Welcome to Fran Pearson

Independent Chair Safeguarding Adults Boards

‘I was originally a social worker working with adults but I’ve also worked in NHS commissioning – leading on the development of services for older people; and then I was lucky to have a chance to work in NHS public health and community engagement services, which was well outside my comfort zone and as a result, an amazing experience.

I was asked to chair the Children’s Safeguarding Board in Hackney and City of London which I did for a number of years. I was then asked to chair Safeguarding Adults Board. This fitted with something I’ve always felt strongly about – that I want to make a difference to vulnerable adults. I continue to chair both Adults and Children’s Safeguarding Boards.

As well as chairing Safeguarding Boards I carry out Safeguarding Adults Reviews and other types of practice learning reviews. Because of some of my experience with children’s services, I have particularly been asked to review situations involving adults at risk who also have children. I always want to encourage and support organisations to think about whole families, and across generations, rather than only about adults or children, and I’m looking forward to getting your perspectives on how the SAB is already doing that and what might still be developed. When I was a social work student, I helped adults with learning disabilities move out of the big hospitals where some of them had lived for decades. This had a powerful impact on me and in recent years I have carried out reviews looking at how safeguarding systems protect this group of adults, so this is my other major area of interest.

My family are originally from south Lincolnshire, a mile or two over the border from Rutland, so I know some parts of this beautiful area and look forward to discovering more about the parts I don’t know.’
New Safeguarding Children Partnership

From September 2019 a new Partnership will be in place in Leicestershire and Rutland to co-ordinate and improve safeguarding of children. Arrangements for the new Leicestershire & Rutland Safeguarding Children Partnership will be published on the 28th June 2019.

Why the Change?
The Children and Social Work Act 2017 states that Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) are to be replaced by new multi-agency safeguarding arrangements. ‘Safeguarding Partners’ are equally and jointly responsible for these arrangements.

Who are the Safeguarding Partners?
The ‘Safeguarding partners’ for Leicestershire and Rutland are East Leicestershire & Rutland Clinical Commissioning Group, Leicestershire County Council, Leicestershire Police, Rutland County Council and West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group.

Other relevant agencies across Leicestershire and Rutland will continue to be involved and will have roles and responsibilities as partners in the new partnership arrangements as in the current LSCB and safeguarding children remains everyone’s responsibility.

Working Together 2018

Working Together 2018 states that the purpose of these local arrangements is to support and enable local organisations and agencies to work together in a system where:

- children are safeguarded, and their welfare promoted
- partner organisations and agencies collaborate, share and co-own the vision for how to achieve improved outcomes for vulnerable children
- organisations and agencies challenge appropriately and hold one another to account effectively
- there is early identification and analysis of new safeguarding issues and emerging threats
- learning is promoted and embedded in a way that local services for children and families can become more reflective and implement changes to practice
- information is shared effectively to facilitate more accurate and timely decision making for children and families

What difference will the change make?
Locally the changes are intended to build on the strong foundation of the current partnership working in Leicestershire and Rutland in place through the current Safeguarding Children Board. Hearing and responding to the voice of children will remain a key concern and the partnership will continue to co-ordinate and develop safeguarding procedures and guidance as well as a programme of multi-agency training focussed on local need to help practitioners work together to safeguard children. The work of the partnership will also include commissioning and publishing local Child Safeguarding Practice Reviews, which will replace Serious Case Reviews and providing scrutiny to ensure the effectiveness of the safeguarding arrangements.

Initially the main changes will relate to partnership meetings, some of the ways the partnership gets assurance from partners and how it carries out reviews. As the partnership develops it will develop its approaches further to support effective multi-agency safeguarding of children.

Where do I find out more about the changes?
The new arrangements will be published on 28 June 2019 at www.lrsb.org.uk/lrscp and the Leicestershire & Rutland Safeguarding Children Partnership will come into operation from the 29th September 2019.

More information regarding the partnership and what the change means for people working to safeguard children in Leicestershire & Rutland will be communicated over the coming months.
Coping with a crying baby

Shockingly, babies are much more likely to be killed than other children. Homicide statistics show that in a third of all murders of children under 16 in the UK, the victims were under one year old. The most common cause of death in babies is injuries that are caused when a baby is shaken, hit or thrown.

Excessive crying is given as a common reason for child abuse in infants and high proportions of parents whose babies cry excessively report feelings of aggression towards their baby, even if they never act on these feelings.

It’s important to remember that it can happen to anyone, although some babies such as those whose parents have substance misuse problems, mental illnesses, are experiencing domestic abuse and/or have a history of violence are more at risk.

There are three main reasons that crying can push parents to breaking point:

1. When tired, the noise of a crying baby and the frustration at not being able to stop this crying can increase parents’ stress levels to unmanageable levels.
2. Some parents feel that the crying is an indication that there is something wrong with their baby or with their own parenting skills, and this leads to strong emotional feelings of guilt and anxiety.
3. Others parents, particularly those who are not attuned to their baby’s feelings and have a poor understanding of child development, may think that their baby is crying deliberately to manipulate them and will react angrily to this.

Stoke-on-Trent LSCB and the NSPCC offer some advice

Supporting parents to cope with crying

To support parents to cope with crying we must reassure them that crying is normal; give them tips to soothe their baby, and help them to understand that crying is simply babies’ way of communicating at birth and that very young babies cannot control when they cry.

Young babies should not be left to cry regularly as repeated exposure to high stress levels can be damaging to their developing brains. However on rare occasions this can be the best thing for their parents to do.

Parents need to know that if they are getting stressed with their baby, then its ok – in fact it is essential – to put their baby down in a safe place and calm down.

A short film on ‘Shaken Babies’ is available on You Tube.

1. Babies are fragile. Handling a baby roughly or shaking them can cause death or serious disability.
2. Crying is a normal part of babies’ development, and some babies will cry a lot during the first three months of life. Sometimes babies cry for no apparent reason and can be difficult to soothe.

3. There are many different ways to soothe a baby. Over time you can learn what makes your baby cry, and what helps to soothe them.
4. It’s normal to be frustrated when your baby cries and no one will judge you if you need to ask for help.
5. If you are frustrated with your baby’s crying, it’s important to take the time to calm down. Put your baby down in a safe place and walk away for a few minutes until you feel better.

Baby and Toddler safety

This year, the NSPCC are partnering with ‘In the Night Garden’ to offer helpful advice and support to parents on bonding with your baby, crying, and coping with stress

- Crying: what to do
- Bonding: things to try
- Tantrums: how to cope
- Stress: know the signs
- Sleeping: advice to help your baby
- Tips to keep your baby safe
The new LSCB Multi-Agency Referral Form (MARF) was launched on Monday 8th April.

This is an e-form and can be found: https://resources.leicestershire.gov.uk/education-and-children/child-protection-and-safeguarding/multi-agency-referral-form-for-early-help-and-social-care-services-marf

This is the way that professionals or volunteers would request a service from social care or early help.

The LSCB website has information and advice about how and when to complete the MARF, however there will also be some half day workshops entitled: ‘Working Together to Achieve an Effective Referral’. These sessions will be run regularly across LLR and advertised on the LSCB website.
The Multi-Agency audits undertaken by the LSCBs across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland (LLR) that were carried out in 2017 & 2018 showed that although there was some good work, there was a lack of co-ordinated multiagency assessments and that the voice of the child was not consistently represented.

To feed this information back to the workforce across LLR and support practice, it was agreed that there should be a safeguarding disabled child learning event around assessment to include the lived experience of the child, because if the assessment is thorough and multiagency at the outset this will lead to smarter well-informed plans and in turn better outcomes for children and young people.

There was an event organised by representatives from across the children’s workforce and health, held on 5th November 20178 entitled: ‘Safeguarding Disabled Children: Focus on Assessment’, this was then repeated on 17th January 2019. Participants were invited from across partner agencies in LLR

The session objectives were to:
- Understand the findings of the multiagency audits
- Demonstrate their skills around assessment
- Understand the role of the Speech and Language Service
- Gain feedback from the Big Mouth Forum (Group created and run by disable young people in Leicester City)

The day was mostly formed of an exercise where participants, in a multiagency team on a table, had to ‘find out’ information about a family to complete an assessment. Therefore, each table had a facilitator who read from a script, sharing information when required about the family. The facilitators were not allowed to deviate from the script and not allowed to make up any information. This meant that each table had access to the same information which made the exercise as fair as possible.

Across the 2 events 143 people attended and gave some excellent feedback:

When asked to scale ‘The providers style and presentation were skilled, professional and encouraged contributions from all’ the answers were:
- 05/11/18: Agree 68% and Strongly Agree 32%
- 17/01/19: Agree 28% and Strongly Agree 67%

Other comments were:
- “Good presentations – good to hear from young people”
- “I’m glad I was able to sit with other agencies and benefit from their experience and skills”
- “As a training for assessments it was really good.”
- “Clear handouts and good tools for assessment.”
- “Well presented and the hands-on assessment approach a great learning experience”
- “Exercise well-spaced to speakers, very useful at keeping pace”

The main criticism of the event was that the scenario used for the exercise was a child who was not yet diagnosed and whose needs would probably be met through limited Early Help support and an EHCP, rather than a case with a child with more complex needs. However, this was deliberate to see whether participants did discover that there was a disabled child in the household and how those needs could be met. Also, whether, if those needs were met, the ‘other’ issues in the family would remain.

Next Steps

1) To repeat this event again to maximise the impact.
2) To look at other training requirements identified from the feedback to plan future training events
Knife Crime

Leicestershire Police has a well-established campaign entitled LivesNotKnives which aims to deliver the message that carrying a knife is not a status symbol and can have life-changing consequences.

Along with educating young people, the campaign seeks to spread the message that carrying a knife statistically makes that person more likely to be a victim of knife crime.

It is our hope that early intervention with young people can prevent them from picking up a knife in the future.

Leicestershire police has a dedicated children and young person’s officer who assists with this and works closely with partners to spread these messages. Alongside this, officers carry out enforcement work on a daily basis including the use of stop and search powers where appropriate, knife sweeps and talking to habitual knife carriers.

We also work closely with partners, from community safety partnerships across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, peer mentor schemes and youth groups, to ensure our core messages are spread as far and wide as possible and come from a plethora of voices – not just the police.

As part of our partnership work we have created films which include the story of a local real-life knife victim whose family have spoken out about the deadly consequences. We have also worked with Leicester City Football Club as a way of appealing to youngsters to stay “focused” and “work together as part of a team” to keep themselves safe as well as people in their communities.

There is help available for those who suspect someone close to them may be carrying a knife and would like to put a stop to this or may be carrying a knife themselves and need advice on how to break this behavioural cycle.

Childline offers a safe and secure place for young people to talk. They can help you with knife related advice or any other concerns you may have.

The Mix also has advice on what to do if you feel you need to carry a knife.
The Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) is a leading improvement support agency and an independent charity working with organisations that support adults, families and children across the UK.

SCIE bids for funding from the Department of Health and Social Care and other agencies. They use this funding to develop a range of freely available resources to help improve the knowledge, skills and practice of practitioners and commissioners. They also provide a range of paid-for services including training, consultancy, research and product development.

To find services and resources that SCIE offers, please use the following link: www.scie.org.uk/atoz

Recent resources:

Register for a free SCIE account and receive regular updates on topics of interest to you via the ebulletin – SCIELine:

www.scie.org.uk/myscie/register

Helping to prevent pressure ulcers – published in January 2019:


A quick guide for practitioners supporting people growing older with learning disabilities:

www.scie.org.uk/person-centred-care/care-planning/learning-disabilities

Safeguarding adults: sharing information:

www.scie.org.uk/safeguarding/adults/practice/sharing-information

Advance care planning - a quick guide for registered managers of care homes and home care services:

The Police led a multi-agency investigation that revealed individuals had been subject to exploitation for many years.

The LSAB commissioned a SAR to identify if there were lessons regarding how agencies had worked together to safeguard individuals experiencing financial exploitation in these preceding years. This SAR looked in detail at the experience of ten people. Three of the people were willing to contribute their views into the review.

To view the full reports and briefing, please see below:
- Overview Report - [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk//Download/109022](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk//Download/109022)
- Executive Summary - [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk//Download/109221](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk//Download/109221)

Turning Point (Substance Misuse Service) Information Sessions

Turning Point hold information sessions on the last Friday of every month at Eldon Street at 2pm.

The sessions are aimed at staff working across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland in other agencies and cover the following topics:
- Overview of our teams and service
- Overview of key people
- Provide an overview of Turning Point’s Substance Misuse Treatment delivery including treatment pathways and digital interventions
- Partnership Working
- HMP Leicester

- Young People and Young Adults Service
- How to Refer
- Finding Out More

The sessions help staff in other agencies understand the service we deliver and how we can help service users that have substance misuse issues especially alcohol. The sessions link in with how we can work together with those with learning disabilities, autism and mental health.

If you are interested in finding out more, or to book your place, please contact caroline.gadsby@turning-point.co.uk

Please see the map link for directions: [https://goo.gl/maps/BL5LX6qZgdu46qFj6](https://goo.gl/maps/BL5LX6qZgdu46qFj6)

Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board (LSAB) Financial Exploitation – Safeguarding Adult Review

In 2014, the Lincolnshire Safeguarding Adults Board (LSAB) received information relating to thirty-four people who were victims of financial exploitation in a Lincolnshire market town. It was believed the people had been targeted because of their vulnerabilities.
Private Fostering – What do practitioners need to know and do?

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made without the involvement of the Local Authority to look after a child under the age of 16 (or under 18 if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative, for 28 days or more and can include those living with extended family members. So, this could be a child living with people as stated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private Fostering includes a child living with:</th>
<th>Private Fostering does not include a child living with:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• godparents</td>
<td>• brothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• great-grandparents</td>
<td>• sisters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• great aunts or uncles</td>
<td>• grandparents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• family friends</td>
<td>• aunts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• step parents where a couple isn’t married or in a civil partnership</td>
<td>• uncles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• cousins</td>
<td>• step parents where a couple is married or in a civil partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• a host family which is caring for a child from overseas while they are in education here</td>
<td>• mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• brothers, mother, father, aunts, uncles, cousins, aunts and young people who are being looked-after by the Local Authority</td>
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</table>

A Private Fostering arrangement can be for a number of reasons including if the child’s parents are unwell or abroad, or if there are difficulties in the family.

Private foster carers and those with Parental Responsibility are required to notify the Local Authority’s Children’s Social Care of their intention to privately foster or have a child privately fostered or where a child has been privately fostered in an emergency. This should be done six weeks before the arrangement takes place or immediately if it is unplanned or already happening. This is so the Local Authority can work with private foster carers to keep children safe and also support anyone who is privately fostering.

It is the Local Authority’s duty to satisfy itself that the welfare of the children, who are privately fostered within their area, is being safeguarded and promoted. However, the Local Authority can only do so, when it becomes aware of a private fostering arrangement, as there may be such arrangements that have not come to their attention.

Anyone working with children and their families may become aware of children who are possibly living in a private fostering arrangement. All practitioners and volunteers therefore, have an important role in being alert to this and in notifying the Local Authority of any possible private fostering arrangement that comes to their attention. In addition, where a practitioner or volunteer is unable to establish or has any doubt whether the arrangement has already been notified to the local authority or where they have any doubts about whether a child’s carers are their parents they should check this with the local authority.


Leaflets on Private Fostering in English and several other languages are available for download and printing off by following this link: http://lrsb.org.uk/leaflets
The Children’s Rights Service –
Voice of the Child

The Leicestershire Children’s Rights Service (CRS) provides advocacy for Children and Young People in Care (CiC), Care Leavers and young people subject to Child Protection Plans (aged 10+). There are 3 full-time Children’s Rights Officers (CROs) based in the Corporate Parenting Team within CFS’s Safeguarding & Performance service. The work of the CRS falls into 6 main areas:

- Providing advocacy support to young people, 10+ prior to an Initial Child Protection Conference to ensure that young people’s voices are heard throughout the process. This support can continue for as long as the Child Protection Plan is in place.
- Advocating for CiC around specific issues such as wanting a change of placement or social worker.
- Assisting CiC to be heard in their Review of Arrangement meetings where they might particularly struggle to get their views across for whatever reason.
- Supporting young people to make formal complaints or access independent legal advice where appropriate.
- Visiting CiC placed Out of County, in Secure Accommodation or in Residential Placements to ensure they are aware of their rights and know how to access the CRS.
- Supporting the wider participation and ‘voice’ of children and young people within Leicestershire CFS to influence decision making.

The case studies below provide an example of the kind of work they do.

### Young person: R, 17 years, subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP) Moving into Adult Services

Case Summary: R had been on a CPP for almost 2 years and was approaching her 18th birthday. Parents would not engage with CFS and were refusing to allow R to see any social workers alone which left her at risk. R wanted to be in education, this meant she was very isolated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Worries</th>
<th>What Worked Well</th>
<th>Outcome for Young Person</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R had a Risk Assessment from CAMHS which meant that colleges felt unable to offer R a place without additional support. However, R did not have an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP) to enable additional support to be put in place.</td>
<td>R engaged well with the CRO and CRO was able to insist that parents allowed her to see R alone to be able to carry out effective advocacy. R’s strong views about this reinforced this position.</td>
<td>R received an EHCP quickly and was accepted onto her chosen college course. R was achieving well and had safety people she could speak to at college, so she was not so isolated.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R had had 3 changes in social worker for the duration of her CPP</td>
<td>The CRO was able to represent R with the Special Educational Needs service and to parents. CRO was able to facilitate a meeting between R and the Educational Psychologist, which parents tried to prevent.</td>
<td>As R had an EHCP she was eligible for a Transitions social worker who worked well with R and ensured an Adult Mental Health social worker was in place prior to R turning 18. This ensured R had ongoing support and safety in place.</td>
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<tr>
<td>R’s parents prevented workers from speaking to R alone, were dishonest and prevented R from accessing tuition which was put in place by CFS.</td>
<td>CRO was able to facilitate a meeting between the Transitions Social Worker, College and R (at R’s request) so that they were informed about R’s concerns re. her parents and she was reassured that they would work with her, in her own right, given her age and clear views.</td>
<td>R became more confident to speak to other professionals over the time the CRO was working with her, partly because she felt supported to give her views.</td>
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**Increased safety**  
**Improved school attendance/attainment**  
**Increased Voice of the Young Person**

### Young person: Care Leaver, S aged 18

Case Summary: S had returned home following a breakdown in her supported lodgings placement. She was not engaging with her Personal Advisor (PA), but had agreed to meet with the Children’s Rights Officer (CRO)

<table>
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<th>Outcome for young person</th>
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<tr>
<td>S was not safe at home and was seen by the CRO to have bruising and a burn.</td>
<td>S had a long-standing working relationship with the CRO and so felt confident to express her views re. her PA on a ‘goodbye’ visit.</td>
<td>S had a new PA extremely quickly. She met with the new PA &amp; communicated with her more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S was more withdrawn &amp; not contacting or engaging with her PA.</td>
<td>S was able to identify a PA she had met a few times and had ‘clicked’ with.</td>
<td>Due to the ongoing injuries to S, a supported lodgings placement was identified for her &amp; she was moved there by her new PA a week after the CRO visit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| S said that although her PA was nice, she didn’t really ‘click’ with her. S struggles to trust professionals and had a good relationship with her Social Worker (SW) | CRO was able to speak to the PA & Team Manager to explain the risky situation S was in and S’s request to change PAs. Both the PA and TM agreed that this would be best for S and were happy to facilitate the change of worker. | Increased safety  
**Positive working relationship with PA**  
**Increased Voice of the Young Person**

**Increased safety**  
**Positive working relationship with PA**  
**Increased Voice of the Young Person**
Each year scams cause approximately between £5 and £10 billion worth of detriment to UK consumers. There are a wide variety of ways in which criminals scam people and these include telephone, post, internet, pensions, investments and even doorstep crime which involves rogue traders.

Our roles are funded by Adult Social Care but we work within the Trading Standards Service. Under the Care Act 2014 all local authorities have a duty to take steps to prevent individuals being subject to many categories of abuse, one of those being financial abuse. There is collaborative working between Adult Social Care and Trading Standards in order to prevent and safeguard victims of financial abuse. We also actively work in partnership with the National Trading Standards Scams Team, (where we receive a large number of our referrals from) and also the Citizen's Advice Bureau Consumer Service.

Tell us about your role
The role involves working with scam victims by providing advice, support and appropriate intervention. Also, we build and maintain working relationships with vulnerable victims to deliver positive outcomes and prevent further financial abuse.

Tell us about a typical day
Most days are taken up visiting victims or suspected victims of scams or financial abuse. Each visit will be different and, depending on the vulnerability of the victim, can be very time consuming. Very often the victim just appreciates the company and someone to talk to about their experience. Some cases will require numerous visits over a long period of time.

Tell us about your responsibilities or duties
Our remit is to visit potential victims of scams and offer advice and support to deliver positive outcomes, preventing further financial abuse. We work using a person-centred approach by looking at the person as a ‘whole’ and also identifying any other types of abuse, neglect or care needs they may have, making the necessary referrals to appropriate services and organisations.

Part of our job is to liaise with financial institutions to ensure adequate safeguards are set up for potential victims of scams and other types of fraud.

An integral part of our work is to raise awareness of scams and financial abuse by means of delivering training sessions and workshops to communities, groups; anybody can request a Friends against Scams talk.

What is your safeguarding best practice top tip?
If something doesn’t look, sound or feel right – don’t ignore it – trust your gut instinct and investigate further.

Report any suspected scams. Only 5% are ever reported. If we don’t know about it we can’t help.

What one thing would you find most beneficial to help you in your safeguarding role?
More knowledge and training into scam awareness. The more people are aware means less victims.
Leicester City Trading Standards

Leicester City Trading Standards aims to protect the health, safety and economic interests of people of Leicester. We investigate complaints about businesses, inspect and advise to make sure their business practices comply with consumer protection law.

Check the Citizens Advice website for information on your rights and how to take action. If you believe that a business or trader is in breach of trading standards you should take action. Contact the Citizens Advice helpline on 03454 04 05 06 or follow the link above.

Report a trading standards issue

Consumer advice is provided by Citizens Advice Consumer Service who offer free, confidential and impartial advice on consumer issues. Their website tells you all you need to know about your rights as a consumer and how to deal with consumer problems.

You can find out about:
- your rights and responsibilities
- how to complain effectively
- avoiding scams and doorstep crime
- setting up a no cold calling zone.

You should contact them if you:
- receive goods that are faulty, not fit for their purpose, or described incorrectly
- receive services that have not been carried out with reasonable care and within a reasonable time or for an acceptable price
- think you have been scammed.

Use the Citizen's Advice online enquiry form or call 03454 04 05 06.

Rutland Trading Standards

Trading Standards sits within the Community Protection Directorate of Rutland County Council. Our role is to safeguard the interests of consumers and the county’s business community.

All complaints should initially be made via The Citizens Advice Consumer Service. They provide advice on all consumer enquiries. They can provide you with free, impartial and confidential advice and refer other enquiries to us as appropriate.

If you need advice call 0345 404 0506 or use the online form: Citizens Advice Consumer Service e-form.

Please provide your address as that will help to speed up the provision of advice to you. Whilst emails can seem quicker, it is often necessary to gather further information from you about the circumstances of your case, so in many cases you will receive advice more quickly by telephoning the Citizens Advice Consumer helpline.

Online: Citizens Advice Consumer Service has a comprehensive website which offers a range of online advice and information for you if you have an issue with a trader.

The Citizens Advice Consumer Service also provide online information on the most frequently sought advice.

Contact us

Leicestershire and Rutland Safeguarding Children Board and Safeguarding Adults Board
The Safeguarding Boards Business Office, Room 100, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire, LE3 8RA. Telephone: 0116 305 7130
Email: SBBO@leics.gov.uk