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**INTRODUCTION**

**Loughborough Junction Action Group**

**Child Protection & Safeguarding Policy (CPSP) for Grove Adventure Playground The policy should be read in conjunction with our online safety policy.**

Loughborough Junction Action Group (LJAG) and Grove Adventure Playground are committed to the principle that the welfare of children is paramount, and as such is committed to safeguarding the welfare of all children entrusted to their care and protecting them where necessary. Safeguarding the welfare of children is everyone’s responsibility.  All children have the right to be safe and as adults we have a responsibility to protect children. Everybody who has contact with children (including access to personal data and information) should have a basic understanding of safeguarding and child protection.  All children under the age of 18 years should be considered under safeguarding and child protection procedures.  All members, staff and volunteers have a duty to pass on any concerns they have or information they receive that might prevent a child being further harmed.

**LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

Firstly, we aim to put children first, and so our policy is informed by the UN Convention on The Rights of the Child:  
• Non-discrimination - All the rights apply to all children equally regardless of their race, sex, religion, language, disability, opinion, or family background. (Article 2).  
• Best interests of child - When adults or organisations make decisions, which affect children, they must always think first about what is best for the child. (Article 3).

• The child’s view - Children have the right to say what they think about anything which affects them. When courts or official organisations make decisions, which affect children, they must listen to what children want and feel. (Article 12).

The Children Act 1989 and Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 places duties on us to have a regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Working Together 2018 is the statutory guidance for “all organisations and agencies who have functions relating to children”. Working Together is a guide to “inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children”. It says that “practitioners should be proactive in sharing information as early as possible to help identify, assess and respond to risks or concerns about the safety and welfare of children, whether this is when problems are first emerging, or where a child is already known to local authority children’s social care.”

Working Together defines safeguarding as:

1. Protecting children from maltreatment.
2. Preventing impairment of children’s mental and physical health or development.

The health, safety and welfare of children in our care is of paramount importance to everyone who works in the playground and all staff are trained in safeguarding.

1. Ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.
2. Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

We therefore kindly request that parents and carers should read this policy prior to a child being left in our care.

**2. Executive Summary**

This Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy endorsed by LJAG demonstrates the importance that we place on the protection of children. LJAG is committed to ensuring that children are safe and that their experiences are enjoyable. LJAG is committed to implementing this Policy by disseminating appropriate child protection policy guidance, raising awareness of the issues and procedures with staff, volunteers, parents and young people and by aligning the Policy to key activities that LJAG undertakes through the following processes and procedures as follows:

**2.1. Recruitment, selection, induction and training procedures for trustees, staff and volunteers ensure the following:**

1. safer recruitment processes, including enhanced DBS checks for all trustees (where appropriate) , staff and volunteers;
2. planned induction of all trustees, staff and volunteers, to include signed and dated confirmation of their understanding and acceptance of the safeguarding policy and procedures and code of conduct;
3. clear safeguarding procedures to inform trustees new to LJAG, staff and volunteers about the appropriate action to take in the event of concerns about a child;
4. volunteers’ attendance at the London Borough of Lambeth Courses in Safeguarding; all volunteers accessing safeguarding refresher training, in accordance with best practice guidance in the area of Child Protection;
5. Trustees accessing effective guidance, training and support to ensure that they are able to work within these procedures;

**2.2. On-going support and supervision for staff and volunteers**

* LJAG ensures that all volunteers and staff access regular, recorded support and supervision in line with best practice guidance, and are clear about their role and responsibilities, through:
* the implementation of the LJAG standards and methods of practice and safeguarding code of conduct for trustees, staff and volunteers;
* identifying personnel to hold the Strategic Lead and designated safeguarding responsibilities within LJAG. (see appendix 1 below);
* procedures to structure the management of any allegations of abuse against trustees, staff or volunteers;

**2.3. Information Sharing**

LJAG has clear expectations of all trustees, staff and volunteers for sharing information about families, parents, children and young people:

* 1. all LJAG service users are made aware of LJAG ́s safeguarding and confidentiality policies;
  2. a factual dated record of contact with a child(ren) are kept in line with LJAG ́s record keeping and record retention procedures;
  3. LJAG recognises the importance of sharing information to protect children and normally the disclosure of the confidential information to any other person may only be undertaken with the expressed permission of the parents for the purpose of assisting the family however;
  4. where it is considered necessary for the welfare and protection of a child, information will be shared with the appropriate authority and families will be kept informed of LJAG ́s actions unless to do so would put the child at greater risk of harm.

**2.4 Local Partnerships and Procedures**

Protecting children is a shared responsibility. In order to fulfil its responsibilities in promoting the welfare and safety of children LJAG:

* 1. maintains effective links with organisations working with children and their families within the community;

1. would liaise with local partnership arrangements designed to protect children and promote their wellbeing;
2. takes part in local multi-disciplinary training and integrated working in order to maintain an up to date understanding of local processes and to take up appropriate opportunities for professional development;
3. is aware of, holds current information on and works within the requirements of the local procedures followed by statutory and voluntary agencies;
4. identifies a local child protection/safeguarding adviser to support and advise the LJAG with regard to local issues and procedures for safeguarding children.

Additionally, LJAG maintains an up-to-date awareness of national and local guidance and follows appropriate local safeguarding/child protection procedures.

All volunteers and staff are encouraged to share concerns with the Trustee who is charged with monitoring child protection issues.

The staff member with overall responsibility for child protection monitoring is:

Hakim Taylor Email: Ljagsafeguarding@gmail.com

Telephone: 07769 150 521

If the situation is clearly an urgent case, the child is too frightened to go home or we have serious doubts about the child’s safety, we will contact Social Work Services or Police immediately. If our concerns are more general about a child’s welfare, then we will discuss these with the Chair, who would then make a referral to Social Work who will make the arrangements. It is important that all volunteers and staff communicate concerns accurately.

The Chair of Trustees is:

Anthea Masey  
25 Loughborough Park London SW9 8TP  
anthea.masey@loughboroughjunction.org  
07799 621 582

**The intention of the Children’s Act 1989 i**s to ensure that the welfare and development needs of children are met, including their need for protection from all forms of abuse, neglect or exploitation. The Human Rights Act 1998 gives the right for children and young people

**Definitions**

**Safeguarding.**

Safeguarding involves all agencies doing everything possible to minimise the risk of harm to children and young people and is defined in *Working Together 2018* as:

* protecting children from maltreatment.
* preventing impairment of children’s health or development; and
* ensuring that children are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
* undertaking that role to enable those children to have optimum life chances and to enter adulthood successfully.

‘Working Together’ (DCSF 2018) sets out how organisations and individuals should work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in accordance with the Children Act 1989 and the Children Act 2004.

It is important that all staff and volunteers working to safeguard children and young people understand fully their responsibilities and duties as set out in primary legislation and associated regulations and guidance.

**Child Protection**

Child protection is about safeguarding and promoting welfare. Child protection refers to the activity which is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering or are at risk of suffering significant harm. All agencies and individuals should aim to proactively safeguard and promote the welfare of children so that the need for action to protect children from harm is reduced.

The Grove members, staff and volunteers have a duty to ensure that all members, staff and volunteers, including those working for partner agencies, have an understanding and commitment to Working Together to Safeguard Children. All should have a good understanding of safeguarding concerns, including potential abuse and neglect of children and young people, which may come to light in the workplace as well as in the settings we operate.  At whatever level risks are identified, members, staff and volunteers will highlight them and seek to ensure that appropriate steps are taken to safeguard the children concerned.

The Strategic Safeguarding, along with the Onsite Designated Safeguarding Leads, has a responsibility so that all its trustees, staff and volunteers and those who undertake work on our behalf maintain a proper focus on safeguarding children and young people and that this is reflected both in sound individual practice and our internal policies and guidance. All permanent, part time and volunteer staff working with children and young people must:

* give highest priority to children’s welfare.
* recognise, identify, and respond to signs of abuse, neglect and other safeguarding concerns relating to children and young people.
* respond appropriately to disclosure by a child, or young person, of abuse.
* respond appropriately to allegations against staff, other adults, and against themselves.
* act appropriately during inspection and understand safe practice in carrying out their duties.
* be alert to the risks which abusers, or potential abusers, may pose.

**Child Abuse**

Children may be in need of protection where their basic needs are not being met, in a manner appropriate to their age and stage of development, and they will be at risk through avoidable acts of commission or omission on the part of their parent(s), sibling(s), or other relative(s), or a carer (i.e. the person(s) while not a parent who has actual custody of the child)”. Reference “Protecting Children: A Shared Responsibility.”

This is a very open definition that encourages us to be open minded and think about what child abuse is. For those working in the field of Child Protection the definition is broken down further into Categories of Abuse, namely:

**• Physical Injury:**

**A**ny significant harm caused to the child, or the failure to prevent it.

**• Sexual Abuse:** This is sexual exploitation of a child or adolescent. This  
might be full sexual intercourse, masturbation, oral sex, anal intercourse  
or fondling. Showing children pornographic magazines or videos is also a  
form of sexual abuse. This can also take place online in the form of grooming or sexting (please refer to our online safety policy).

**• Emotional Abuse:**

This is the severe emotional ill treatment or rejection of  
a child, which can lead to them suffering harm. All abuse involves some  
emotional ill treatment, but emotional abuse can take place in isolation. It can also take the form of online shaming and bullying (please refer to our online safety policy).

**• Physical Neglect:**

For example, the failure to protect the child from exposure to any kind of danger, including cold and starvation, or extreme failure to carry out important aspects of care, which leads to a child suffering harm.

**What are the signs of Abuse?**

Below are a number of signs of abuse. However, they are only indications that abuse might have taken place. Most symptoms can have many reasonable explanations which account for them. However, if you do suspect abuse you must act.

**Neglect**Physical Indicators  
Loss of weight  
Tired or listless  
Unattended medical needs Non-organic Failure to Thrive (non-medical reason)  
Self inflicted wounds

Behavioural Indicators

Constantly asks for food Persistent hunger Running away Frequently absent or late

Inappropriate clothing

**Physical Abuse Physical Indicators Unexplained bruises**(In various stages of healing) Welts, human bite marks Unexplained burns/immersion marks

Unexplained fractures Lacerations or abrasions Complaining of soreness

**Sexual Abuse Physical Indicators Soreness or bleeding in throat, anal or genital areas** Frequent urine infections Stomach pains for

no medical reason.

**Emotional Abuse**

There are unlikely to be physical Behavioural indicators

Change in behaviour

Aggressive behaviour

Severe tantrums  
A don’t care attitude

A fear of one particular adult Fear of returning home

Behavioural Indicators

Frequent masturbation  
Aggressive and inappropriate sex play

Withdrawal  
Isolated  
Mistrustful of adults

Poor eating, nightmares  
Becomes hysterical when nappy changed or other clothing removed.

Behavioural Indicators

Lagging development

Over reaction to mistakes  
Sudden speech disorders Extremes of passivity or aggression Has few friends  
Appears depressed  
Seems out of control  
Symptoms of emotional abuse

**Onsite Designated Persons**

If you have concerns or worries about any users of Grove Adventure Playground you should speak to: Charmaine Bolah; [charmaine@groveadventureplayground.com](mailto:charmaine@groveadventureplayground.com)

If any of these people are unavailable or involved, you can talk to the Strategic Safeguarding lead Hakim Taylor – [ljagsafeguarding@gmail.com](mailto:ljagsafeguarding@gmail.com) and Anthea Masey; [anthea.masey@loughboroughjunction.org](mailto:anthea.masey@loughboroughjunction.org)

Where a child is at risk of significant harm call 999

**Induction and Training**

**All staff and volunteers will receive induction training that will include Health** and safety and safeguarding.

From this training the staff and volunteers should be able to:

•  Respond appropriately to disclosures.

•  Recognise signs of abuse and know the appropriate reporting systems for this.

•  Information regarding this policy should be disseminated to all users.

**Good Practice Guidance**

The risks from abuse can be reduced through using the following straightforward common sense working practices:

•  Always work in an open environment, avoid private or obscured areas and situations.

•  Encourage an open communication with our users, between staff and with all users; with no secrets.

•  Treat all children and young people with dignity and respect.

•  Always put the welfare of the child first.

•  Maintain a safe and appropriate distance, avoid unnecessary body contact.

•  Build balanced relationships based on mutual trust which empower the children.

•  Involve the children, parents and carers as much as possible; encourage them to take responsibility for their own intimate care.

•  When helping a child with intimate care staff should always work in twos and ideally intimate care should be carried out by staff of the same sex as the child.

•  Ensure that there is a balanced staff team in terms of gender and ability.

•  Be a safe role model, encourage the children to keep themselves safe.

•  Give enthusiastic and constructive feedback rather than criticism.

•  Recognise the developmental needs of the child and treat them as individuals.

•  Securing Loco Parentis, in writing, for administering of emergency first aid and medication.

•  Keeping a written record of accidents, incidents and near misses, along with any action taken.

•  The children should be taught how to seek help.

The following have not been sanctioned and must be avoided:

•  Engaging in rough and tumble or sexually provocative games.

•  Allowing or engaging in any form of inappropriate touching.

•  Allowing children to use inappropriate language unchallenged.

•  Making sexually suggestive comments to a child, even in fun.

•  Reducing a child to tears , rage or frustration as a form of control or through lack of communication / respect.

•  Using excessive physical force, even in fun.

•  Allowing disclosures made by a child to go unrecorded and acted upon.

It may sometimes be necessary for staff or volunteers to do things of a personal nature for children, particularly if they are young or are disabled. These tasks should only be carried out with the full understanding and consent of parents and the child/young person involved. There is a need to be responsive to a person’s reactions. If a person is fully dependent on you, talk with him/her about what you are doing and give choices where possible. This is particularly so if you are involved in any dressing or undressing of outer clothing, or where there is physical contact, lifting or assisting a child to carry out particular activities. Avoid taking on the responsibility for tasks for which you are not appropriately trained.

**County lines**

County lines is a form of criminal exploitation where urban gangs persuade, coerce or force children and young people to store drugs and money and/or transport them to suburban areas, market towns and coastal towns (Home Office, 2018). It can happen in any part of the UK and is against the law and a form of child abuse.

If you’re worried that a child or young person might be or is at risk of being exploited by a county lines gang, you must share your concerns.

Like other forms of abuse and exploitation, county lines exploitation:

* can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years.
* can affect any vulnerable adult over the age of 18 years.
* can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual.
* can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence.
* can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and young people or adults and
* is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

One of the key factors found in most cases of county lines exploitation is the presence of some form of exchange (e.g., carrying drugs in return for something). Where it is the victim who is offered, promised, or given something they need or want, the exchange can include both tangible (such as money, drugs, or clothes) and intangible rewards (such as status, protection or perceived friendship or affection). It is important to remember the unequal power dynamic within which this exchange occurs and to remember that the receipt of something by a young person or vulnerable adult **does not make them any less of a victim**. It is also important to note that the prevention of something negative can also fulfil the requirement for exchange, for example a young person who engages in county lines activity to stop someone carrying out a threat to harm his/her family.

**Prevent**

The Prevent duty is designed to stop people from becoming involved in terrorism, supporting terrorism, or being drawn into non-violent extremism.

The Prevent duty came into force as part of the Counter Terrorism and Security Act in 2015. It places a duty on educational providers and other public bodies to help prevent children, young people and vulnerable adults from being radicalised and drawn into terrorism. This means identifying those at risk and taking the appropriate actions. The Prevent duty is linked to safeguarding in that it aims to protect the same vulnerable individuals.

If you work with children, young people or vulnerable adults, you have a legal duty in respect of safeguarding and Prevent. You need to understand what that duty is, how to identify individuals at risk, and how to take action to prevent or report issues relating to safeguarding and Prevent.

Report any concerns to the designated safeguarding person.

**Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. It is illegal in the UK and a form of child abuse with long-lasting harmful consequences. Professionals in all agencies, and individuals and groups in relevant communities, need to be alert to the possibility of a girl being at risk of FGM, or already having suffered FGM.

**Indicators**

There are a range of potential indicators that a girl may be at risk of FGM. Warning signs that FGM has taken place are often difficult to identify. The list below is not exhaustive but may indicate a concern:

* a girl has difficulty walking or sitting or looks uncomfortable.
* a girl finds it hard to sit for long periods of time, and this was not previously a problem.
* a girl spends longer than normal in the toilet due to difficulty urinating.
* a girl spends long periods of time away from a classroom during the day with bladder or menstrual problems.
* a girl has frequent urinary, menstrual or stomach problems.

**The indicators of the risk of FGM are often subtle and the list below is not exhaustive:**

* a female child’s family comes from a community known to practise FGM.
* the family indicate that there are strong levels of influence held by elders and/or elders are involved in bringing up female children.
* a woman/family believe FGM is integral to cultural or religious identity.
* a girl/family has limited level of integration within the UK community.
* Parent/Carers have limited access to information about FGM and do not know the harmful effects of FGM.
* a girl confides to a professional that she is to have a special procedure or attend a ceremony to ‘become a woman’;
* a girl talks about a long holiday to her country of origin or another country where the practice is prevalent.
* Parent/Carers state that they or a relative will take the girl out of the country for a prolonged period.
* a Parent/Carers or family member expresses concern that FGM may be carried out on the girl.
* a family is not engaging with the professionals.
* a family is already known to social care in relation to other safeguarding issues.
* a girl requests help from a teacher or another adult because she is aware or suspects that she may be at immediate risk of FGM.
* a girl talks about FGM in conversation with other children.
* a girl is unexpectedly absent from school.

**Responses to suspected risk of FGM or that a young person has been a victim of FGM**

It is recognised that it is unlikely that staff will easily identify students at risk. However, if staff have a concern regarding a girl that might be at risk of FGM they should activate safeguarding procedures via the Designated Lead.

**Bullying**

Bullying is any behaviour that is intended to hurt, threaten or frighten another person or group of people. It undermines self-esteem and self-confidence and destroys the victim’s sense of security. Bullying may consist in a single act but is more generally recognised as a repeated series of actions directed with malicious intent by an individual or group against a victim. It may hurt physically, emotionally and/or psychologically and is often motivated by prejudice against a particular group: for example, on grounds of race, religion, culture, sex, gender, special educational needs and disability, or because a child is adopted or is a carer. It may occur directly or through cyber-technology eg. social websites, mobile phones, text messages, photographs and emails.

Bullying in any form is fundamentally at odds with the LJAG ethos and is, therefore, wholly unacceptable. LJAG is committed to preventing bullying by maintaining a culture which does not provide fertile ground for bullying in any form and countering bullying if it is found to occur. Any instances of bullying are to be dealt with promptly, robustly and consistently. Appropriate measures must be taken to support the victim and reform the perpetrator. The LJAG community is based upon respect. Staff should be vigilant and work to prevent bullying as soon as any instance is suspected.

Under the Children Act 1989 a bullying incident should be treated as a child protection concern when there is ‘reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm’. Where this is the case, the DSL has a duty to report the concern to the local authority.

**Bullying via social media**

Although bullying in itself is not a specific criminal offence in the UK, it is important to be aware that some types of harassing or threatening behaviour or communications could constitute a criminal offence under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, the Malicious Communications Act 1988, the Communications Act 2003 or the Public Order Act 1986. It is, for instance, an offence under the Malicious Communications Act 1988 for a person to send an electronic communication to another person with the intent to cause distress or anxiety or which is indecent or grossly offensive, threatening, or containing information which is false and known or believed to be false by the sender. If staff become aware that a young person has concerns of this nature the matter must be reported to the ODSL via the DDSL as a matter of urgency.

**Providing safe activities- Trips, events and residential**

All activities provided will operate within an environment that supports a culture of safety, whilst, at the same time, encouraging children and young people to develop and grow.

* •  The environment and activity taking place are risk assessed and risk managed, regardless of whether the activity takes place on site or off.
* •  When planning external trips and activities, the appropriate licences and accreditations are checked and own risk assessment are carried out.
* •  Appropriate employers liability, private and public including any additional cover is taken out to ensure all people taking part are suitably covers
* •  The activities are planned and are age appropriate, and adequately supervised, taking into account staff ratio’s, individual needs of children and young people, and number of appropriately qualified staff required.
* •  Adequate and appropriate first aid provision is provided for children and young people and staff
* •  When undertaking planned trips and activities, parents and carers are informed of potential risks and

contact and consent details are taken.

**Reporting Procedures**

The child's welfare and safety must have first priority.

The onsite designated Persons are:  
Charmaine Bolah: [charmaine@groveadventureplayground.com](mailto:charmaine@groveadventureplayground.com) Playground Manager

If you have concerns or worries:

•  Discuss your concerns with the Onsite Designated person (or in their absence the Strategic safeguarding lead: Hakim Taylor [ljagsafeguarding@gmail.com](mailto:ljagsafeguarding@gmail.com) ). If your concerns are about either of the designated people, you should contact the Strategic Safeguarding Lead or a trustee – Anthea Massey; [anthea.masey@loughboroughjunction.org](mailto:anthea.masey@loughboroughjunction.org)

•  The designated person will evaluate the situation and collect the information from you.

•  It is vitally important that any disclosure made is recorded factually as soon as possible; this is whether or not the matter is taken up by another authority.

•  A Safeguarding Record Form should be completed for all concerns and/or disclosures. These forms are available from the office. If forms are not available, please record the following detail for entry later:

1. Date and time of what has occurred and the time the disclosure was made.
2. Names of people who were involved.
3. What was said or done by whom.
4. Action taken.
5. Where relevant, reasons why there is no referral to a statutory agency.
6. Names of person reporting and to who reported.
7. All forms and written information must be confidential and filed in a locked cabinet locked in the **Playground Manager’s office**.
8. The Designated person will ensure that the child is safe and take action to ensure the immediate safety of the child. They will then contact: Lambeth Integrated Referral Hub: 020 7926 3100 – referrals from professionals. <https://www.lambethsaferchildren.org.uk>

**If it is thought that someone is at immediate risk of significant harm, then the onsite Designated Person should call 999.**

If you are happy that no further action is required, then your involvement at this stage is complete.

If, however, you are unhappy with any decisions that are being made you must inform the Playground Manager that you are unhappy and contact the Strategic safeguarding lead or Chair of trustees.

You will be kept informed of the process but not necessarily any action being taken or proposed. You will not automatically attend any further meetings unless requested to do so.

**5.1. Responsibilities** LJAG will:

* Ensure all staff and volunteers within LJAG who have contact with children have up to date policies and DBS checks.
* Accept the moral and legal responsibilities to endorse and implement procedures to

provide a duty of care for young people, safeguard their wellbeing and protect

them from abuse.

* Respect and promote the rights, wishes and feelings of young people and disabled adults.
* Recruit, train and supervise its employees/volunteers to adopt best practice to

safeguard and protect young people from abuse, and themselves against

false allegations.

* Require staff/volunteers to adopt and abide by the LJAG objectives, and the Child Protection
* Policy and Procedures
* Treat everyone with respect
* Remember that some issues are confidential.
* Ensure that all activities have more than one adult present or at least within sight and hearing of others.
* Take action to stop any inappropriate verbal or physical behaviour.
* Respond to any allegations appropriately and implement a LJAG disciplinary and appeals procedure.

**5.2. Principles**

* The guidance given in the child protection procedures is based on the following principles:
* The welfare of young people (the Children’s Act 1989 defines a young person as under 18 years) and disabled adults is the primary concern.
* All young people, whatever their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin, religious belief and/or sexual identity have the right to protection from abuse.
* It is the responsibility of child protection experts to determine whether or not abuse has taken place but it is everyone’s responsibility to report any concerns.
* All incidents of suspicious poor practice and allegations should be taken seriously and responded to swiftly and appropriately.

**5.3. Information Sharing and Seeking Guidance from Specialist Agencies**

Useful links:

* Lambeth Safeguarding Children Partnership www.lambethsaferchildren.org.uk
* Lambeth Integrated Referral Hub: 020 7926 3100 – referrals from professionals
* Public line 020 7026 5555 (24 hrs) – referrals from the public helpandprotection@lambeth.gov.uk
* Lambeth Community Early Help Phone Line 020 7926 9079
* NSPCC 0808 800 5000
* NSPCC whistleblowing advice line 0800 028 0285 Lambeth Whistleblowing line 020 7926 0547.
* For allegations against trustees, staff and volunteers:
* Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)
* Andrew Zachariades 020 7926 4679/07720 828 700
* LADO@lambeth.gov.uk

Additionally, LJAG maintains an up-to-date awareness of national and local guidance and follows appropriate local safeguarding/child protection procedures.

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Date adopted 26 February 2024

Date of review 25 February 2025