

Safeguarding Policy

Context

This policy set out the details of CAAS's commitment in relation to safeguarding children and adults at risk of harm, and details who holds those responsibilities. It provides practical definitions of the terms included, sets out the procedures to be followed should safeguarding concerns arise, and identifies other documents of relevance in our approach to Safeguarding.

Introduction

The Centre for ADHD & Autism Support is a charity based in Northwest London. We are here to support ADHD and Autistic individuals, families, and professionals.

Our vision is to raise awareness, break down barriers and drive lasting positive change for neurodivergent people in our community. We do this by focusing on our aims, which are to support, educate and empower individuals by providing a range of services and support, including individualised support for young people and adults, courses, social groups, trainings and workshops.

As our work involves working directly with children and with adults at risk of harm, and as our staff are often treated as trusted adults, we place extremely high importance on our staff having appropriate training and good practice procedures in place to enable them to deal with any safeguarding concerns that may arise.

This policy aims to make clear our overriding commitment to keeping children and adults at risk from harm safe.

Guiding Principles

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility, and this policy applies to everyone who is representing CAAS, be it staff (employed or sessional), freelancers, volunteers, trustees, or anyone working on behalf of CAAS who is engaging directly with service users.

The policy is intended to ensure representatives of CAAS are transparent in their approach to safeguarding, that they promote and safeguard the welfare of all service users that they encounter, and that they are aware of their duty of care.

This policy covers interactions between anyone who is representing CAAS and our clients, service users, relevant professionals, or any other person who is representing CAAS.

The Trustees approve the Safeguarding Policy and have a duty of care to the charity which includes taking the necessary steps to safeguard those at risk of harm, to manage risk, and to protect the reputation of the charity.

The CEO and senior leadership team will ensure that safeguarding is included, where appropriate, in the strategic plans, risk assessments, communications and quality assurance processes at CAAS.

Key Contacts

It is the responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) to support all representatives of CAAS in understanding this policy, and in knowing the procedures they should follow, applying it in their everyday work, and ensuring safe working practice guidance that all have read and understood.

The DSL plus any other designated lead people are those people in CAAS to whom all safeguarding concerns and suspicions should be reported, and from whom advice should be sought on all safeguarding matters.

The DSL will have ultimate responsibility for safeguarding at CAAS and should be made aware of all safeguarding issues that arise during their working hours. The Service Managers will deputise for the DSL during their working hours if the DSL is not available, and the DSL should be informed on their return of any safeguard issues that arose. During non-working hours, the DSL will be available and should be contacted on their mobile for advice and support.

A list of internal CAAS safeguarding leads, as well as Local Authority contact details and referral forms can be found in the appendix.

Definitions

What is harm?

The term harm covers all harmful behaviour, such as

- physical harm
- psychological harm (eg fear, alarm, distress)
- behaviour which adversely affects property / rights (eg theft, extortion)
- self-harm
- neglect

What is safeguarding?

Adult safeguarding is working with adults at risk of harm to keep them safe from harm, abuse or neglect.

Safeguarding of children is the action that is taken to promote the welfare of children and protect them from harm, enabling them to grow up with the provision of safe and effective care.

Who is a child or young person?

Where the policy or procedure refers to a 'child' or 'young person' we mean anyone who has not yet reached the age of 18 years.

Who is an adult at risk of harm?

Where the policy or procedure refers to an "adult" we mean anyone who has reached the age of 18 and above.

An adult at risk of harm is someone who:

- has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs),
- is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect
- as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

Being disabled or having a condition does not automatically mean that an adult is at risk of harm. A person can have a diagnosis and be able to look after their own wellbeing. The circumstances as a whole should be considered, and all 3 elements of the definition must be met in order for them to be classed as an adult at risk of harm.

How do we categorise safeguarding items?

At CAAS we use the following terms to categorise safeguarding items:

- A **safeguarding disclosure** occurs when someone has shared some information with us that discloses a potential risk to staff, clients or members of the public. We will consider what to do with this information, and often follow up with an action plan around keeping the person safe.

- A **safeguarding concern** occurs when we become aware of a potential risk to staff, clients or members of the public. We will discuss it with the person (or relevant parent / carer) concerned, consider what to do with this information, and often follow up with an action plan around keeping the person safe
- A **safeguarding referral** occurs when we take steps to share a safeguarding disclosure or concern with either children's or adult social care teams for additional support and external case review and management

What is risk management?

At CAAS we have developed a separate approach to managing situations where our clients are at risk from themselves, rather than from someone else, for example if they are considering self-harm or suicide. Our approach to supporting people at risk will always take account of our commitment to empowering people to make their own decisions and take action for themselves. However, we balance this with active support to help people to have free choice whilst also offering help.

Similarly, we have separate procedures in place where we may be at risk from our client, for example where lone working may not be appropriate. Our approach to supporting people who may present risk to us will balance our desire to provide a safe space for people to explore their diagnosis, and to receive the help and support they need in order to be able to access opportunities in our community, with ensuring we take the necessary steps to keeping our staff safe.

Both of these situations are covered within our risk management processes, links to which can be found in the appendix.

CAAS Approach to Safeguarding

CAAS believes that it is always unacceptable for a child or an adult at risk of harm to experience abuse of any kind and recognises its responsibility and duty of care to safeguard the welfare of all service users by a commitment to a practice which protects them.

CAAS recognises that:

- the welfare of the service users is paramount in the work that we do and in all the decisions we take
- all users, regardless of age, disability, gender/reassignment, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation or identity, have the right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse
- some service users are identified as additionally vulnerable due to previous experiences, level of dependency, communication needs or other issues, and extra safeguards may be needed to keep those service users safe
- working in partnership with service users, their parents, carers and other agencies is essential in promoting their welfare.

CAAS will seek to keep service users safe by:

- appointing a DSL and a deputy in their absence alongside a lead Safeguarding Trustee for adopting safeguarding best practice through our policies, procedures and code of conduct for staff, suppliers and volunteers
- valuing, listening to and respecting our service users
- developing and implementing an effective online safety policy
- providing effective management of CAAS representatives through supervision, support, training and quality assurance measures, so that they all know about and follow our policies,

- procedures and behaviour codes confidently and competently
- recruiting and selecting CAAS representatives safely, ensuring all necessary checks are made
 - recording, storing and using information professionally and securely, in line with data protection legislation and guidance. CAAS are registered with the ICO
 - sharing information about safeguarding and good practice with all relevant policies available on our website
 - making sure that service users know where to go for help if they have a concern
 - using our safeguarding procedures to share concerns and relevant information with agencies who need to know, and service users and carers appropriately
 - using our procedures to manage any allegations against CAAS representatives appropriately
 - creating and maintaining an anti-bullying environment and ensuring that we have a policy and procedure to help us deal effectively with any bullying that does arise
 - ensuring that we have effective complaints and whistleblowing measures in place
 - following NSPCC guidelines on adult to child ratios in our children and young person groups, and in our creche service. For groups with neurodivergent young people, we will ordinarily have two adults present in the group, even in the group is small, as our children and young people may have additional needs. We limit group numbers and assess members of the group for suitability before they can access the group or take part in activities.
 - ensuring that we provide a safe physical environment for our service users and the team, by applying health and safety measures in accordance with the law and regulatory guidance
 - building a safeguarding culture where service users and CAAS representatives treat each other with respect and are comfortable about sharing concerns.

This policy ensures that that all CAAS representatives accept their responsibilities for safeguarding by:

- supporting us to safeguard service users in practice, by defining abuse and informing us what steps to take.
- ensuring we all work to the same policy and procedure
- ensure CAAS representatives receive regular safeguarding training
- making sure we are accountable for what we do
- being clear what roles and responsibilities we all have in safeguarding
- saying what CAAS representatives can expect from the organisation to help them work effectively.

Legal Framework

The Charity has statutory responsibilities in relation to safeguarding under legislation and statutory guidance such as:

- Children Acts 1989 and 2004
- Human Rights Act (1998)
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act (2006)
- Equality Act (2010)
- Children and Families Act (2014)
- What to do if you are worried a child is being abused (2015)
- The Care Act Adult Safeguarding (2014)
- London Multi-Agency Adult Safeguarding Policy & Procedures (revised for Care Act 2014 – Implementation (December 2015)
- Counter-Terrorism and Security Act (2015)
- Children and Social Work Act (2017)
- Working Together to Safeguard Children (2023)

The Charity also has statutory responsibilities to ensure that all service users and representatives of CAAS are protected under health and safety legislation and practice.

This policy is informed by and supports our organisational purpose and is how we comply with the Safeguarding Boards in the 8 NW London Boroughs.

Supporting Documents

This policy statement should be read alongside our organisational policies, procedures, guidance and other related documents, the links to which can be found in the appendices.

Indicators of Abuse

CAAS provides training to all staff around identifying abuse, and when to act. Further guidance can be found in the resource documents in the appendix, but key things to be aware of could be:

- Changes to someone's appearance, behaviour or routines
- Weight gain or loss
- Appearing frightened in the presence of certain people
- Unexplained lack of money or inability to maintain lifestyle
- Appearing withdrawn and isolated
- Unexplained marks/ bruising to the body

Safeguarding Procedures and Processes

If you become aware of any safeguarding risks or concerns, you must act. If you are unsure as to whether something constitutes a risk or concern, talk to your Service Manager or the DSL, and they will support you in determining whether a risk or concern has arisen. It is better to take advice than it is to ignore a potentially harmful situation.

Details of CAAS safeguarding procedures in respect of both children and adults at risk of harm can be found in appendix one. CAAS expects all representatives to follow the principles of best practice (the 6Rs) as follows:

- **Recognise** concerns that a child or an adult is being harmed or might be at risk of harm.
- **Respond** appropriately to a child or adult at risk of harm who is telling you what is happening to them.
- **Report/refer** the concerns in line with our procedures
- **Record** the concerns appropriately and any subsequent action taken; ensure there is no delay in passing on concerns.
- **Resolve** to take responsibility to ensure that reports and referrals made are followed up in a timely way and take further action if not satisfied with the response.
- **Reflect** on your learnings from the safeguarding process and on how to support the wellbeing of yourself and others involved.

Staff Training

All staff at CAAS will be required to complete our Level 1 Safeguarding training annually.

All new staff at CAAS will be expected to undertake induction safeguarding training from their line manager that incorporates information on our safeguarding policy, procedures and documents.

All client facing staff at CAAS will be required to complete a level 2 safeguarding training commissioned specifically for CAAS, every two years.

The DSL will be required to undertake level 3 DSL training every three years, and must receive, review and

action the updates received from the LADO regarding safeguarding process, practice and information sharing.

All representatives of CAAS will be expected to undergo the relevant DBS check, in line with our DBS policy.

Breach of Policy

Failure to comply with the CAAS Safeguarding Policy may be managed in a number of ways, depending on the nature and consequences of the incident. In some cases, a combination of responses may be required, eg:

- Local authority co-ordinated safeguarding investigation
- Police investigation
- Referral to the Disclosure and Barring Service
- Conduct and performance disciplinary processes
- Serious incident reporting to the charity commission
- Internal review or co-operation with an external review

GDPR and Confidentiality

CAAS will ensure that any records made in relation to a referral are kept confidentially and in a secure place in line with our GDPR and privacy policies.

Information in relation to safeguarding concerns should only be shared on a "need to know" basis. However, the sharing of information is vital in protecting children and adults at risk of harm and, therefore, the issue of confidentiality is secondary to the need for protection.

Equality, Diversity and Inclusion

CAAS is committed to providing services which embrace diversity and that promote equity in opportunity. Everyone who accesses our services or who represents us in a paid or voluntary capacity should be safe, empowered to play a part in promoting their own welfare and that of others, and be able to live a life free from abuse. This applies to all, regardless of age, sex, ethnicity, disability, sexuality or belief, however we recognise that some children and adults at risk from harm may be additionally vulnerable, because of the impact of discrimination, previous experiences, their level of care or support needs, or other circumstances.

Ownership, Review and Monitoring

This policy is owned and approved by the Board.

It will be reviewed every year, or sooner if needed, should legislation or best practice change. The DSL will also review this policy, and the processes and procedures which surround it, whenever a safeguarding incident occurs, to ensure any learnings can be incorporated within our practice, or the policy improved where appropriate.

The Board will receive a report twice per year, detailing summary information about the safeguarding disclosures, referrals, incidents and risk management clients over the prior period, to ensure that safeguarding at CAAS remains well controlled. Any concerns arising from the review of such reports will be followed up by the DSL, to ensure best practice is continually reviewed and incorporated.

Appendix One : Safeguarding Process and Procedure

Recording Concerns

If any representative of CAAS is concerned about a service user they must inform the relevant Service Manager. The Service Manager will support them in

- determining the best course of action
- agreeing how the DSL will be notified and if appropriate, how the DSL will be included in the decision making processes

The representative of CAAS should follow the below procedure to ensure appropriate action and documentation.

- The representative of CAAS must log and record information regarding concerns on the same day (using the links in the appendix). The written record must be a clear precise factual account of observations or what has been said.
- The Service Manager, and if necessary the DSL will decide on the most appropriate course of action and if the concerns should be referred to children's or adults Social Care.
- If a member of staff disagrees with the level of concern and feels that a child/adult has not been protected, then any member of staff can make a direct referral to children's or adult's social care.
- The representative of CAAS will work with the social care teams and with the client (or their parent/carer if appropriate) to agree a keep safe plan and next steps.

Action to be taken following a concern.

- CAAS will ensure that an accurate record of concern(s) is made at the time.
- If agreed necessary, CAAS will make the appropriate referral, and put concerns in writing to the relevant team following the referral (within 48 hours).
- CAAS will accurately record the action agreed or that no further action is to be taken and the reasons for this decision.

What should not happen

- Call a staff meeting and discuss the matter with staff/volunteers as the referring organisation will provide guidance on what needs to be done.
- The representative of CAAS should not try and bring the perpetrator of the alleged abuse in contact with the victim/parents to discuss concerns.
- Do not delay the response.

1A: Specific Processes around Children

Disclosure of a Child/Young Person

CAAS recognises that a child/young person may seek out a representative of CAAS specifically to share information about abuse or neglect, or talk spontaneously, individually or in groups when they are present.

It takes courage for a child/young person to disclose that they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual. The abuser may have made threats about what will happen if they tell. The child/young person may have lost all trust in adults; or may believe, or been told, that the abuse is their own fault.

In these situations, the employee/supplier/volunteer MUST:

- Listen carefully to the child/young person allowing them to speak freely. Allow the child/young person to give their account; do not stop a child who is freely recalling significant events. You can seek clarification but do not ask direct questions or start to investigate the matter.

- Give the child/young person time and your full attention, remaining calm.
- Make an accurate record of the information you have been given taking care to record the timing, setting and people present, the child's/young person's presentation as well as what was said. Do not throw this away as it may later be needed as evidence.
- Use the child's/young person's own words where possible.
- Explain that you cannot promise not to speak to others about the information they have shared - do not offer false confidentiality.

If immediate danger is suspected – call the police on 999, otherwise contact the relevant MASH Team using the details in the appendix.

Reassure the Child/Young Person

- that they have done the right thing in telling you
- that they have not done anything wrong
- by telling them what you are going to do next and explain that you will need to get help to keep him/her safe

Notifying Parents

If it is decided that a referral needs to be made to children's social care, this will be discussed with the parents or carer/relative unless to do so would place the child at further risk or undermine the collection of evidence e.g. forensic evidence. All concerns and discussion and decisions will be recorded in writing.

It is good practice to be as open and honest as possible with parents/carers about any concerns. This must be handled sensitively. However, if CAAS believes that notifying parents could increase the risk to the child/young person or exacerbate the problem, advice will be sought from the referral team on whether to notify parents.

Inability to inform parents/appropriate adult should not prevent a referral being made. The referral team will then decide on how and when the parents/appropriate adult can be approached and by whom.

Information Needed When Making a Referral Regarding a Child/Young person

In situations where it has been agreed that a referral should be made to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), you should be prepared to give as much of the following information as possible (in emergency situations all this information may not be available).

Unavailability of some information or the DSL should not stop a referral being made.

- The CAAS representative's name, telephone number, position and request the same of the person to who is receiving the call.
- Full name and address, telephone number of family, date of birth of child / young person and siblings;
- Gender, ethnicity, first language, any special needs.
- Names, dates of birth and relationship of household members and any significant others.
- The names of professionals known to be involved with the child/family and/or vulnerable adult e.g.: GP, Health Visitor, School.
- The nature of the concern; and foundation for the concern.
- An opinion on whether the child may need urgent action to make them safe.
- The employee/supplier/volunteer to share what appears to be the needs of the child /young person and their family.
- Whether the consent of a parent with Parental Responsibility has been given to the referral being made.

1B: Specific Processes around Adults at Risk of Harm

Disclosure by an Adult

CAAS recognises that an adult service user may seek out a representative of CAAS specifically to share information about abuse or neglect, or talk spontaneously, individually or in groups when they are present. It takes courage for them to disclose that they are being abused. They may feel ashamed, particularly if the abuse is sexual. The abuser may have made threats about what will happen if they tell. The adult may have lost all trust in others; or may believe, or been told, that the abuse is their own fault.

In these situations, the representative of CAAS MUST:

- Listen carefully to the adult allowing them to speak freely. Allow the adult to give their account; do not stop them from freely recalling significant events. You can seek clarification but do not ask direct questions or start to investigate the matter.
- Give them time and your full attention, remaining calm.
- Only ask specific questions to establish what happened
- Establish if there are any witnesses to the event.
- Be careful not to destroy any evidence or handle any objects that could be used as evidence;
- If danger exists, ensure the person and any other adult at risk are protected
- Make an accurate record of the information you have been given taking care to record the timing, setting and people present, the adults presentation as well as what was said. Do not throw this away as it may later be needed as evidence. This information may need to be shared with NHS, Local Authority and policing bodies.
- Explain that you cannot promise not to speak to others about the information they have shared - do not offer false confidentiality.

If a person is in immediate danger or is at harm or risk this should be referred to adult social care and/or the police

Involvement of the Police and Safeguarding with an adult referral

The police are a key safeguarding partner. Whether to involve the police will depend on several factors,

- The views and wishes of the adult at risk
- If there is concern that a criminal offence has been committed due to the nature of the disclosure.
- the exact circumstances surrounding each individual case of suspected abuse or neglect.

In general terms, if there is a reasonable suspicion that a crime may have been committed and the harm caused to the adult concerned was deliberate, malicious or reckless, then it is sensible to have a discussion with the lead officer in the local police force.

The police may need to be involved in an emergency if there are concerns that an adult is at immediate risk of serious harm. The police have powers to intervene if a person needs immediate assistance due to a health condition, injury or other life-threatening situation.

If the police are called and they refuse to send someone out, leaving an adult in a life-or-death situation, ask for a real time escalation through contact with the supervisor and explain that there is imminent risk to life.

Information Needed When Making a Referral Regarding an Adult

In situations where it has been agreed that a referral should be made to the Adult Social Care, you should be prepared to give as much of the following information as possible (in emergency situations all of this information may not be available). In an emergency the police will need to be contacted.

Unavailability of some information or the DSL should not stop a referral being made.

- The employee/supplier/volunteer's name, telephone number, position and request the same of the person to who is receiving the call.
- Full name and address, telephone number of adult
- Gender, ethnicity, first language, any special needs.
- Names, and relationship of household members and any significant others.
- The names of professionals known to be involved with the adult e.g.: GP, Health Professional
- The nature of the concern; and foundation for the concern.
- An opinion on whether the adult may need urgent action to make them safe.
- The employee/supplier/volunteer to share what appears to be the needs of the adult;
- Whether the consent of the adult has been given to the referral being made.

Consent from an Adult

If an adult makes a decision that you or others think is unwise or not in their interests, this does not necessarily mean that they lack the capacity to decide. It is inevitable that there will be times when an adult who has capacity decides to accept a situation that you perceive as potentially abusive or neglectful. This is a decision that they are free to make, unless:

- other people are being put at risk (for example, letting friends who are abusive or exploitative into a shared living environment, where they may put other residents at risk)
- a child is involved
- the alleged perpetrator has care and support needs and may also be at risk
- a serious crime has been committed
- staff are implicated
- coercion is involved.

If you are uncertain, consider carefully the information provided in the definition section of the Safeguarding Policy as to if the adult should be considered an adult at risk from harm, and ask for advice from your service manager and the LDO.

1C: Specific Processes around Adults who may be causing harm

Allegations against Adults Who Work with Children or with Adults at Risk from Harm

If there is information which suggests an adult who works with children or with adults at risk of harm (in a paid or unpaid capacity) has:

- behaved in a way that has harmed or may have harmed a child or an adult at risk from harm
- possibly committed a criminal offence against, or related to, a child or an adult at risk from harm
- behaved towards a child or an adult at risk from harm in a way that indicates they are unsuitable to work with children or adults at risk

The representative of CAAS should speak immediately with the relevant Service Manager or DSL. The DSL will consult with/make a referral to Adult Social Care/Safeguarding Co-ordinator or the Police. If one of those people is implicated in the concerns, these concerns should be discussed directly with the LADO (Local Authority Designated Officer)

Any safeguarding concerns or allegations of current or historical harm regarding the DSL must be reported immediately to the Safeguarding Trustee. This is known as "Whistle blowing" which is an organisational policy. See CAAS Whistle Blowing policy for further details. (link on last page)

Making a Referral for an Allegation Towards a Representative of CAAS.

If there is information which suggests a representative of CAAS is posing a risk of harm, you must discuss

the concern with the DSL (unless the concern is about the DSL). The DSL must seek advice from the LADO (contact details in the appendix).

The MASH team or Adult Safeguarding team will need to be contacted in order for the LADO to be informed. The LADO will make enquiries and take appropriate action, provide guidance and may request for further information to be submitted.

The CAAS representative may be called for a meeting with the LADO. The LADO may have to speak to the Police to decide if a criminal act has taken place, in serious cases the Police may be informed and may investigate.

The CAAS representative will be informed of the action that will be taken by the LADO.

Appendix Two: Internal Policies and Procedures

The links below are current as at the policy review date. If the policies are updated, the links may not work or may be outdated, but all the below documents can be found in [staff resources](#), and many of them in our [policies](#) folder so please use the search bar in office 365 to find the latest version.

Safeguarding Contact List

[Family & Youth Team Safeguarding Borough Contacts.docx](#)

[Adult Team Safeguarding Borough Contacts.docx](#)

Client Expectations

Code of Conduct for staff and CAAS handbook: [Staff Handbook 2024.pdf](#)

Code of Conduct for working with children: [Code of Behaviour for Working with Children.pdf](#)

Code of Conduct for clients accessing our services: [Code of Conduct for Attendees at CAAS Services.pdf](#)

Online Safety Policy if working with children or young people online: [Online Safety Policy - CYP.pdf](#)

Photograph/video permission forms; [Photograph Usage Policy May24 and Permission Form.docx](#)

Governance Policies

- Electronic Information and Communications Policy;
- Safer Recruitment and Safer Working Policy; [Safer Recruitment & Safer Working Policy May24.pdf](#)
- DBS Policy; [DBS Policy Jan24.pdf](#)
- Complaints Policy; [Complaint Procedure v01.pdf](#)

HR Policies

- Remote and Lone Working Policy; [Remote and Lone Working Policy Jan24.pdf](#)
- Whistleblowing Policy; [Whistleblowing Policy Jan24.pdf](#)
- Health and Safety Policy; [Health & Safety Policy May23.pdf](#)
- Bullying and Harassment Policy [Bullying and Harassment Policy Jan24.pdf](#)
- GDPR and Privacy Policies [GDPR Privacy Policy v02.pdf](#) [GDPR Data Protection Policy v02.pdf](#)

Safeguarding procedure

[Safeguarding Process.xlsx](#)

Forms required to be completed when dealing with risk/safeguarding

[Disclosure & Incident Report.docx](#)

[Adult Risk Assessment Form.docx](#)

[Child Young Person Risk Assessment Form.docx](#)

[Consent Form re Safeguarding.docx](#)

Appendix Three: Guidance and Information

These documents are provided to ensure staff have sufficient information, guidance and process documentation to enable them to manage any concerns around safeguarding at CAAS in an effective manner. Additional guidance may be acquired over time, and saved into our staff resources / safeguarding resources [folder](#)

General Guidance around identifying harm

Children: [Safeguarding Children - Identification and procedures.docx](#)

Adults at Risk of Harm: [Indicators of abuse in adults .docx](#)

Safeguarding online: [Digital Safeguarding Resource Pack.pdf](#)

Safeguarding Children/Young People

What is Trauma based practice [What is Trauma Informed Practice Sheet Jan 2024.docx](#)

Digital Safeguarding Resource Pack [Digital Safeguarding Resource Pack.pdf](#)

The Green Book Model Policy [Voluntary-Action-Harrow-The-Green-Book-2019-model-policy-5.pdf](#)

Thresholds Pyramid [Threshold-Pyramids-final-Nov-2015.doc.pdf](#)

Harrow Local Safeguarding Board www.harrowlscb.co.uk

Safeguarding Adults

London Multi Agency Adult Safeguarding Policy and Procedures

[London Multi Agency Safeguarding Policy \u0026amp; procedures extract.docx](#) and

[London_multi_agency_adult_safeguarding_policy_and_procedures.pdf](#)

Multi-agency statutory guidance on female genital mutilation (HM Gov, April 2016)

www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-statutory-guidance-on-female-genital-mutilation

Mind UK : Safeguarding and Managing Risk (Adults)

<https://www.mind.org.uk/media-a/6111/sport-sector-toolkit-guide-4.pdf>