



FAB Learning

Forming a new beginning through bespoke interventions.

Safeguarding Policy

Written September 2024
Reviewed 1.1.2025 Chloe
Argent-Duncan (SDSL)
Next Review October 2025

Policy Scope:

This policy applies to all staff at FAB Learning, an alternative education provider operating in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. This policy is intended to be read and understood in conjunction with the FAB Learning Child Protection Policy, which is available at fab-learning.co.uk

Policy Aim:

FAB Learning is committed to protecting the welfare, safety, and health of all children and young people in our care and expects staff and contractors associated with the organisation to work under the premise that safeguarding is everyone's responsibility. All staff must act in the best interests of learners at all times. Our safeguarding policy seeks to create an open, honest, and supportive environment where learners' welfare is paramount. Procedures within this policy ensure that immediate action is taken if a learner is at risk of harm or suspected of being abused. Safeguarding is central to ensuring children receive the care they need, as outlined in 'Working Together 2018' and 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024'.

Policy Objectives:

- Support learners' development in a secure and nurturing environment that fosters independence and confidence.
- Raise staff awareness of their responsibilities in identifying and reporting potential abuse.
- Provide clear procedures for staff and designated safeguarding leads (DSLs) to follow.
- Emphasise links with recruitment and allegation management policies.
- Foster collaboration with local authorities and relevant agencies to ensure effective safeguarding and communication

Definition of Safeguarding:

For the purposes of this document, safeguarding and promoting children's welfare includes:

- Protecting children from maltreatment.
- Preventing impairment of mental and physical health or development.
- Ensuring safe and effective care.
- Enabling children to achieve their best outcomes.

Children are defined as individuals under 18 years old.

Roles and Responsibilities

Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSLs):



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- **Senior DSL:** Chloe Argent-Duncan (chloeargent-duncan@fablearning.uk)
- **DSL's:** Claire Bishop (clairebishop@fablearning.uk) Michele Fowler (michelefowler@fablearning.uk) and Nicky Ball (nickyball@fablearning.uk)

The DSLs are responsible for:

- Referring cases of suspected abuse and/or concerns related to learner welfare to the appropriate agencies.
- Maintaining full and secure records of safeguarding concerns.
- Managing a central database of staff safeguarding training and DBS checks, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

All Staff:

- Must read and understand Part 1 of *Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024*.
- Must complete and attend mandatory safeguarding training, completing to set deadlines through the E-Learning platform, Educare
- Must engage in a staff induction that covers the topic of safeguarding policies and procedures within the company prior to their start date
- Must read and understand the FAB Learning Safeguarding Policy and Child Protection Policies prior to the first day of employment
- Must record and report any concerns about learners promptly (by 4:00pm on the day the concern arises or immediately if necessary).
- Should be familiar with the local early help process and understand their role in supporting vulnerable children.

Guidelines and Procedures

Early Help:

Staff should be alert to the potential need for early help for children who may:

- Have disabilities or additional needs.
- Show signs of being drawn into criminal behavior.
- Be frequently missing from care or at risk of exploitation.
- Live in challenging family circumstances, such as exposure to domestic abuse or substance misuse.

Responding to Learners:

When a child discloses a safeguarding concern:

- Listen calmly and avoid displaying shock, disbelief or an emotional response
- Do not press for details or ask leading questions.
- Reassure the child that they have done the right thing by speaking up.
- Avoid criticising anyone involved or making promises to learners, such as maintaining confidentiality.



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- Inform the child of the next steps, including your obligation to share the information with the DSL, while ensuring them that you are working to support them

Referral Process:

- Any immediate risk of serious harm must be reported to Children's Social Care or the police without delay.
- Discuss concerns with the DSL as soon as possible.

Record-Keeping:

- Safeguarding records are maintained separately from general learner files in secure electronic storage.
- A Single Central Register (SCR) is maintained to track all pre-employment checks, safeguarding training, and DBS updates.

Training:

- All staff must complete annual safeguarding training.
- Whole staff training occurs every three years in line with local guidance from the *Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Partnership*.

Policy Review and Access

- The Safeguarding Policy is reviewed annually at minimum and is publicly available on the company website.
- Parents are informed of the policy and FAB Learning's commitment to making referrals when necessary as well as working together with families to ensure positive outcomes.

Raising Awareness:

The DSL's ensure the policy is up to date, reviewed regularly, and accessible to staff, parents, and external stakeholders.

Implementation and Monitoring:

The Company Directors oversee the implementation of this policy, ensuring adherence to safeguarding practices by all staff.

Definition of Abuse

Abuse is a form of maltreatment where harm is inflicted on a child or failure to prevent harm occurs. It can happen within a family, institution, or community setting and may involve individuals known to the child or, in rare cases, strangers. Abuse may occur online or offline, facilitated by technology, and can be perpetrated by adults or peers.

Forms of Abuse

1. Physical Abuse

Physical abuse involves actions such as hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning, scalding, drowning, or suffocating a child. It also includes fabricating or inducing illness in a child.

2. Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the persistent maltreatment of a child, impacting their emotional development. It may involve:

- Making a child feel worthless, unloved, or only valued for meeting another's needs.
- Silencing or mocking a child.
- Imposing developmentally inappropriate expectations.
- Exposing a child to ill-treatment or severe bullying (including cyberbullying).

3. Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse includes forcing or enticing a child to participate in sexual activities, whether they involve physical contact (e.g., rape or non-penetrative acts like touching) or non-contact acts (e.g., viewing sexual content, grooming). Abuse may occur online or offline, perpetrated by adults, (both men and women), or even peers.

4. Neglect

Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and emotional needs, potentially leading to severe harm. Examples include:

- Failing to provide adequate food, clothing, or shelter.
- Lack of supervision or medical care.
- Emotional neglect or unresponsiveness.

Safeguarding Issues

Awareness of Risk Factors

All staff must recognise safeguarding risks such as drug and alcohol abuse, truancy, and sexting, which can put children in danger.

Child-on-Child Abuse

Children can abuse their peers through actions such as:

- Bullying (including cyberbullying).
- Physical harm (e.g., hitting, biting, hair pulling).



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- Sexual violence or harassment.
- Upskirting and sexting.
- Initiation violence or hazing rituals.

Specific Safeguarding Concerns

These include:

- Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).
- Radicalization and extremism.
- Abuse within intimate relationships.
- Gang violence (e.g., County Lines).
- Technology-facilitated abuse.

Support for Vulnerable Groups

LGBTQ+ children may face additional barriers. Staff must provide a trusted, compassionate environment to ensure these learners feel supported and safe.

Mental Health and Safeguarding

Mental health concerns may indicate abuse or neglect. While only qualified professionals can diagnose mental health conditions, staff are well-positioned to observe behavior changes that suggest a child may need help and report accordingly.

Children exposed to adverse childhood experiences may face lasting impacts on their mental health and education. Staff should understand these effects and take immediate action if a mental health concern is also a safeguarding issue.

Information Sharing

The Importance of Collaboration

Effective information sharing is critical to identifying and addressing abuse or neglect. Staff must proactively share information with DSL's and this information should subsequently be shared with local authorities and other agencies to ensure children's safety in a timely and comprehensive manner.

Legal Obligations

FAB Learning complies with the Data Protection Act 2018 and GDPR to process personal data responsibly and securely. Information sharing is guided by clear principles to ensure compliance with legal and ethical standards. Please see the FAB Learning Data Protection Policy for more information.

8. Attendance Reporting

- Attendance is recorded electronically twice daily, to coincide with morning and afternoon sessions.
 - Non-attendance is reported to the Learning Manager and referrers immediately. For learners with known safeguarding concerns, this information is shared with social care and commissioners.
 - Staff will wait 30 minutes for late arrivals before contacting parents/carers and, if necessary, conducting a 'welfare visit'
 - Learners with known safeguarding concerns will receive a welfare visit for each absence, where they are not seen by another professional (such as a medical appointment).
 - Learners will receive a welfare visit from FAB Learning staff and phone call if they are absent and unseen by professionals for more than five days. This will be escalated to social care by the SDSL if the learner continues to be unseen and their wellbeing ascertained by FAB Learning staff.
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9. Health and Safety

- Learner risk assessments are conducted based on referrer information and induction meetings at the initial home visit. This risk assessment is updated by Learning Managers and shared with staff when new safeguarding concerns arise or new procedures/ control measures are put in place based on learner and familial circumstances. Learner risk assessments are completed with parents/carers to include them in the decision making process.
 - Venues used for tuition are risk-assessed, and safety procedures (e.g., fire evacuation) are explained during the first visit. FAB Learning maintains a database of risk assessments that staff can access for activities that take place during sessions.
 - Learner consent forms and medication forms are obtained by Learning Managers during the initial home visit, as well as information related to any medical conditions that the learner may need to manage during session times.
 - Please see the FAB Learning Health and Safety Policy available on the company website for further information related to this matter.
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11. Legal Responsibilities and Allegations Against Staff

- Staff must maintain accurate notes for potential legal proceedings.
- Allegations against staff must be reported to the Director and DSL, who will consult relevant safeguarding guidelines and local authorities.
- Allegations involving students are referred to the DSL.
- See the FAB Learning 'Whistleblowing Procedure' Policy for further information regarding allegations made against staff.

12. Responding to Parent Concerns

Concerns raised by parents should be directed to the DSL or Company Director for appropriate action.

Policy Commitments

- **Action-Oriented Response:** All allegations will be taken seriously, thoroughly documented, and addressed promptly.
- **Annual Reviews:** Safeguarding policies will be reviewed yearly at minimum to remain effective and continue to be aligned with current safeguarding legislation.
- **Training and Awareness:** Staff will receive regular safeguarding training and updates from the SDSL and individual Learning Managers to recognise risks and respond appropriately.

This policy applies to all learners and staff at FAB Learning (including sub-contractors), ensuring the safety and well-being of all children in our care.

Actions Where There Are Concerns About a Child: Key Elements

- **Recognition:** Identifying signs of concern or abuse.
 - **Response:** Taking appropriate and timely action.
 - **Inform:** Notify the Learning Manager and Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) in accordance with company policy, in a timely manner (recorded and reported by 4:30pm on the day the concern arises)
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Responding to a Disclosure

A disclosure occurs when a learner shares sensitive information suggesting abuse, neglect, or other safeguarding concerns.

Steps to Take:

1. **Listen and Believe:** Take the learner seriously, regardless of how unlikely their account may sound.
2. **Record Details:** Make notes in the learner's own words. Use open-ended prompts like, "Is there anything else you'd like to share?" but avoid leading questions.
3. **Avoid Investigation:** Your role is to listen, not to investigate or ask leading questions. Record details of any observed injuries but do not take photographs.
4. **Reassure:** Affirm that the learner has done the right thing by speaking up. Avoid making promises you cannot keep such as maintaining confidentiality
5. **Explain Next Steps:** Inform the learner that the matter will be shared on a "need-to-know" basis to provide help and support.

Supporting Learners

Abuse and exposure to violence can deeply affect a child's sense of self-worth. Staff play a vital role in providing stability and fostering trust in these situations.

Staff Commitments:

- Build stable, trusting relationships with learners.
- Respect the learner's voice and collaborate with them on decisions about their support.
- Recognise behavioral changes, which may range from aggression to withdrawal.
- Work collaboratively with all agencies to support children in care effectively.

Susceptible Groups

Certain children and young people may be at heightened risk of abuse or harm due to personal circumstances or behaviors. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Privately fostered children.
 - Children with disabilities, communication challenges, or diagnosed Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).
 - Children engaging in risky behaviors such as drug or alcohol misuse.
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Children in Care (LAC) and Previously in Care (PLAC)

Supporting children in care and those previously in care is a priority. Effective collaboration between agencies is essential to meet their needs.

- **Designated Lead:** Chloe Argent-Dunan/Claire Bishop oversee all provisions for children in care within FAB Learning.
 - All staff must ensure active participation in supporting these children. Designated Leads will attend relevant meetings and collaborate with caseworkers and other professionals, disseminating information to staff on a 'need to know' basis.
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Children in Need (CiN) and Child in Need Plans

FAB Learning supports Local Authorities in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children identified as Children 'in Need.'

- The Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) participates in CiN meetings, implements agreed procedures, and ensures services align with child-centered approaches.

Child Protection Plans

Child Protection Plans outline actions to protect a child from harm and promote their welfare.

- FAB Learning's DSL assigned to specific learners attends child protection conferences, compiles necessary documentation, and supports learners in accordance with confidentiality protocols.
 - Staff work closely with local agencies to provide early intervention when needed.
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Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a cultural, not religious, practice with no health benefits. It is illegal in the UK and must be reported to social care. As of January 2016, staff must report FGM cases directly to the police.

Key Facts:

- **Prevalence:** Mainly affects girls aged 5–8, but cases extend up to age 15.
- **Legal Framework:**
 - Criminalized in the UK since 1985.
 - It is an offense since 2003 to take girls abroad for FGM.
 - Penalties include up to 14 years in prison.
- **Affected Communities:** Includes girls from regions such as Somalia, Sudan, Egypt, Yemen, and Indonesia. UK prevalence is in different areas, but specifically include London, Birmingham and Manchester.

Reasons for FGM:

- **Cultural Identity:** Mark of initiation for entering womanhood
- **Gender Roles:** Enhancing femininity.
- **Sexual Control:** Suppression of sexual desire.
- **Hygiene:** Misbelief that women who do not undergo the procedure are unclean.

Risk Factors:

- Low integration into UK society.
- Family history of FGM.
- Girls withdrawn from Personal, Social, Health, and Economic (PSHE) education.
- Visits from elders from practicing communities.
- Long trips to a family's country of origin, particularly in summer.

High-Risk Periods:



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- Summer holidays, as recovery from FGM takes 6–9 weeks. Absences during this time or comments about long holidays abroad should raise concern.

Symptoms Post-FGM:

- Difficulty walking, sitting, or standing.
- Prolonged bathroom use.
- Behavioral changes after absence.
- Reluctance toward medical examinations.
- Requests for help but with unclear reasons due to fear or embarrassment.

Long-Term Impacts:

- Urinary issues, chronic infections, menstrual and fertility problems, complications in childbirth, and mental health challenges.
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Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

CSE is a form of abuse where children under 18 are exploited for sexual activities in exchange for goods, money, or affection.

- **Key Characteristics:**
 - Power imbalance between victim and abuser.
 - Coercion, grooming, and manipulation.
 - Victims may not recognize the exploitation due to grooming tactics.
 - Abuse can occur face-to-face, online, or between peers.
 - **Responsibility:** Staff are trained to identify and respond to signs of CSE, recognizing that children with SEND may be especially vulnerable.
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Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) and County Lines

Overview

Child criminal exploitation (CCE), including County Lines, involves individuals or groups taking advantage of a power imbalance to coerce, control, manipulate, or deceive children under the age of 18 into participating in criminal activities. This may occur:

- a) in exchange for something the child needs or wants,
- b) to benefit the perpetrator financially or otherwise, or
- c) through violence or threats of violence.

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CCE occurs when children are coerced, manipulated, or deceived into criminal activity. County Lines involves organised networks exploiting children for drug distribution.

- **Key Indicators:**
 - Unexplained absences or decline in performance.
 - Changes in friendships or associations with older groups.
 - Unexplained possessions or injuries.
 - Signs of coercion or threats.
- **Action:** Staff must report concerns to the DSL, who will liaise with external agencies as needed.

Exploitation can happen even if the child appears to consent and does not always involve physical contact. Technology is often used to facilitate CCE.

Staff Responsibilities

All staff must:

- Be vigilant for indicators of CCE and report concerns immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) and external agencies as necessary.
- Recognise that signs of CCE may include:
 - Increased absences or truancy.
 - Changes in relationships or friendships, particularly with older individuals or groups.
 - A noticeable decline in academic performance or wellbeing.
 - Signs of self-harm, unexplained injuries, or possession of gifts or items without a clear source.

Understanding Risk Factors

Children at heightened risk of County Lines exploitation may have:

- A history of neglect or abuse.
- An unstable home environment, including exposure to domestic violence or parental substance misuse.
- Social isolation, economic hardship, or insecure housing.
- Mental health challenges, learning disabilities, or substance misuse issues.
- Experience in the care system, particularly in residential settings or with interrupted care histories.
- Associations with gang-involved peers or relatives.

County Lines Threats

County Lines refers to the use of mobile phone networks by gangs to distribute drugs, often involving the exploitation of children and vulnerable adults. These children are:

- Recruited online or in person.
- Coerced into transporting drugs, weapons, and cash between locations.

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- Forced to work as drug dealers, typically handling Class A substances like heroin or crack cocaine.

This threat is dynamic, with gangs adapting tactics to evade detection. Recent trends include absences during specific times of the school day rather than prolonged truancy, making detection more challenging.

SafeCall Support Service

SafeCall offers critical support to young people and families affected by County Lines, as well as to professionals managing such cases. The service operates:

- **Helpline:** 24/7 support via 116 000.
- **SafeCall Office Hours:** Monday to Friday, 10:00–18:00, reachable at 0208 392 5710.
- **Email:** safecall@missingpeople.org.uk.
- **Online Referral Form:** Accessible at SafeCall Referral Form.

Further guidance is available at [SafeCall in Schools and Colleges](#).

Key Takeaways

Staff should remain alert to:

- The evolving methods of exploitation used by gangs.
- Subtle changes in attendance patterns, behavior, or well-being as potential indicators.
- The need for swift and appropriate action, including reporting to the DSL and accessing external support services like SafeCall.

By maintaining awareness and following safeguarding protocols, we aim to protect children from the significant harm associated with County Lines and criminal exploitation.

Drugs and Substance Misuse

- Suspected possession or influence of drugs is reported to the Learning Manager and parents/carers. Relevant agencies are informed as required.
- Illegal substances will be confiscated, documented (via photos or witness accounts), and destroyed. The police may also be contacted.

Knife Crime

Knife crime is a significant national concern, especially for the risks it poses to young people. Carrying a knife endangers not only the individual but also those around them. The possession of a knife can adversely impact a young person's future and lead to severe consequences for both the victim and the offender. It is crucial to address knife-related incidents appropriately to mitigate risks and prevent escalation.

Steps to Address Knife Crime Incidents:

1. **Immediate Risk Management:** If there is an immediate risk of harm, contact the police immediately.
 2. **Incident Documentation:** Record all details of the incident comprehensively.
 3. **Risk Assessment:** Evaluate and document any ongoing risks, including potential reprisals or threats to witnesses, particularly other young people.
 4. **Notify the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL):** Report the incident to the DSL without delay.
 5. **Inform Youth Offending Team (YOT) Police:** The DSL/Case Manager should share the incident details and risk assessment with the YOT Police.
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Medical Needs

If a learner requires medication during a tutoring session, the following protocol must be observed:

- **Written Consent:** Parental consent must be obtained during the induction meeting. FAB Learning staff are not trained to administer medication so consent is sought so learners can self-medicate if required in session. If the learner remains enrolled in a school, additional permission is required from the Head Teacher.
 - **Emergency Situations:** In a medical emergency, staff must call an ambulance immediately and inform parents/carers and the Learning Manager without delay.
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Lone Working

Staff must never work alone with a child or young person, or enter a learner's home without a parent/carer present. A parent or carer must always be present. Refer to the **Lone Working Policy** for further guidance.

Safety Measure: All staff are encouraged to use the "FAB Learning Attendance" Whatsapp app to check in at the start of a session and check out at the end.

Social Networking/ICT Acceptable Use and Monitoring

- Staff are prohibited from engaging with learners on any social networking platform. This policy is reinforced through regular communications and safeguarding updates.
- Devices used by learners at FAB Learning must be filtered and monitored under the DSL's supervision. Staff must not use personal devices for accessing educational materials; approved and filtered devices must be used instead.



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- During the induction meeting, learners and parents will sign an **E-Safety Acceptable Use Statement** outlining acceptable digital behavior.
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Mobile Phones and Sexting

Staff should remain vigilant to any inappropriate use of mobile devices by learners, including sexting.

Addressing Sexting Incidents:

We adhere to the UKCCIS 2017 guidelines, *“Sexting in Schools and Colleges: Responding to Incidents and Safeguarding Young People”*. Staff must report any concerns to the DSL.

‘Honour-Based’ Violence (HBV)

HBV encompasses acts such as female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and other harmful practices. All staff must treat HBV as abuse and report concerns to the DSL.

Children Who Self-Harm

Staff must remain vigilant to the underlying factors that may lead a child or young person to self-harm, regardless of their age. Self-harm among primary school-aged children is particularly rare, and any indication of such behavior should prompt serious consideration of potential underlying issues, including abuse or neglect. All such cases must be discussed with children’s social care services to ensure the child’s safety and wellbeing.

In instances where primary-age children are confirmed to have self-harmed, it is essential to understand that this behavior signals significant emotional distress. These children require appropriate support to address their underlying needs and ensure they feel safe and valued.

Preventing Violent Extremism

FAB Learning adheres to the Government’s Prevent Strategy, which aims to:

1. Identify and challenge terrorist ideologies.
2. Support and safeguard vulnerable individuals from radicalization.
3. Promote collective efforts to combat extremism.

Reporting Concerns:

Concerns about extremism must be reported to the DSL. Further assistance can be sought from the Prevent Team at prevent@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk.

Children with Continence Issues

Achieving continence is a developmental milestone, and children will reach it at different ages. Bedwetting (nocturnal enuresis) and other daytime continence challenges are common and rarely intentional. These issues can significantly affect a child's emotional wellbeing and behavior while also causing stress for parents or carers.

Support for children and their families should focus on normalising the experience, avoiding blame, and emphasising kindness and understanding. Children must never be punished for continence issues, as such behaviors are involuntary. Reward systems for dry nights are discouraged, as they can inadvertently place undue pressure on the child.

According to NICE guidelines, persistent claims that a child is deliberately wetting themselves or evidence of repeated punishment by carers despite professional advice should raise concerns of potential maltreatment and be escalated appropriately.

Children Missing from Education

Persistent or prolonged absences can be warning signs of safeguarding concerns, including neglect, exploitation, or abuse. FAB Learning's response includes:

- Supporting early identification of emerging issues.
 - Preventing learners from becoming children missing from education.
 - Engaging local authorities for known cases under child protection plans or involving social workers.
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Elective Home Education (EHE)

While many home-educated children thrive, some may be less visible to safeguarding services. FAB Learning emphasises the importance of supporting visibility and safety for these learners and works alongside local authorities to ensure proper mechanisms are put in place to ensure learner welfare.

Private Fostering



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Private fostering involves care arrangements for children under 16 (or 18 if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative for 28 days or more.

- **Mandatory Reporting:** FAB Learning must report any suspected private fostering arrangements to the local authority.
 - Staff must notify the DSL of any such arrangements. The DSL will ensure families understand their legal obligation to inform the local authority.
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Private fostering arrangements involve care of children under 16 (or 18 if disabled) by someone who is not a close relative for more than 28 days.

Legal Obligations:

Parents and private foster carers must notify local authorities at least six weeks before such arrangements begin. Staff must be alert to signs of vulnerability, including trafficking, exploitation, or neglect, in privately fostered children.

COVID-19 Protocols

All staff must stay informed of the latest government guidance on managing the ongoing impacts of COVID-19. Compliance includes the following:

- **Hygiene Practices:** Frequent hand washing, use of hand sanitizers, and maintaining cleanliness in shared spaces.
- **PPE Usage:** Adherence to requirements for masks, visors, or other personal protective equipment as necessary.
- **Risk Assessments:** Thorough risk assessments must be conducted before any in-person tutoring sessions to ensure the safety of all participants.
- **Symptom Awareness:** Staff must be alert to symptoms such as high fever, a new continuous cough, or changes in taste or smell. Anyone displaying symptoms must follow guidance on the GOV.UK website: <https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus>
- **Travel-Related Quarantine:** Adherence to local quarantine guidelines following international travel.

Further Information:

*****All staff have read 'Keeping Children Safe in Education 2024', this forms part of the annual safeguarding refresher training.**

[LADO - Nottingham City Council](#) website - email: LADO@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

LADO- [Nottinghamshire County Council](#)

[Multi Agency Safeguarding Children Hub \(MASH\) - Nottingham City Council](#) -



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Multi Agency Safeguarding (Children) Hub (City MASH)

The City MASH receives referrals in respect of children where there are worries about their welfare.

City MASH is operational Monday to Friday from 8:30 am to 4:50 pm.

The City MASH will only accept referrals on a child that lives within the City boundaries.

If you are a Child, a Parent, a Family Member or a Member of the public and have worries about a child - Please contact us on 0115 876 4800 to discuss your worries.

[Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub \(MASH\) | Nottinghamshire County Council](#)

You can contact the MASH team in one of the following ways:

- telephone: 0300 500 80 90
- professional consultation line regarding children: 0115 977 4247
- fax: 01623 483295

Opening hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday: 8:30am to 5pm / Wednesday 10:30am to 5pm / Friday: 8:30am to 4:30pm - In an emergency outside of these hours, contact the Emergency Duty Team on 0300 456 4546.

Emergency Contacts

Police: 101/999

Derbyshire County Mash: 01629533190

Derby City Mash: 01332642855

Childline: 08001111

Mental Health Crisis: 08081963779