidentiality.

Where the issue relates to a child, we do not need to seek consent to make a referral.

NB - Where it has been identified that an individual is a victim of domestic abuse, unless the risk is assessed as being high i.e. indicates an immediate risk to the victim of significant harm or death, this information **MUST NOT** be shared with the police unless the victim's consent has been obtained. It is only in cases where the risk is assessed as high that cases can be referred into the police without the victims consent.

This guidance does not prevent the referral of a child at risk of domestic abuse and Estuary has specialist staff trained to undertake DASH risk assessments.

8. CQC registered services

Our care and support services are registered with the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and provide services in compliance with the regulations of the Health and Social Care Act 2008. Our responsibility to keep customers safe informs our understanding of Safeguarding within registered services and our increased duty of care to ensure that customers' risk of experiencing abuse is minimised.

9. Monitoring

This policy and the associated procedures are reviewed every three years and in accordance with best practice, or sooner in respect of legislative changes. The Safeguarding Panel has overall responsibility for overseeing matters of safeguarding within the organisation.

The Lead Safeguarding Officers for EHA report on Safeguarding to the Board and its sub-committees in the following ways:

- Director of Support & Care reports safeguarding as a Key Performance Indicator (KPI) to the Investment, Audit and Risk Committee and provides a regular report to the Services Committee.
- Director of HR & OD provides an update report to Corporate Health & Remuneration sub-committee including staff training provision and recruitment and retention issues or concerns.
- Director of Housing & Communities provides a report to every other meeting of the Services Committee. This report provides a broad update regarding Nursery activity during the period including Ofsted action, information about number of children receiving additional support and any incidents of a safeguarding nature

10. Our approach

In writing this policy we have carried out assessments to ensure that we are considering:

- Equality, diversity and inclusion
- Privacy and data protection

11. LEAD SAFEGUARDING OFFICERS FOR EHA

Kathryn Bennett –Director of Support & Care
Contact details: 01702 445242
Kathryn.bennett@estuary.co.uk

Linda Hollingworth – Director of Human Resources & OD
Contact details: 01702 445221
Linda.hollingworth@estuary.co.uk

Kevin Turnpenney –Director of Housing & Communities
Contact details: 01702 445294
Kevin.turnpenney@estuary.co.uk

The Lead Safeguarding Officers meet as a Safeguarding Leadership Panel to monitor issues and take decisions on Disclosure & Barring check information. The panel will discuss cases of safeguarding concern and will oversee actions taken. The information recorded will:

- provide a source of information which can be used to shape future development of policy/procedure and training
- be a point of reference for any requests from local authorities about the extent of safeguarding concerns known to Estuary

The Lead Safeguarding Officers ensure that safeguarding concerns are referred as required to the relevant local authority bodies and that the Board and sub-committees are updated on safeguarding matters as detailed in section 9 – Monitoring.

12. Referral of Safeguarding Concerns

All Safeguarding referrals should be made using the SET (Southend Essex Thurrock) Safeguarding referral procedures (for Adults or Children as appropriate) in these areas. In London Boroughs they have their own reporting systems to be used. Please see Appendix 4 and 5 for details.

Any staff member can contact a Safeguarding Lead Officer (or their line manager) for advice or discussion relating to safeguarding concerns if they feel they need support to refer.

Reference

1. Background Legislation

Numerous pieces of legislation have contributed in some way to this area. Some of the key ones at the date of publication are listed below.

- Children Act 1989 and 2004
- Children & Families Act 2014
- Human Rights Act 1998
- Mental Capacity Act 2005
- Health and Social Care Act 2008
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Equality Act 2010
- Care Act 2014
- Counter Terrorism and Security Act 2015
- Data Protection Act 1998 and GDPR Regulation
- Children and Social Work Act 2017
- Working Together to safeguard Children 2015.
- Home Office statutory guidance (2015) 'Mandatory Reporting of Female Genital Mutilation'

Related Documents

Southend Essex and Thurrock Safeguarding Adults Guidelines

[\(http://www.essexsab.org.uk/professionals/guidance-policies-protocols/\)](http://www.essexsab.org.uk/professionals/guidance-policies-protocols/)

Southend Essex and Thurrock Safeguarding Children Protection Guidelines

[\(http://www.esccb.co.uk/\)](http://www.esccb.co.uk/)

- Supported Housing & Care Safeguarding Adults Procedure
- Centre Place Nursery Safeguarding Children Policy & Procedure
- Equality & Diversity Policy
- Confidentiality, Data Protection and Disclosure of Information Policy
- Selection and Allocation Policy - Schedule 1 Offenders Procedure
- Recruitment & Retention Policy
- DBS Retention & Storage Policy
- DBS Check Risk Assessment
- Confidential Reporting (Whistleblowing) Policy
- Southend, Essex & Thurrock Safeguarding Referral Procedures (Children & Adult)
- Southend, Essex & Thurrock Mental Capacity Act Policy and Guidance 2016
- Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015
- Department of Health document "Statement of Government Policy on Adult Safeguarding"
- Disciplinary Policy
- Disciplinary Procedure
- Code of Conduct for Employees

APPENDIX 1 – Types of adult abuse

The Care Act 2014 Statutory Guidance identifies the following main categories of safeguarding related abuse.

Physical abuse – including assault, hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate physical sanctions.

Domestic violence – including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse,; so called ‘honour’ based violence and SET procedures have expanded this to include controlling behaviour, coercive control, Female Genital Mutilation, forced marriage

Sexual abuse – including rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.

Psychological abuse – including emotional abuse, threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, cyber bullying, isolation or unreasonable and unjustified withdrawal of services or supportive networks.

Financial or material abuse – including theft, fraud, internet scamming, coercion in relation to an adult’s financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.

Modern slavery – encompasses slavery; human trafficking; forced labour; and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment.

Discriminatory abuse – including forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment; because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.

Organisational abuse – including neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting such as a hospital or care home, for example, or in relation to care provided in one’s own home. This may range from one off incidents to on-going ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.

Neglect and acts of omission – including ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, care and support or educational services, the withholding of the necessities of life, such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating

Self-neglect – this covers a wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for one’s personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behaviour such as hoarding. It is important to note that these categories should not limit our view of what constitutes abuse or neglect, as they can take many forms and the circumstances of the individual case should always be considered. Exploitation, in particular, is a common theme across the types of abuse and neglect listed above

APPENDIX 2 – Types of child abuse

Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) defines Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children as:

- *protecting children from maltreatment*
- *preventing impairment of children's 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."*

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015 has defined four broad categories of abuse which are used by professional working in child protection. These are: neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse. These categories overlap and a child may suffer more than one type of abuse.

Emotional abuse:

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, though it may occur alone.

Physical abuse: Physical abuse may take many forms, such as, hitting (including, with an object) or punching, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning or suffocating a child or young person. It may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately causes ill health to, a child or young person.

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.

Child Sexual Exploitation: is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology. This can include child sexual exploitation related to gangs and/ or child trafficking.

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.

Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015) also sets out factors which may make children more vulnerable to abuse:

- Multiple disadvantage and poverty
- Domestic abuse
- Parental mental illness
- Parental problem drug misuse (in particular heroin and crack)
- Parental problem drinking
- Parents with a learning disability

And Essex Child Safeguarding Board have identified specific risks to children:

- Homeless 16/17 year olds
- gang involvement
- Trafficked and Exploited children
- Violent Extremism
- Care Leavers
- Out of area placements
- Missing Children
- Children out of School
- Domestic abuse including FGM and Forced marriage.
- ITC forms of abuse
- Child abuse linked to faith or culture

APPENDIX 3 – Six Key Principles of Safeguarding

The Care Act 2014 sets out the 6 key principles:

Principle	What this means for our customers	What we promise to do
Empowerment – People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.	Customers are asked what they want as the outcomes from the safeguarding process and these directly inform what happens.	Engage directly with our customers and ask for input on our approach, to help them make informed decisions.
Prevention – It is better to take action before harm occurs.	Customers receive clear and simple information about what abuse is, how to recognise the signs and what they can do to seek help.	A proactive approach that reduces the risk for serious harm and allows us to become a stronger voice in our local areas in regards to safeguarding.
Proportionality – The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.	Customers can remain sure that the professionals will work in their interest, and will only get involved as much as needed.	Appropriate training to enable our staff to respond in the proper way to a concern, and help them determine when a concern becomes a safeguarding concern.
Protection – Support and representation for those in greatest need.	Customers get help and support to report abuse and neglect. Customers get help so that they are able to take part in the safeguarding process to the extent to which they want.	Liaise with local user led groups and customers, getting their views on how to best support them with safeguarding concerns and identifying those in need
Partnership – Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.	Staff treat any personal and sensitive information in confidence, only sharing what is helpful and necessary. Customers can be confident that professionals will work together and with the customer to get the best result for them.	Seek partnerships with other local providers and creating strong links with local authorities and safeguarding boards
Accountability – Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.	Customers understand the role of everyone involved in their life and so do staff.	Ensure that our systems are reliable and transparent, and that requests for information are dealt with in accordance with statutory requirements

APPENDIX 4: Contact Details for Adult At Risk Referrals

For Details about referrals please check the following websites:

Adults

Southend

<https://www.safeguardingsouthend.co.uk/adults/how-to-report-abuse.html>

Essex

<http://dnn.essex.gov.uk/esab/en-gb/professionals/reportingconcerns.aspx>

Thurrock

<https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/keeping-safe-from-abuse/reporting-concerns>

Barking & Dagenham

<https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/residents/health-and-social-care/adults-care-and-support/safeguarding-adults/safeguarding-adults-overview/>

Havering

https://www.havering.gov.uk/info/20015/adult_social_care/117/adult_protection

Redbridge

<http://www.redbridgescb.org.uk/professionals/safeguarding-adults/>

APPENDIX 5: Contact Details for Child Protection Referrals

Social Care Access Points

Children

Southend/ Essex and Thurrock

<http://www.escb.co.uk/en-gb/workingwithchildren/concernsaboutthewelfareofachild.aspx>

Barking and Dagenham

<https://www.lbbd.gov.uk/residents/children-young-people-and-families/safeguarding-at-risk-children/overview/>

Havering

https://www.havering.gov.uk/info/20083/safeguarding_children/412/report_a_concern_with_a_child

Redbridge

<https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/adult-and-childrens-services/child-protection/>

If there is an immediate risk of harm to a child then contact the Police on 999

Child Trafficking

The NSPCC Child Trafficking Advice Centre (CTAC21) provides specialist advice and information to professionals who have concerns that a child or young person may have been trafficked. CTAC can be contacted at free phone number: 0808 800 5000, Monday to Friday 9.30am to 4.30pm or email help@nspcc.org.uk.

APPENDIX 6: Safeguarding Adults Boards (Southend Essex and Thurrock) – Contact Details

Essex Safeguarding Adults Board

ESAB Support Team
E3 (Zone 1)
County Hall
Chelmsford
Essex CM1 1QH

Internet: www.essexsab.org.uk

Southend Local Safeguarding Adults Board

Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB)
Floor 7, Southend Civic Centre
Victoria Avenue
Southend on Sea SS2 6ER

Tel: 01702 534706

Email: SAB@southend.gov.uk

Essex Safeguarding Children Board

Essex Safeguarding Children Board
Room C228
County Hall
Chelmsford CM1 1QH

General enquiries: 0333 013 8936 escb@essex.gov.uk

Training enquiries: 0333 013 8937 escb.training@essex.gov.uk

Twitter: @EssexSafeguards

Internet: www.escb.gov.uk

Southend Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB)

Southend Local Safeguarding Children Board
Floor 7, Southend Civic Centre,
Victoria Avenue
Southend on Sea
SS2 6ER

Tel: 01702 534706

Email: LSCB@southend.gov.uk

www.southend.gov.uk/lscb

Thurrock Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB)

Thurrock Local Safeguarding Children Board
Civic Offices
New Road
Grays
ESSEX RM17 6SL

Tel: 01375 652813
Mobile: 07492 417396
Email: lscb@thurrock.gov.uk

Twitter = @ThurrockLSCB
Facebook = Thurrock LSCB
Internet: www.thurrock.gov.uk

Thurrock Safeguarding Adults

By Email:

Secure email only: SafeguardingAdultsTeam@thurrock.gcsx.gov.uk

Please note you can only send emails to the secure address if you are sending from a secure email

Non Secure Email: SafeguardingAdults@thurrock.gov.uk