



**Notts County
Foundation**
Inspiring active change

Notts County Foundation Safeguarding Policy Summary

The policy summary reflects current safeguarding legislation, accepted best practice and complies with government guidance: Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018.

This document provides a summary of Notts County Foundation's approach to safeguarding service users, and is supported and supplemented by a number of other detailed, specific safeguarding policies, procedures and guidance.

These contents apply to all staff, volunteers or agents operating on behalf of NCF (all referred to as 'staff' below).

April 2022

Safeguarding Policy Summary

Table of Contents

1. Introduction and aims of the safeguarding policy summary
2. Roles and Responsibilities
3. Reporting a concern
4. NCF's preventative safeguarding measures
5. NCF's arrangements for responding to concerns
6. Specific areas of risk:
 - a) Types of abuse
 - b) Peer bullying and abuse
 - c) Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)
 - d) Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)
 - e) Radicalisation
 - f) Social media and other online risks
7. Working with partners
8. Appendix A - contacts NCSCB

1 Introduction

Notts County Foundation (NCF) is the official charity of Notts County Football Club. We deliver a diverse range of programmes that harness the power of sport to improve the physical and mental wellbeing of people in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

The focus our programmes include physical and mental health, education, and sport. Staff frequently work with service-users who may be particularly vulnerable to harm or abuse because of their age, physical or mental health, or social circumstances.

Safeguarding is everybody's responsibility. We recognise that the safety and protection of all programme participants is of paramount importance, and that **all staff have a part to play in providing a positive and safe environment.**

NCF has a legal and moral duty to implement arrangements to safeguard all participants which comply with the law, government guidance, and best practice.

1.1 Aims of the Policy

The aims of this policy are to:

- introduce and describe NCF's approach to safeguarding
- provide an overview of NCF's safeguarding policy, guidance and procedures
- confirm NCF's commitment to safeguarding and promoting the interests of all users of its services
- clarify the respective safeguarding roles and responsibilities of all staff, and those with designated responsibility for safeguarding
- outline NCF's reporting procedures to be followed by all members of the NCF community if safeguarding concerns arises
- describe the ways in which service-users may be at risk of harm or abuse
- apply equally when NCF staff work with or within partner organisations or venues, or when other organisations use NCF's facilities to provide services
- confirm details of NCF's Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs), of the Safeguarding Children and Adults Boards (NSCB and NSAB), and of other safeguarding agencies in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County.

1.2 Definitions of safeguarding

Safeguarding involves actions and arrangements intended to prevent harm from occurring, and those intended to facilitate the reporting, response to, and management of situations when concerns arise.

Safeguarding children and young people (under 18 years)

Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in accordance with Working Together to Safeguard children (2018) is defined as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's mental and physical 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 outcome.

Safeguarding adults

The Care Act (2014) and linked statutory guidance defines adult safeguarding as:

- protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect
- people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, and
- making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action.

2 NCF Roles and responsibilities

2.1 All NCF staff

All staff, volunteers and others working on behalf of NCF must:

- be aware that to safeguard children and adults at risk, they have a duty to share information with the designated leads, and through the designated lead, potentially with other agencies
- be aware that despite the requirement to share information with designated leads they can make their own referral to children's Social Care, adult's Social Care or the police in urgent situations.
- be alert to signs of harm and abuse
- know how to respond when they have concerns or when a child or adult at risk discloses to them - and how to report concerns using My Concern
- know how to record concerns and what additional information may be required
- undergo safeguarding training as required by NCF or their specific service
- understand that safeguarding is everyone's responsibility, and maintain an attitude of 'it could happen here'
- ensure they have read and understood this summary and relevant related policy and guidance documents
- ensure they are aware of who the DSL and Deputy DSL's are and have their contact details in order to report or discuss their concerns verbally as well as give a written report via My Concern
- be aware of, and comply with, their respective staff code of conduct.

2.2 The Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO): Emma Trent (*contact details in Appendix 1*)

DSO responsibilities include:

- to lead on implementing NCF's safeguarding strategy – including establishing a safeguarding structure and training plan
- to monitor safeguarding cases recorded on My Concern to ensure a consistent and appropriate approach is taken by DSLs across the organisation
- to provide support and advice to DSLs
- when required, to liaise with relevant agencies in accordance with the NSCB or NSAB procedures when referring an individual where there are concerns about possible abuse or harm
- to contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) where there are concerns relate to the behaviour of a member of staff or volunteer towards a child or adult at risk
- when required, to attend strategy meetings, looked after reviews and/or case conferences as required
- providing support to staff and volunteers who have been impacted by safeguarding issues, and to seek further support from others as appropriate

- to ensure the involvement of designated leads in partner organisations (eg where NCF staff raise concerns about a pupil or teacher in a school where they are delivering an activity).

The Designated Safeguarding Officer will ensure that:

- all safeguarding case records are marked as such and kept securely
- all confidential information is stored and logged using My Concern.

2.3 The Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs) based in NCF services
(*contact details in Appendix 1*)

NCF has established a network of DSLs across its services to support its safeguarding activities.

DSL responsibilities include:

- to receive, record and respond to safeguarding concerns raised by staff, participants, parents, members of the public, other organisations or safeguarding agencies
- to make an initial assessment about whether a reported concern could be possible abuse or poor practice – in order to ‘route’ the concern appropriately (externally or internally)
- to ensure safeguarding cases are recorded on My Concern
- in cases involving children or young people to decide (possibly in consultation with statutory services), when, how and by whom parents or carers will be informed.
- to provide advice to individuals who want to discuss their safeguarding concerns but are unsure whether the concern warrants a formal referral
- to liaise with relevant agencies in accordance with the NSCB or NSAB procedures when referring an individual where there are concerns about possible abuse or harm
- to attend strategy meetings, looked after reviews and/or case conferences as required
- providing support to staff and volunteers who have been impacted by safeguarding issues
- to ensure the involvement of designated leads in partner organisations (eg where NCF staff raise concerns about a pupil or teacher in a school where they are delivering an activity).
- To provide DSL cover to other services or NCF when other staff are absent.

2.4 NCF Board of Trustees

Our Board of Trustees is responsible for the overall control and strategic direction of NCF. They meet regularly to discuss, review and sign off our strategies and policies – including safeguarding - and receive reports and updates from senior managers.

The responsibilities of the Trustees are:

Policies

- to ensure that NCF has a safeguarding policy and linked processes and systems, including (but not limited to): safer recruitment procedures: staff, volunteer and participant codes of conduct; reporting procedures; identified safeguarding leads to respond to and manage identified concerns (including allegations against staff and volunteers); a system to hold records of safeguarding concerns; staff safeguarding training arrangements; and safe practice guidance that reflects the full range of NCF services.
- to ensure that these policies and procedures comply with national guidance and local safeguarding arrangements, and with specific government guidance where relevant to certain services (for example Keeping Children Safe in Education 2021 for the NCF Education service).
- to make sure that this summary document (and other documents relevant to their role or service) is provided to all staff and volunteers.

- to make this summary available to service users and publicly either via the NCF website or by other means.

Structures

- to identify a named trustee with responsibility for safeguarding.
- to ensure that NCF has an appointed member of staff from the Senior Leadership Team to take on the role of Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- to ensure there is a Deputy Designated Safeguarding Lead to provide cover whenever NCF activities take place.
- to ensure sufficient resources and time are allocated to enable the Designated safeguarding Leads and other staff to discharge their responsibilities.
- to recognise that neither the board, nor individual trustees (except in some cases the trustee with a lead responsibility for safeguarding), have a role in dealing with individual cases or a right to know case details.

Monitoring

- to ensure that policies and procedures adopted by the Trustees are followed by all staff, and to receive regular updates and reports from the Designated Safeguarding Lead.
- to ensure the safeguarding policy and linked documents are updated annually, or in light of changes in legislation or guidance, or of learning from case/s arising
- to ensure there is a single central database of all staff and volunteers that includes safeguarding training and DBS check information.

2.5 Nominated Trustee with responsibility for safeguarding: Michelle North

The responsibilities of the lead safeguarding trustee are:

- to provide safeguarding knowledge, experience and advice to the board
- to be aware of, and advise NCF on, any changes to relevant safeguarding legislation or guidance
- to ensure that safeguarding considerations are embedded within and throughout NCF's strategy and delivery
- to critically examine NCF's safeguarding strategy, structures, policies and procedures
- to support and act as a 'critical friend' to the DSL
- to provide case advice to the DSL
- to contribute to board and staff safeguarding training and updates as appropriate.

2.6 Support for the DSL and DSOs:

- their safeguarding roles and responsibilities should be explicitly defined in their job descriptions
- they should be given sufficient time, funding, supervision and support to fulfil their safeguarding responsibilities effectively
- they should undergo DSL training and regular updates – including opportunities to meet as a group.

2.7 A person-centred environment

Safeguarding is not just about protecting children, young people and adults at risk from deliberate harm, neglect and failure to act. It also relates to developing and maintaining a person-centred environment which also considers broader aspects of their experiences and wellbeing, including:

- respecting and treating service-users as individuals
- their health, safety and wellbeing - including mental health
- additional needs or vulnerabilities associated with their physical or intellectual disabilities, medical conditions, and social circumstances
- providing service users with a voice in how activities are provided.

3 Reporting safeguarding concerns

In the first instance, all staff must discuss their concern with the Designated Safeguarding Lead, or in their absence, the Deputy DSL immediately. All concerns will be reported and recorded via NCF's My Concern system.

See Appendix 1 (below) for contact details.

If the child or adult requires urgent medical assistance, or there you feel that there is a risk of immediate harm, staff should contact the relevant emergency service (health or police), and then contact the Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) or DSL as soon as possible.

See Appendix 1 for statutory services contact details.

3.1 Immediate response to a disclosure from a child, young person or adult at risk

A disclosure is when someone tells you about an abusive experience they have had. It is vital that our actions do not harm the individual further, put them at greater risk, or prejudice further enquiries, so:

- **Listen** – not ask closed or leading questions, interrogate or give opinions. You may find some disclosures may be upsetting or shocking - try to avoid showing this.
- **Let the person say what they want to say** – do not shut the conversation down.
- **Observe** - you may observe bruises or other indicators, but you must not ask an individual to remove any clothing so you can look at them
- **Accept what the individual says** and acknowledge how hard it may be for them to confide in you
- **Do not promise confidentiality** - inform the individual that in order to help and support them you will have to speak to someone and pass on your concerns to safeguarding staff
- **Assure them they have done the right thing** and that what they have said will only be shared on a need-to-know basis in order to support and protect them.

3.2 Recording information

- If possible, with the individual's consent, may make brief notes about the disclosure at the time – if not, then as soon as possible afterwards
- Log and record information as soon as possible on My Concern – try to use the individual's exact words (for example did they say 'hit' or 'punched').
- Clarify what you are quoting and what you are summarising; distinguish between facts (eg 'she said she was afraid') and opinion (eg 'she seemed to be terrified')
- Include what the individual said they wanted to happen next; and what you told the individual you would do or what would happen next.

3.3 Confidentiality

The personal information about all service users and their families is confidential. This includes any information related to disclosures, allegations or safeguarding concerns. All staff need to be aware of the confidential nature of personal information, and to maintain this confidentiality.

Staff understand that they need to know only enough to prepare them to respond to service-users with sensitivity and to refer concerns appropriately. The designated safeguarding leads will only disclose information about the service-user to other members of staff on a need-to-know

basis. It is inappropriate to provide all staff with detailed information about the service-user, incidents, the family, and the consequent actions.

Staff must be aware that where there are concerns about a service-user's welfare, relevant agencies need to be involved at an early stage. If a member of staff has concerns about an individual, if they disclose that s/he is suffering abuse, or reveals information that gives grounds for concern, you should speak to the DSO or DSL to pass on the information.

3.4 Supporting those involved in safeguarding cases

Safeguarding cases can be distressing and emotional for all involved. NCF will support any staff involved in identifying or reporting safeguarding concerns.

NCF will support service-users who have experienced harm or abuse by:

- Promoting a caring, safe and positive environment
- Prioritizing their safety and well-being in receiving and acting on concerns
- Providing information to the individual about action taken or to be taken
- Working with the individual (and their parents when the concern involves a child or young person) as appropriate to assist them with the consequences of a concern being reported.

4 NCF's arrangements to prevent safeguarding concerns

NCF has in place a range of safeguarding arrangements – policies, procedures and guidance – that will reduce the likelihood of safeguarding incidents and concerns arising. These include:

4.1 Safer Recruitment

NCF operates a safer recruitment process designed to prevent unsuitable individuals from joining the organization as paid staff or volunteers. Key parts of this process are: clear job descriptions; a detailed application form; a process to confirm required technical or other qualifications or experience; requirement for professional references; criminal records checks (DBS) for all eligible positions; an interview process that includes safeguarding elements; and a probationary period before an individual is confirmed in post. NCF has established a Single Central Record for all staff to help monitor compliance with the recruitment process, and training and other requirements.

4.2 Induction

All staff and volunteers are required to undergo an induction process that includes: sign-up to the safeguarding policies and other relevant policies and processes; safeguarding training; sign-up to the relevant NCF Code of Conduct.

4.3 Code of Conduct

A code of conduct describes how NCF require staff and volunteers to behave towards service-users. It references some values and ethics (for example respecting others, or playing by the rules) and details behaviours that are required (like modelling positive, professional relationships with service-user) and those which are unacceptable (like swearing in front of children, or engaging a sexual relationship with a service-user).

NCF require all staff and volunteers to sign to confirm that they have read, understood and agree to comply with the Code of Conduct relevant to their role and responsibilities.

To make Codes of Conduct effective, NCF has arrangements in place to ensure that alleged breaches of staff or volunteers' Code of Conduct will trigger an investigation and potentially subsequent sanctions through its disciplinary processes.

4.4 Safeguarding learning opportunities and training

NCF requires all staff and volunteers (including its Trustees) to undergo safeguarding training appropriate to their role and responsibilities. Core safeguarding information is common to all, but staff or volunteers in different services may require training that is adapted to their particular working environment and role.

NCF has developed a safeguarding training plan to cover all staff and volunteer roles. This identifies what type of training or learning opportunities are required, by whom, and when. It also refers to training refreshers to ensure safeguarding information and understanding is kept up to date.

Training covers the different ways that children and adults can be harmed or abused, how to recognize signs that someone is experiencing harm or may be a risk to others (this may reflect the particular vulnerability of participants of some services), and what staff and volunteers should do if they become aware of a safeguarding concern.

5 NCF's arrangements to respond to safeguarding concerns

Despite all these preventative arrangements, incidents and concerns will inevitably arise. To manage these effectively, and to minimise the impact of harm and abuse on its victims, NCF has in place a range of safeguarding arrangements:

5.1 Reporting processes

Staff, service-users and their carers should all understand how they can **report a safeguarding concern** – whether the issue arises in the context of the NCF service or in the wider community or at the individual's home. Steps will be taken to actively promote reporting systems and options.

In addition to the safeguarding policy and reporting procedures, NCF also have a generic **complaints process** (for service-users and others). When complaints made may also raise safeguarding concerns – these will be shared with the DSL so that appropriate action can be taken. This also applies to the NCF's **Whistleblowing policy and procedure** which allows individuals to report concerns about other staff members. Where these concerns raise any safeguarding issues they will also be shared with the DSL.

5.2 Designated Safeguarding Leads

NCF has identified, trained and supported a number of members of staff who have designated responsibilities for receiving, recording and responding to reported safeguarding concerns. This means that any concern will be considered and assessed – initially to decide whether the matter should be reported to local statutory safeguarding agencies, dealt with by NCF through its disciplinary processes as a matter of alleged poor practice (a breach of the Code of Conduct), or a combination of both.

The DSL and DSOs have close working links to NCF disciplinary staff, and access to support through the local statutory agency safeguarding network.

5.3 Reviewing and evaluating cases

Following significant safeguarding cases NCF will review the effectiveness of its processes (including the impact – positive or negative on the individual/s involved) – to establish what learning has arisen and what changes could be introduced to further improve the safeguarding arrangements.

6 Types of risk

All staff have a responsibility to act in order to protect young people and adults at risk from

harm. This can arise from abuse, poor practice by staff or volunteers, or harm (bullying or abuse) by other young people.

6.1 Abuse

For children there are four main forms of abuse. Children and young people (anyone under 18 years of age) often experience a combination of some or all of these:

- Physical abuse:** actions which cause physical harm (eg hitting, kicking, burning, ignoring injuries, administering harmful drugs)
- Sexual abuse:** using a child to meet the abuser's sexual needs (eg rape, sexual touching, taking or showing indecent images or films, grooming – preparing a child for abuse)
- Emotional abuse:** consistently undermining a child's dignity or worth (eg shouting, name-calling, be-littling)
- Neglect:** consistently failing to provide for a child's basic needs (eg inadequate clothing, food, medical care, affection or social/educational opportunities)

The Care Act 2014 identifies that adults at risk also experience these four forms of abuse, as well as several more:

Domestic violence; financial (material); modern slavery; discriminatory; organizational; neglect (acts of omission); and self-neglect.

6.2 Indicators and signs of abuse

Unless someone describes their experiences to you, or you witness worrying behaviour, it is difficult to identify abuse. However there are a number of signs or indicators that may suggest that someone has experienced abuse – although some can apply to several types of abuse.

Remember: It is not your responsibility to investigate your concerns or to wait until you are certain someone has been abused.

But it is your responsibility to be alert to signs of possible abuse and to report these in line with the procedure outlined in section 3 above.

Only then can steps be taken by suitably qualified professional to determine the extent of any concern. Your information may be a vital piece of a larger picture that allows action to be taken to safeguard and protect a child or adult at risk.

Here are some examples of different types of indicators of possible abuse – this list is not exhaustive:

- Bruising
- Flinching
- Cuts
- Burns
- Fear of an individual or group
- Mood swings
- Sexualised language or behaviour (out of context to age or understanding)
- Self-harming
- Dressing to avoid showing body shape
- Being withdrawn
- Being clingy
- Seeking constant reassurance
- Seeking attention
- Lacking confidence
- Frequently not dressed for the conditions
- Often hungry or food obsessed

- Cold relationship with parents/carers
- Often unkempt with poor personal hygiene.

Staff should be concerned if they notice one (or usually more) of these signs, and this should prompt a discussion with or referral to the DSL. Not all such discussions or referrals result in immediate action – sometimes staff may be asked to monitor an individual to gather more information. However, some indicators will justifiably result in immediate action by the DSL (including consultation with or referral to statutory agencies).

6.3 Bullying and abuse by peers

Children and young people are often subjected to harm – bullying and abuse - by their peers (other young people). Bullying can take many forms, for example: physical or sexual assaults; name-calling, threats and intimidation; being excluded and ignored; having property stolen or damaged; or putting inappropriate or defamatory information or images online. This can happen in person or (increasingly) online through messaging services and social media. Bullying may be based on racist, homophobic or other discriminatory views, and can often go on for months or years. It is distressing and damaging to the victims and can result in significant physical, emotional or psychological damage. In a number of cases it has resulted in a victim self-harming or taking their own life.

In severe cases, bullying is also clearly a form of abuse – perhaps sexual or physical assaults, intimidation, discrimination or other behaviours that may constitute criminal offences. Staff should be alert to possible indicators of bullying, and take immediate action – including reporting incidents to the DSL.

6.4 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Child Sexual Exploitation is a type of sexual abuse. It often involves tricking a child or young person into thinking that a sexual ‘relationship’ (typically with an older man) is loving and consensual. The young person may receive gifts, treats and other apparently romantic gestures as part of a process of grooming them for sexual abuse. Often young people subject to CSE are subsequently passed around to be abused by several adults, or trafficked for sex.

6.5 Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE)

This involves a child or young person being coerced, tricked or manipulated into becoming involved in (often organised) criminal activities. They may be forced to work to grow or manufacture drugs, or to steal. A common example is someone becoming part of County Lines drug activities, where young people are used to carry and/or sell illegal drugs as part of a wider criminal network. CCE puts young people at significant risk of harm, including drug use, violence, sexual exploitation, and criminal prosecution.

6.6 Preventing Radicalisation

Children and young people have been targeted by individuals who wish to promote ideologies encouraging extremism and linked violence (for example far right extremism). This is dangerous for the young people involved, but also for their community and society at large. To counter this threat, the government has introduced the Prevent scheme – guidance can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance>. The Counter-terrorism and Security Act 2015 now imposes a duty on a wide range of bodies, including all schools.

If you have any concerns about individuals who may be being drawn into support for extremist ideology, please discuss this with the DSL, and if appropriate contact the Prevent Team prevent@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk who will then contact you to discuss whether a referral should be made. Although this is a police team, their role is to support early intervention so that

vulnerable children or adults do not end up facing criminal sanctions.

6.7 Social media and online risks

The increased availability and use of social media presents an additional area of risk for children and young people. This technology has made it easier for potential abusers to identify and engage with vulnerable young people – leading to grooming and face-to-face contact with, and abuse of, targeted victims. NCF has introduced strict rules for staff using electronic, online media to contact children, young people or adults at risk. These reduce the opportunities for misuse of this technology (protecting both service-users and staff) – and help staff to ensure their behaviour is not misconstrued.

There are a number of other online risks to vulnerable individuals. Sexual abuse can happen online – for example by encouraging someone to post indecent or otherwise inappropriate images (the threat of sharing these can then be used to force a victim into more dangerous behaviours). Victims can be shown or access unsuitable information and images for example footage of extreme violence, sexual acts, or extremist views. Due to being accessible and available 24/7 online bullying can be even more relentless and distressing than face-to-face behaviour.

7 Working with partners

7.1 NCF staff working within other organisations

NCF will take steps to ensure that safeguarding responsibilities are clear when staff work with or within other organisations (for example within schools or at other sports sites). This will include clarifying expected standards of conduct, arrangements for supervision of children, and responsibilities for reporting and responding to safeguarding concerns that arise (ensuring that Safeguarding Leads in both organisations are made aware of any issues).

7.2 Other organisations using NCF facilities

NCF will clarify minimum safeguarding requirements to organisations who use its facilities to provide services or activities for children or adults at risk – and will seek written confirmation that these are understood and will be complied with. This will include clarifying expected standards of conduct, arrangements for supervision of children, and responsibilities for reporting and responding to safeguarding concerns that arise (ensuring that Safeguarding Leads in both organisations are made aware of any issues).

Appendix 1 Key safeguarding contact details

NCF Internal Safeguarding Contacts:

| Name | Safeguarding Role | Contact Details |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Emma Trent | Chief Operations Officer and Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) | 07812 182895 Emma.Trent@nottscountyfoundation.org.uk |
| James Line | Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) – Education Service | 07827 078278 James.line@nottscountyfoundation.org.uk |
| Sarah McCamphill | Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) – Sport & Inclusion Service | 07943 848690 Sarah.McCamphill@nottscountyfoundation.org.uk |
| Lucy Devine | Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) – Health service | 07495 321631 Lucy.devine@nottscountyfoundation.org.uk |
| Kath Radmall | Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) – Portland Centre | 07731 601468 Kath.Radmall@nottscountyfoundation.org.uk |
| Melissa Beardsmore | Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) – Portland Centre | 07587 248901 Melissa.Beardsmore@nottscountyfoundation.org.uk |
| Dave Plant | Notts County Club Designated Safeguarding Officer (DSO) | 07495 006936 Dave.plant@nottscountyfc.co.uk |
| National Citizenship Service (NCS) | | Wave Leaders tbc |

External Safeguarding Contacts:

| Nottingham City - Child Safeguarding Concerns (anyone under 18 years) | | |
|--|--|--|
| Children and Families Direct | Access to Children’s Social Care services (safeguarding services and support). | 0115 8764800 Use this number out of office ours (after 5.30pm) for emergencies only. |
| Police | If you believe a child is at risk and needs immediate protection. | 999 (24 hours) |
| NSPCC Helpline | For anyone with concerns about the welfare of a child | 0808 800 500 (8am-10pm Mon-Fri; 9am-6pm w/ends) help@nspcc.org.uk (24 hours) |
| Childline | For children and young people who have concerns | 0800 111 |
| Nottingham City – Adult Safeguarding Concerns (anyone over 18 years) | | |
| City Access Duty Team | If you have concerns for an | 0300 1310 300 |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | adult's safety | (select option 2) |
| Police | If you believe an adult is at risk and needs immediate protection. | 999 (24 hours) |
| Nottinghamshire County – Child Safeguarding Concerns | | |
| Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub or EDT – Emergency Duty Team (out of hours) | If you have concerns about the safety of a child | 8.30am-5pm 0300 500 80 80 (for public) 0300 500 80 90 (for DSLs) Out of hours 0300 456 4546 |
| Police | If you believe a child is at risk and needs immediate protection. | 999 (24 hours) |
| NSPCC Helpline | For anyone with concerns about the welfare of a child | 0808 800 500 (8am-10pm Mon-Fri; 9am-6pm w/ends) help@nspcc.org.uk (24 hours) |
| Childline | For children and young people who have concerns | 0800 111 |
| Nottinghamshire County – Adult Safeguarding Concerns | | |
| Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub or EDT – Emergency Duty Team (out of hours) | If you have concerns about the safety of an adult | 8.30am-5pm 0300 500 80 80 (for public) 0300 500 80 90 (for DSLs) Out of hours 0300 456 4546 |
| Police | If you believe an adult is at risk and needs immediate protection. | 999 (24 hours) |