

Families Together Suffolk Safeguarding Children Policy

Contents

Policy Statement	2
Why does this policy matter?	3
Scope of the Policy	3
Safeguarding and Child Protection roles at Families Together Suffolk	4
Understanding and Recognising Signs of Abuse.....	5
Other Types & Signs of Abuse	6
What you should do to safeguard children:	8
What to do if you have a safeguarding concern- The Reporting Process.....	10
Escalating Concerns.....	11
Legal issues	11
Serious Incidents (Charity Commission).....	11
Useful Contacts	12
Review of Policy	12
APPENDIX 1 Definitions	13
APPENDIX 2 Related Families Together Policies & Procedures.....	15
APPENDIX 3 Roles and responsibilities within Families Together Suffolk	16
The role of the Families Together Suffolk Strategic Lead is to:	16
A Designated Safeguarding Person’s role is to:	16
Trustee with Responsibility for Safeguarding.....	17
External Local Specialist Safeguarding Adviser to the trustees and staff:	17
APPENDIX 5 Training	19

Policy Statement

At Families Together we believe that every child has the right to live free from abuse of any kind. We have a responsibility to keep children safe and we are committed to protecting children in all of our activities. We will do everything in our power to ensure children who come into contact with Families Together in any capacity are safeguarded.

We will seek to keep children safe by:

- valuing them, listening to and respecting them;
- keeping them at the centre of everything we do;
- adopting child protection and safeguarding practices through procedures and policies for staff and volunteers;
- providing effective management for staff and volunteers through supervision, support and training;
- sharing information about child protection and good practice with staff and volunteers, along with children, parents and carers;

This policy applies to all trustees, employees, self-employed contractors and those working pro bono for Families Together and is based on the following principles:

- Safeguarding and promoting the well-being and welfare of children, protecting children from maltreatment; preventing impairment of health or development; ensuring they are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and taking action to enable them to have the best outcomes
- the welfare of children is paramount
- no child or group of children must be treated any less favourably than others in being able to access services which meet their particular needs
- a child is any young person under the age of 18.
- all people, regardless of age, ability, gender, racial heritage, religious belief, sexual orientation, culture or identity, have a right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse and no person or group of people should be treated less favourably than others in being able to access services which meet their particular needs;
- some children are additionally vulnerable because of the impact of previous experiences, their level of dependency, communication needs or other issues;
- working in partnership with children, parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting children's welfare
- children and parents will be informed of the policy and procedures as appropriate
- all concerns, and allegations of abuse will be taken seriously by trustees, staff and volunteers and responded to appropriately - this may require a referral to children's social care services, the independent Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for allegations against staff, trustees and other volunteers, and in emergencies, the police
- we have a commitment to safe recruitment, selection and vetting that include checks into the eligibility and the suitability of all trustees, staff and volunteers who have direct or indirect contact with children; in the case of trustees, because of their position within the charity.

- We have a complaints procedure which is an open and well publicised way in which adults and children can voice concerns about unacceptable and/or abusive behaviour towards children
- The safeguarding policy should be read in conjunction with all other relevant policies and procedures including (but not limited to) the Health and Safety Policy and data protection/GDPR.

Why does this policy matter?

The purpose of this policy is to:

- protect children who come into contact with the local Families Together in the course of its work;
- inform our partners, beneficiaries and the general public of our overarching principles in relation to safeguarding;
- provide all staff and volunteers with the overarching principles and procedures that guide our approach to safeguarding.

If you are unsure what this policy means, or how it relates to you, please contact the safeguarding lead at FTS.

Scope of the Policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the requirements and principles established by the relevant legislation and statutory guidance, including 'Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018' and the Charity Commission, and sets out the responsibilities of those who work for Families Together including trustees, employees, volunteers and consultants.

Families Together will treat any breach of this policy very seriously. For those who work for us, failure to follow this policy could lead to disciplinary action, which may ultimately result in dismissal. For those who work with us, we reserve the right to immediately terminate any contract and, for trustees, to require them to immediately cease being a trustee. All concerns and allegations of abuse will be taken seriously.

Safeguarding and Child Protection roles at Families Together Suffolk

All those who work for or with Families Together Suffolk share the responsibility for safeguarding & protecting children and vulnerable adults but there are individuals within Families Together with specific safeguarding responsibilities.

Trustee with responsibility for safeguarding:

Kathryn Sansom 01379 678552

Strategic Safeguarding lead:

Amanda Jacques 01379 678552 or 07724 154858

Designated Safeguarding Persons

Kerry Agricole	01379 678552 or 07415 690130	
Charlotte Deacon	01379 678552 or 07925 137481	
Hannah Edwards	01379 678552 or 07563 029195	
Karen Hubbuck	01379 678552 or 07395 796279	
Holly Maddox	01379 678552 or 07565 219274	
Aimee Mills	01379 678552 or 07925 138384	
Kate Owen	01379 678552 or 07565 219288	
Jo Pearson	01379 678552 or 07933 801871	Deputy Lead
Vickie Stone	01379 678552 or 07754 764477	
Julie Sullivan	01379 678552 or 07927 322506	
Honor Warner	01379 678552 or 07415 689087	
Stephen Wort	01379 678552 or 07925 138386	

A description of the Safeguarding roles within FTS can be seen in Appendix 3

Understanding and Recognising Signs of Abuse

The categories of abuse for children are as follows:

Physical Abuse

A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

Emotional Abuse

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to a child that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate. It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond a child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction. It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

Sexual Abuse

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

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

Neglect

The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy e.g. as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

1. provide adequate food, clothing and shelter(including exclusion from home or abandonment)
2. protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
3. ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate care- givers)
4. ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Other Types & Signs of Abuse

Modern Slavery

This encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour, and domestic servitude.

Domestic Abuse

This includes psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional abuse perpetrated by anyone within a person's family. It also includes so-called "honour" based violence.

Discrimination

Discrimination is abuse that centres on a difference or perceived difference, particularly with respect to race, gender, disability, or any of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act.

Organisational

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

Neglect and Acts of Omission

This includes ignoring medical or physical care needs and failing to provide access to appropriate health social care or educational services. It also includes the withdrawing of the necessities of life, including medication, adequate nutrition, and heating.

Emotional or Psychological

This includes threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation, or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.

Grooming

Grooming is when a person engages in predatory conduct to prepare a child or young person for sexual activity at a later time.

Cyber- Bullying

Cyber bullying occurs when someone repeatedly makes fun of another person online, or repeatedly picks on another person through emails or text messages. It can also involve using online forums with the intention of harming, damaging, humiliating, or isolating another person. It includes various different types of bullying, including racist bullying, homophobic bullying, or bullying related to special education needs and disabilities. The main difference is that, instead of the perpetrator carrying out the bullying face-to-face, they use technology as a means to do it.

Mate Crime

“Mate crime” is when “vulnerable people are befriended by members of the community who go on to exploit and take advantage of them” (Safety Network Project, ARC). It may not be an illegal act, but it still has a negative effect on the individual. A mate crime is carried out by someone the adult knows, and it often happens in private. In recent years there have been a number of Serious Care Reviews relating to people with a learning disability who were seriously harmed, or even murdered, by people who purported to be their friend.

Radicalisation

The aim of radicalisation is to inspire new recruits, embed extreme views and persuade vulnerable individuals to the legitimacy of a cause. This may be direct through a relationship, or through social media. See www.gov.uk/government/publications/prevent-duty-guidance

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

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.

Reporting

FGM is illegal. If it is ‘known’ a case of FGM has taken place then the Police must be notified immediately via the non-emergency number - 101.

If there is a belief there is a risk of FGM social care services must be notified immediately.
Suffolk County Council, Customer First – 0808 800 4005

Forced Marriage

Forced marriage is illegal in England and Wales. A forced marriage is one where one or both people do not or cannot give consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used to force them into marriage.

Reporting

If there is a belief there is a risk of a forced marriage, contact **Suffolk County Council- Customer First by following the procedures shown on the flow chart in this policy or dial 999**

Extremism

Although not specifically a category of abuse, extremism is something we are very aware of at Families Together Suffolk.

As set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 “Extremism goes beyond terrorism and includes people who target the vulnerable – including the young – by seeking to sow division between communities on the basis of race, faith or denomination; justify discrimination towards women and girls; persuade others that minorities are inferior; or argue against the primacy of democracy and the rule of law in our society.

Extremism is defined in the Counter Extremism Strategy 2015 as “the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including the rule of law, individual liberty and the mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs. We also regard calls for the death of members of our armed forces as extremist”.

Criminal Exploitation and Gangs and County Lines Exploitation

Criminal exploitation is where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, control or manipulate a vulnerable adult to commit a crime. The victim may have been exploited even if the activity seems consensual. Criminal exploitation does not always involve physical contact, it can also occur through the use of technology.

For further guidance see the government website for Criminal Exploitation of Children and Vulnerable adults

E-Safety

E-Safety means being safe on the internet. Online abuse can take shape in a number of forms including: bullying/cyber-bullying, sexual exploitation, grooming and emotional abuse.

Further Guidance: Suffolk Safer Partnership; UK Safer Internet Centre

At Families Together we define abuse in its widest possible terms i.e. as treatment that causes harm to a child. The protection of children is our shared responsibility and if you have any concerns a child is being maltreated, or you have safeguarding concerns about the behaviour of another member of staff or someone working with or for Families Together, do something about it, by following the flow charts set out below.

Remember

It is better to err on the side of caution and get it wrong than do nothing and then something happens to that child.

What you should do to safeguard children:

You must:

- be aware of situations which may present risks to children

- assess, plan and organise your work so as to minimise these risks
- where practicable be visible to others when working with children. If working alone with children use the 'Looking After Children in the Absence of their Parents' policy
- sign the Safeguarding policy and Safeguarding code of conduct, as a requirement of the Families Together Agreement

What to do if you have a safeguarding concern- The Reporting Process

If you have a safeguarding concern about a child, or a child makes a disclosure of possible abuse to you –**follow Flow Chart One**

If you have a safeguarding concern (or allegations) about a member of staff, or equivalent, abusing a child – **follow Flow Chart Two**

Flow Chart One

Volunteer, Staff member or Trustee has a safeguarding concern about a child, or a child makes a disclosure of possible abuse.



Inform the Designated Safeguarding Person, or in their absence the Strategic Safeguarding Lead. In the case of a disclosure make it clear you cannot keep the information confidential.



If necessary the Designated Safeguarding Person makes contact with local children's social care for advice

Flow Chart Two

Concern/allegation about a volunteer, trustee or member of staff or someone working on Families Together Suffolk's behalf, abusing a child.



Inform Designated Sfeeguarding Person, or in their absence the Strategic Safeguarding Lead unless the allegation is about this person, in which case inform most senior member of staff/trustee not implicated.



The person to whom this information has been given makes contact with the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for advice and guidance

Suffolk County Council – Customer First 0808 800 4005 anytime

Escalating Concerns

It is important to note that if you raise a safeguarding concern or pass on an allegation, you have a responsibility to ensure your concern is addressed to your satisfaction.

Therefore, if you feel that your concern has not been addressed (and that the child has not been protected) you should escalate the matter to the Strategic Lead for safeguarding with responsibility for safeguarding and then, if necessary, to the trustee with responsibility for safeguarding.

For information on local procedures, including escalating concerns, look at your Local Safeguarding Children Board website for relevant information.

Legal issues

Information Sharing & Confidentiality

You can never guarantee confidentiality to a child. Information should always be shared if you think a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, abuse.

The protection of children must take precedence over other legal rights. Please be assured that as long as information is shared in an appropriate manner and in good faith, the law will protect you. You should ensure that the information you share is necessary for the purpose for which you are sharing it, is shared only with those individuals who need to have it, is accurate and shared promptly.

For further guidance see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-practitioners-information-sharing-advice>

Serious Incidents (Charity Commission)

It is a requirement of the Charity Commission that all charities inform them of serious incidents that may occur. The Charity Commission defines a serious incident as “an adverse event, whether actual or alleged, which results in or risks significant:

- loss of your charity’s money or assets
- damage to your charity’s property
- harm to your charity’s work, beneficiaries or reputation¹

It is the responsibility of the trustees to report a serious incident. More details can be found on the Charity Commission website <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-report-a-serious-incident-in-your-charity#what-to-report>

¹<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/how-to-report-a-serious-incident-in-your-charity>

Useful Contacts

You must be aware of the contact details of your local children’s social care, the police, relevant health professionals and the LADO

Suffolk County Council – Customer First 0808 800 4005 anytime

LADO: 01472 265500 8 Russell Road Ipswich IP1 2BX

Suffolk County Council Private Fostering Service: 01473 264800

fosterandadopt@suffolk.gov.uk

Suffolk MASH Team 0800 917 1109

Suffolk Safeguarding Partnership Endeavour House 8 Russell Road Ipswich IP1 2BX

Rosie Carter SAFE (cic) advisor: 01379 871091

For e-safety concerns <https://www.ceop.police.uk/safety-centre/> is a useful resource.

The NSPCC can also be a useful source of information

<https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/safeguarding-child-protection>

This policy should be read in conjunction with:

Data Protection Policy & Guidelines on Sharing Information

Confidentiality Policy

Review of Policy

The safeguarding policy must be reviewed, approved and endorsed by the board of trustees annually or when legislation changes.

Signed by Chair:	<i>C. Read</i>
Date:	November 2023
Review Date:	November 2024

APPENDIX 1 Definitions

“Safeguarding” and “Child Protection”

The definition of safeguarding is much broader than child protection and is set out in “*Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018*” - A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children”. This is the statutory guidance that sets out the legislative requirements and expectations of individual services to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 does not separate safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children. This is the definition:

- Protecting children from maltreatment;
- Preventing impairment of children’s health or development;
- Ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- Taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes

Separate to safeguarding children is “child protection”. Child protection is defined in the Children Act 1989 as where there is “reasonable cause to suspect a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm”. The Children Act 1989 introduced significant harm as the threshold that justifies compulsory intervention in family life in the best interests of children. Physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect are all categories of significant harm. Harm is defined as the ill treatment or impairment of health and development.

In simple terms, safeguarding is the overall well-being of the child and every professional and every organisation is responsible for the safeguarding of children. Within that there is child protection, when it is thought a child is either being maltreated or is at risk of maltreatment.

Age of a Child

A child becomes an adult in law at 18 in the UK, this is in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Many people use the term “young people” but there is no legal definition for the age of a “young person”. 16 and 17 year olds are children, in legal terms.

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

The role of the LADO is set out in *Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018* and is governed by the local authorities’ duties under section 11 of the Children Act 2004. The LADO must be contacted within one working day in respect of all cases in which it is alleged that a person who works with children has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed, or may have harmed a child;
- possibly committed a criminal offence against or related to a child; or
- behaved towards a child or children in a way that indicates they may pose a risk of harm to children.

There may be up to three strands in the consideration of an allegation:

- a police investigation of a possible criminal offence;
- enquiries and assessment by children’s social care about whether a child is in need of protection or in need of services;
- consideration by an employer of disciplinary action in respect of the individual.

Regulated Activity

The new definition of regulated activity in relation to children comprises, in summary:

- unsupervised activities: teach, train, instruct, care for or supervise children, or provide advice/ guidance on well-being, or drive a vehicle only for children;
- work for a limited range of establishments (‘specified places’), with opportunity for contact: e.g. schools, children’s homes, childcare premises. Not work by supervised volunteers;

Work under (i) or (ii) is regulated activity only if done regularly²

The definition of Regulated Activity for adults defines the activities provided to any adult as those which, if any adult requires them, will mean that the adult will be considered vulnerable at that particular time. These activities are: the provision of healthcare, personal care, and/or social work; assistance with general household matters and/or in the conduct of the adult’s own affairs; and/or an adult who is conveyed to, from, or between places, where they receive healthcare, relevant personal care or social work because of their age, illness or disability.

The position of trustee of a vulnerable groups’ or children’s charity is not a regulated activity in itself. It is only if trustees have close contact with these vulnerable beneficiaries that they would fall within the scope of regulated activity and be eligible to obtain an enhanced DBS check and barred list check. A trustee of a charity who no longer falls within the definition of regulated activity would be eligible to obtain an enhanced DBS check (but without a barred list check)³.

²https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550197/Regulated_activity_in_relation_to_children.pdf

³<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-children-and-young-people/safeguarding-children-and-young-people#endnote>

APPENDIX 2 Related Families Together Policies & Procedures

- Safer recruitment and selection of staff policy
- Recruitment, supervision and management of volunteers Policy
- Staff supervision and appraisal policy
- Looking After children in the absence of their parents
- Ensuring the Quality of the Families Together service
Families Together complies with Quality Assurance standards and undertakes self-assessments in order to check and improve its practice. Families Together must complete the safeguarding checklist on an annual basis and respond to any identified need for development.
- Internal reporting of Reputational Safeguarding Threats (serious incidents) Please report any events that meet the criteria to Families Together Suffolk
- Use of a Record of Concern and Action (ROCA) This form should be seen as a helpful tool that ensures safeguarding/ welfare concerns are fully considered and any necessary action taken. It should assist you in process of assessing information in the context of your knowledge of the family, whether there is a concern with a child or an adult

APPENDIX 3 Roles and responsibilities within Families Together Suffolk

The trustees retain ultimate responsibility for promoting the welfare of children supported by Families Together. They should agree:

- the member of staff with responsibility for undertaking the **Strategic Safeguarding Lead**. This is normally the senior staff member.
- It is recommended that each organiser/co-ordinator responsible for managing staff or volunteers supporting families should be a **Designated Safeguarding Person**.
-

The role of the Families Together Suffolk Strategic Lead is to:

- Model and promote Families Together Suffolk's commitment to safeguarding children in all aspects of their work and conduct
- Ensure that the safeguarding policy and procedures and code of conduct are available and understood by all trustees, staff and volunteers, and that these are integrated into practice
- Ensure the Organisation's Policy and Procedures for Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children are updated and reviewed annually in line with local guidance
- Ensure appropriate training provision and dissemination of information for
- trustees, staff and volunteers on safeguarding issues
- Take lead responsibility for dealing with safeguarding issues and providing
- information, advice and support to trustees, staff and volunteers
- Support the Designated Safeguarding People with their responsibilities in keeping children and young people safe, by:
 - ensuring the provision of regular, recorded supervision
 - maintaining an overview of records of concern and action (ROCA) and referrals to children's social care and collate safeguarding concerns raised by the Organisation to identify patterns
 - ensuring that the Safeguarding Adviser or nominated trustee contribute to this overview, in particular where the Strategic Lead is a lone organiser
 - ensuring records are kept appropriately, in line with policy and practice
- Maintain up to date knowledge of national and local safeguarding procedures and liaise appropriately with local agencies with regard to any issues
- Notify and liaise with Organisation trustees and the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) around any allegations of harm or inappropriate behaviour made against staff, volunteers and trustees.
- Immediately inform the Chair of Trustees and Families Together in the event of the serious harm or death of a child ([see guidance](#))
- Where possible identify and liaise with a local Specialist Safeguarding/Child Protection Adviser

A Designated Safeguarding Person's role is to:

Model and promote Families Together Suffolk's commitment to safeguarding children in all aspects of their work and conduct

- Take responsibility for dealing with concerns about the safety of children raised by staff or volunteers who they supervise, following the Organisation's policies and procedures
- Maintain a clear, factual, dated and signed/initialled record of contact with each supported family, in accordance with Families Together guidance on record keeping
- Inform the Organisation's Strategic Lead for Safeguarding of concerns raised and processes followed; ensuring records of concern and action (ROCA) are discussed, signed off and actioned appropriately
- Liaise with relevant agencies and the Local Safeguarding Children Board where appropriate about concerns, in accordance with Families Together's confidentiality policy
- Ensure the safeguarding/child protection policy is available to families, including parents/carers and children and young people in Families Together
- Liaise with the scheme's Strategic Lead for Safeguarding about any concerns, including where there are allegations against trustees, staff and volunteers; in accordance with Families Together and local child protection policies and procedures
- Immediately inform the Organisation Strategic Lead in the event of the serious harm or death of a child ([see guidance](#)) and liaise with other agencies as appropriate

Trustee with Responsibility for Safeguarding

Each Organisation nominates a trustee who has a working knowledge of Safeguarding or who undertakes local training in order to fulfil that role. The role of the trustee is to:

- provide a sounding board for staff with a Strategic Lead or Designated Persons role in order to consider the most appropriate course of action to take where there is a safeguarding concern in a family
- support the strategic lead to use local procedures appropriately (e.g. for referral, for escalation or dispute resolution)
- contribute to Board discussions about scheme capacity in working with more complex families, including those where there are safeguarding concerns
- sign off any Record of Concern & Action forms completed by the safeguarding lead where there is a lone organiser
- support the Board and strategic lead to monitor and review systems, policy and procedures to ensure good safeguarding practice within the Organisation and compliance with the Families Together Quality Assurance Standards
- undertake spot checks of family and volunteer files
- In some Organisations, the specialist adviser may agree to undertake 'case load' supervision of the senior worker, at the request of the trustees

External Local Specialist Safeguarding Adviser to the trustees and staff:

Rosie Carter SAFE (cic) 01379 871091

APPENDIX 4 Disclosures

A disclosure is the act of making new or secret information known.

- Recording information –
Refer to flowchart for referral when concerned a child/adult is being abused
- A report of the disclosure will be passed to social care services or the Police as soon as possible
- All records will be written by the person with the concern within 24 hours, on headed paper or incident sheets and will be factual, non-judgmental. It is helpful to record any known details of the children, young people or vulnerable adult(s) involved e.g. name, address, date of birth etc. It is equally important to record the reasons for making the decision not to refer to social care services as when the decision is taken to refer. Always sign, date and time these records
- All records will be securely kept in a locked (bomb proof) cabinet/ in the Families Together Suffolk's office. Only the lead and/or deputy for safeguarding will have access. All disclosures will be kept separately from family files
- Records will be kept up to 25 years (children)
- Records will be kept for 10 years (adult). NB. If the disclosure is made about a member of staff, records will be kept for 10 years or until retirement, whichever is the longer.
- After which records will be securely destroyed (shredded)
NB "must destroy by date" on the front of each folder

Other internal information

Data Protection Policy

Policy for Safeguarding (England)

Flow Charts for referral when concerned a child/adult is being abused

APPENDIX 5 Training

- All staff, trustees, home-visiting and Group volunteers complete a certificated safeguarding module during their initial training, facilitated by SAFE (cic). Retail volunteers are encouraged to complete an online safeguarding course.
- Training is refreshed every 3 years either by joining our prep course or online and an annual update is completed.
- All staff are required to complete Prevent Awareness training
- All staff are required to complete Safeguarding Adults Basic Awareness training, which includes MCA.
- The Safeguarding Lead is required to complete Adults Safeguarding Leads training and is also required to complete a more detailed MCA training.
- Any further updating needed in safeguarding policies or procedures are cascaded as necessary either at Board, team or supervision meetings.