



Safeguarding Policy

for Vulnerable Adults, Young People, and Children

Written: 24th January 2025
Review Date: 20th January 2026
Next Review; 20th January 2027

We Care London Safeguarding Policy

Purpose:

The purpose of this policy is to outline We Care London's approach to safeguarding adults, young people, and children, ensuring a safe environment for all who come into contact with the charity. This policy sets out the principles and procedures for preventing, identifying, and responding to abuse, neglect, and exploitation in accordance with current safeguarding legislation, statutory guidance, and recognised best practice.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Safeguarding individuals from abuse and improper treatment is a fundamental responsibility of organisations working with carers, families, and communities. We Care London recognises its duty to ensure that those who meet the charity are protected from abuse, neglect, exploitation, or harm.

1.2 Safeguarding adults and children refers to the process used to protect an adult's and a child's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It requires individuals and organisations to work together to prevent harm and to respond appropriately where concerns arise. Safeguarding must promote wellbeing and recognise the views, wishes, feelings, and beliefs of the individual wherever possible.

1.3 Safeguarding also involves ensuring that trustees, staff, and volunteers understand how to recognise signs of abuse, how to respond appropriately, and how to report safeguarding concerns through the appropriate channels.

1.4 This policy provides guidance to trustees, staff, and volunteers of We Care London on how to protect individuals encountered through the charity's work. It reflects statutory safeguarding responsibilities under the Care Act 2014, Children Act 1989 and 2004, and relevant safeguarding guidance.

1.5 Safeguarding practice within the charity is underpinned by the Care Act 2014 statutory guidance and the Making Safeguarding Personal framework, which focuses on achieving outcomes that matter to individuals while ensuring their safety.

1.6 We Care London places strong emphasis on maintaining robust safeguarding arrangements and ensuring that those working with the charity are aware of safeguarding responsibilities and procedures. Safeguarding considerations apply across all areas of the organisation's work, including community engagement, support provided to carers, and partnership working.

1.7 The following legislation and regulations relate to safeguarding:

Care Act 2014 and statutory guidance

Children Act 1989 and Children Act 2004

Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 (Disclosure and Barring Service)

Human Rights Act 1998

Mental Capacity Act 2005

Mental Health Act 2007

Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006

Equality Act 2010
Health and Social Care Act 2012
The Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015
Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
Counter Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019
Modern Slavery Act 2015
Domestic Abuse Act 2021
Serious Crime Act 2015
Data Protection Act 2018
Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998

1.8 Individuals may be at risk of abuse due to factors such as age, illness, disability, social isolation, dependency on others, or limited access to support.

1.9 Safeguarding concerns may arise not only in relation to individuals directly supported by the charity but also in relation to carers, family members, staff, volunteers, or others encountered during the charity's work.

1.10 Abuse, as defined in this policy, includes all forms of unlawful discrimination, neglect, degrading treatment, restraint, or deprivation of liberty affecting any adult or child.

2.0 POLICY

2.1 We Care London adopts a zero tolerance approach to abuse, neglect, or exploitation. The organisation is committed to promoting the safety, dignity, and rights of all individuals encountered through its work. Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility, and all staff, volunteers, and trustees must act immediately on concerns and always take personal responsibility for safeguarding. This policy outlines the organisation's approach to preventing, detecting, reporting, and managing safeguarding concerns.

3.0 PREVENTING ABUSE

3.1 We Care London is committed to promoting the safety, dignity, and wellbeing of all individuals who engage with the charity.

3.2 Trustees, staff, and volunteers must respect the rights of individuals and promote independence, inclusion, and choice wherever possible.

3.3 Through induction and training, individuals working with the charity are made aware of discrimination and behaviour which may amount to abusive or harmful treatment.

3.4 Training also recognises the diversity of the communities the charity works with and how culture, religion, and beliefs may influence how individuals experience support.

3.5 Appropriate recruitment procedures are in place, including references and Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks where required.

3.6 All staff and volunteers must understand their responsibilities to prevent, recognise, and report abuse.

3.7 Training ensures staff and volunteers understand the different forms of abuse and the signs that abuse may have occurred.

3.8 Staff and volunteers are expected to take appropriate action where abuse is suspected or disclosed.

3.9 Where appropriate, the charity will work with statutory agencies and other organisations to ensure safeguarding concerns are addressed.

3.10 Safeguarding procedures align with the guidance of local Safeguarding Adults Boards and Safeguarding Children Partnerships.

3.11 Trustees will review safeguarding concerns and incidents to ensure appropriate action and continuous improvement.

3.12 The organisation encourages an open culture where concerns can be raised without fear of reprisal.

3.13 Information about how to raise safeguarding concerns will be available to individuals engaging with the charity.

4.0 PRINCIPLES

The charity follows the six safeguarding principles established under the Care Act 2014. These principles guide how safeguarding concerns are approached and ensure that responses remain centred on the wellbeing and rights of the individual.

Empowerment

We Care London supports individuals to make their own decisions wherever possible. People should be encouraged to express their wishes and views regarding their care, safety, and wellbeing. Where individuals require support to communicate their preferences or understand their options, reasonable steps will be taken to ensure their voice is heard and respected.

Prevention

Preventing abuse and neglect is a central element of safeguarding practice. We Care London seeks to reduce risks by ensuring staff and volunteers are aware of safeguarding responsibilities, by promoting respectful and inclusive practices, and by responding early when concerns arise.

Proportionality

Safeguarding responses must be proportionate to the level of risk presented. The charity will ensure that interventions are appropriate and balanced, protecting individuals while avoiding unnecessary intrusion where risks can be managed safely.

Protection

Where individuals are identified as being at risk of harm, We Care London will take appropriate action to support and protect them. This may include referrals to statutory

safeguarding services, collaboration with partner organisations, and ensuring individuals have access to appropriate support.

Partnership

Safeguarding is most effective when organisations work together. We Care London will cooperate with local authorities, health services, schools, community organisations, and safeguarding boards to ensure coordinated responses where safeguarding concerns arise.

Accountability

The charity recognises the importance of transparency and responsibility in safeguarding practice. Safeguarding concerns will be recorded appropriately, and decisions taken in response to concerns will be documented and reviewed where necessary.

5.0 ADULT SAFEGUARDING

Abuse may take many forms and may occur in a variety of settings, including within families, institutions, communities, or through professional relationships. It may occur as a single incident or as a pattern of behaviour over time.

The following categories of abuse are recognised within safeguarding practice:

Physical abuse

Physical abuse includes acts such as hitting, slapping, pushing, misuse of medication, inappropriate restraint, or any other use of force that causes injury, pain, or distress.

Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse includes psychological, physical, sexual, financial, emotional abuse; so called 'honour' based violence

Psychological or emotional abuse

Psychological abuse includes threats, intimidation, humiliation, harassment, isolation, or any behaviour that causes emotional distress or undermines a person's dignity and confidence.

Financial or material abuse

Financial abuse involves the misuse or theft of money, property, or assets. This may include coercion related to financial decisions, exploitation, or improper use of benefits or personal funds.

Modern slavery

Modern slavery includes forced labour, human trafficking, domestic servitude, and other forms of exploitation where individuals are controlled or coerced.

Discriminatory abuse

Discriminatory abuse includes forms of harassment, slurs or similar treatment; because of race, gender and gender identity, age, disability, sexual orientation or religion.

Organisational abuse

Organisational abuse refers to poor or neglectful care within an organisation or institution, often arising from inadequate policies, poor leadership, or systemic failures.

Neglect and acts of omission

Neglect includes failing to meet basic physical, emotional, or medical needs, such as withholding essential care, food, medication, or support.

Self-neglect

Self-neglect occurs when individuals are unable or unwilling to care for their own health, hygiene, or living environment, placing themselves at risk of harm.

Abuse may occur intentionally, through negligence, or through a lack of awareness or training.

6.0 SIGNS OF ABUSE

Recognising potential signs of abuse is an important part of safeguarding practice. Indicators of abuse may vary depending on the individual and the circumstances involved.

Possible indicators may include unexplained injuries, frequent or repeated injuries, behavioural changes, withdrawal from social contact, increased anxiety or fearfulness, or reluctance to be alone with particular individuals.

Other indicators may include poor hygiene, inadequate clothing, neglect of living conditions, limited access to personal finances, or signs of emotional distress such as tearfulness, anger, or sudden changes in behaviour.

It is important to recognise that the presence of one or more indicators does not necessarily confirm abuse. However, concerns should always be taken seriously and reported appropriately.

6.1 Identifying Safeguarding Concerns

Safeguarding concerns may arise in a variety of ways and may be identified by staff, volunteers, beneficiaries, or members of the public. Concerns may emerge through direct disclosures, observations of behaviour or circumstances, information provided by third parties, or patterns of events that indicate potential harm or risk.

Individuals working with the charity must remain attentive to situations where someone appears distressed, fearful, withdrawn, or otherwise vulnerable. Safeguarding concerns may also arise when individuals disclose experiences of abuse, when injuries or changes in behaviour raise concern, or when information received suggests that someone may be at risk.

It is important to recognise that safeguarding concerns are not always clear or straightforward. In some cases, individuals may be reluctant to disclose abuse or may feel unable to speak openly about their situation. Staff and volunteers should therefore remain alert to indicators that may suggest someone requires protection or support.

Where there is uncertainty about whether a concern meets the threshold for safeguarding intervention, advice should be sought from the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

Types of Safeguarding Concern

Safeguarding concerns may be categorised to support appropriate and timely response:

- Immediate risk → call 999
- Safeguarding concern → report to DSL same day
- Low-level concern → record and monitor

7.0 WHO IS AT RISK

Certain individuals may be more vulnerable to abuse due to personal or situational factors. These may include individuals with physical disabilities, learning disabilities, mental health conditions, chronic illness, or age-related vulnerabilities.

People who rely heavily on others for care or support may be particularly at risk, especially if they have limited ability to communicate concerns or seek help.

Carers themselves may also experience vulnerability. The emotional and physical demands of caring can create situations where individuals experience stress, isolation, or financial hardship, increasing the need for appropriate support and safeguarding awareness.

Safeguarding practice must therefore consider the circumstances of each individual and respond in a way that respects their dignity, independence, and personal circumstances.

8.0 SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN

A child is defined as anyone under the age of 18 in accordance with the Children Act 1989 and 2004.

Children may experience abuse in a range of forms. These include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect. Additional safeguarding risks may include exploitation, radicalisation, child trafficking, modern slavery, female genital mutilation, and abuse carried out under the guise of religious or cultural practices.

Children who provide care for family members may face additional pressures, including emotional stress, disrupted education, and social isolation. Organisations working with families must therefore remain alert to the needs of young carers and ensure that their welfare is protected.

We Care London recognises that safeguarding risks may arise through the use of digital communication, social media, and online platforms.

Staff and volunteers must ensure that online communication with beneficiaries is conducted in a professional and appropriate manner. Communication should take place through approved channels wherever possible and should not involve personal social media accounts.

Online safety risks may include cyberbullying, online grooming, harassment, exposure to harmful or extremist content, or inappropriate sharing of personal information. Individuals working with the charity must remain aware of these risks and take appropriate action where concerns arise.

Any safeguarding concerns relating to online behaviour should be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead in the same way as other safeguarding concerns.

The charity will take reasonable steps to ensure that digital communication platforms used in its work are used safely and responsibly.

Staff and volunteers must maintain clear professional boundaries when communicating online. This includes:

- not using personal social media accounts to communicate with beneficiaries
- using approved communication channels only
- ensuring appropriate consent is obtained before sharing images or information
- maintaining appropriate and professional language at all times

Any concerns relating to online communication must be reported in line with safeguarding procedures.

8B.0 PREVENT AND ANTI-EXTREMISM

The UK Government's Prevent Strategy, part of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, places a duty on organisations to help prevent individuals from being drawn into terrorism or violent extremism.

While the likelihood of such risks arising within the charity's work may be low, We Care London recognises the importance of remaining alert to behaviours that may indicate radicalisation or extremist influence.

Radicalisation refers to the process by which individuals come to support extremist ideologies or activities. Vulnerable individuals may be targeted by extremist groups through online platforms, social networks, or community influence.

Possible indicators of radicalisation may include:

- sudden changes in behaviour or beliefs
- expression of extremist views
- increased isolation from family or community
- accessing extremist content online.

Where concerns arise that an individual may be vulnerable to radicalisation, staff or volunteers should report the concern to the Designated Safeguarding Lead.

The Safeguarding Lead may seek advice from appropriate authorities or refer concerns through established safeguarding channels, including local Prevent partnerships where necessary.

The organisation remains committed to promoting inclusion, respect, and community cohesion while safeguarding individuals from harm.

9.0 WHO ABUSES

Abuse can occur in a variety of settings and may be carried out by individuals known to the person experiencing harm or by strangers.

Those responsible for abuse may include family members, friends, neighbours, professionals, volunteers, or others within the community. In some cases abuse may occur within organisations or institutions.

It is also important to recognise that abuse may sometimes occur unintentionally due to lack of awareness, inadequate training, or stress experienced by carers.

Regardless of intent, any situation where harm occurs or is suspected must be addressed through appropriate safeguarding procedures.

10.0 RISK MANAGEMENT

Safeguarding risk management involves recognising potential risks to individuals and taking appropriate steps to reduce the likelihood of harm while respecting people's rights and independence.

Staff and volunteers must remain alert to circumstances that may place individuals at increased risk. This includes recognising vulnerability, identifying early warning signs of abuse or neglect, and responding appropriately where concerns arise.

Effective safeguarding practice requires a balanced approach to risk management. Where possible, individuals should be supported to make informed decisions about their own lives. However, where there is a risk of significant harm, the organisation has a responsibility to take appropriate action and seek advice from relevant safeguarding authorities.

Where safeguarding concerns arise, We Care London may work with statutory agencies and partner organisations to ensure that risks are properly assessed and that appropriate safeguarding measures are implemented.

Safeguarding considerations are integrated into all risk management processes. This includes activities such as home visits, transport arrangements, community activities, and one-to-one support. Appropriate risk assessments will be undertaken to ensure the safety of both beneficiaries and staff or volunteers.

11.0 ACTIONS WE WILL TAKE TO PREVENT ABUSE

We Care London takes a proactive approach to preventing abuse and safeguarding individuals who come into contact with the organisation.

The charity will ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of safeguarding policies and procedures and understand their responsibility to report concerns. Safeguarding awareness forms part of induction processes and is reinforced through ongoing training and supervision.

Safe recruitment practices are followed to reduce the risk of unsuitable individuals working with the charity. This includes appropriate references and Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks where relevant.

The organisation promotes an open and transparent culture where concerns can be raised without fear of criticism or retaliation. Staff, volunteers, and beneficiaries are encouraged to speak up if they feel unsafe or if they observe behaviour that may place others at risk.

Where safeguarding concerns arise, the charity will work cooperatively with statutory agencies, including local authority safeguarding teams, health services, and the police where appropriate.

Through these measures, We Care London aims to create an environment where safeguarding is understood as a shared responsibility and where individuals feel confident that concerns will be taken seriously.

12.0 ILL TREATMENT

The Criminal Justice and Courts Act 2015 makes it a criminal offence for a carer or provider to ill-treat or wilfully neglect an individual in their care.

Ill treatment may include deliberate acts that cause harm, as well as reckless behaviour that demonstrates disregard for an individual's safety or wellbeing.

Individuals who engage in such behaviour may be subject to criminal prosecution and other disciplinary actions where applicable.

The organisation recognises that safeguarding responsibilities extend to all individuals involved in delivering support or services and that any form of abusive behaviour will be treated with the utmost seriousness.

13.0 IDENTIFYING ABUSERS

Safeguarding concerns may arise from a variety of sources. Abuse may be perpetrated by family members, friends, professionals, volunteers, or other individuals within the community.

In some situations abuse may occur within organisational settings where poor practices, lack of oversight, or systemic failures contribute to harm.

It is important to recognise that abuse may sometimes occur unintentionally due to lack of training, stress, or misunderstanding. However, regardless of intent, behaviour that places individuals at risk must always be addressed.

All safeguarding concerns will be taken seriously and considered in accordance with safeguarding procedures.

14.0 SAFEGUARDING LEAD

We Care London has appointed a Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL) responsible for overseeing safeguarding arrangements within the organisation.

Safeguarding Lead
Perel Schwartz
Telephone: 07579 059 693
Email: pschwartz@wecarelondon.org.uk

The Safeguarding Lead has overall responsibility for ensuring that safeguarding concerns are handled appropriately.

Responsibilities include receiving safeguarding reports, determining whether referrals should be made to statutory safeguarding services, maintaining safeguarding records, and ensuring that safeguarding policies remain up to date.

The Safeguarding Lead will also ensure that staff and volunteers receive appropriate safeguarding training and understand how to respond to safeguarding concerns.

15.0 CARE ACT 2014

We Care London operates in accordance with the safeguarding framework established by the Care Act 2014 and the guidance issued by local safeguarding boards.

Where safeguarding concerns involve adults at risk, referrals will be made to the relevant local authority safeguarding team in accordance with local safeguarding procedures.

Where a criminal offence may have occurred, the police will be contacted.

The organisation will cooperate fully with any safeguarding investigation conducted by statutory authorities.

16.0 PROVIDING INFORMATION ON ABUSE

It is important that individuals engaging with the charity understand what safeguarding means and how concerns can be raised.

Where appropriate, We Care London will provide information to carers, families, and beneficiaries explaining the different forms of abuse, how concerns may be recognised, and how safeguarding issues can be reported.

Individuals will be informed that safeguarding concerns can be raised with any member of staff or volunteer, and that such concerns will be taken seriously and referred appropriately where necessary.

The organisation aims to ensure that safeguarding information is communicated clearly and in a manner that is accessible and appropriate for the individuals involved.

17.0 STAFF ROLE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

All staff and volunteers have an important role in safeguarding individuals who come into contact with the charity.

Staff and volunteers are expected to treat individuals with dignity and respect, remain alert to signs of abuse or neglect, and report any safeguarding concerns promptly.

Individuals working with the charity must not ignore or dismiss safeguarding concerns. If abuse is suspected or disclosed, the concern must be reported to the Safeguarding Lead without delay.

Staff and volunteers must cooperate with any safeguarding investigations and participate in safeguarding training where required.

Staff and volunteers are encouraged to raise concerns without fear of reprisal. Where concerns involve the Designated Safeguarding Lead or senior staff, individuals may report concerns directly to the Board of Trustees or relevant external safeguarding authorities.

The organisation operates a whistleblowing approach to ensure that safeguarding concerns can always be raised safely and appropriately.

18.0 TRUSTEES' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board of Trustees has overall responsibility for safeguarding governance within the organisation.

Trustees must ensure that appropriate safeguarding policies and procedures are in place and that the organisation operates in accordance with relevant safeguarding legislation and guidance.

The trustees are also responsible for promoting a culture where safeguarding is prioritised and where concerns can be raised safely.

Safeguarding incidents and concerns may be reviewed by the trustees to ensure that lessons are learned and that safeguarding arrangements remain effective.

19.0 CONCERNS ABOUT CONDUCT

Any concerns regarding the conduct of staff or volunteers must be taken seriously and addressed appropriately.

Where allegations of abuse or misconduct arise, the organisation will follow safeguarding procedures and may initiate disciplinary processes where necessary.

In serious cases, matters may be referred to statutory safeguarding authorities or law enforcement agencies.

Allegations Against Staff and Volunteers

Any allegations of abuse or misconduct involving staff or volunteers must be reported immediately to the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL).

The DSL will take appropriate action in line with safeguarding procedures and statutory guidance. This may include:

- contacting the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)
- making referrals to relevant safeguarding authorities
- initiating internal procedures, including suspension where appropriate

All allegations will be handled promptly, fairly, and in a manner that prioritises the safety and wellbeing of all individuals involved.

20.0 ACTING ON AND REPORTING OF ABUSE

All safeguarding concerns must be treated seriously and reported promptly.

Where a safeguarding concern arises, staff or volunteers should ensure the immediate safety of the individual where possible. If someone is in immediate danger or requires urgent medical attention, emergency services should be contacted by dialling 999.

Where a concern is disclosed by an individual, staff and volunteers should listen carefully, remain calm, and avoid asking leading questions. It is important not to investigate the matter independently or attempt to verify the allegation. The role of staff and volunteers is to listen, reassure the individual, and report the concern appropriately.

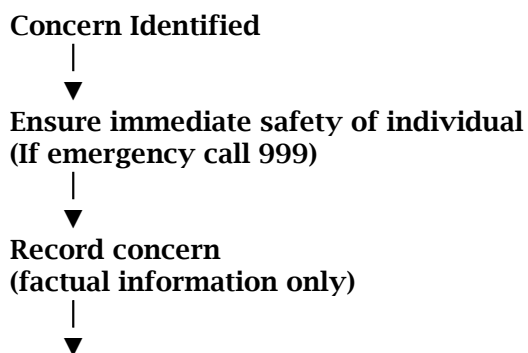
The concern should be recorded as soon as possible, noting factual information including the date, time, location, individuals involved, and any statements made. Personal interpretations or assumptions should be avoided.

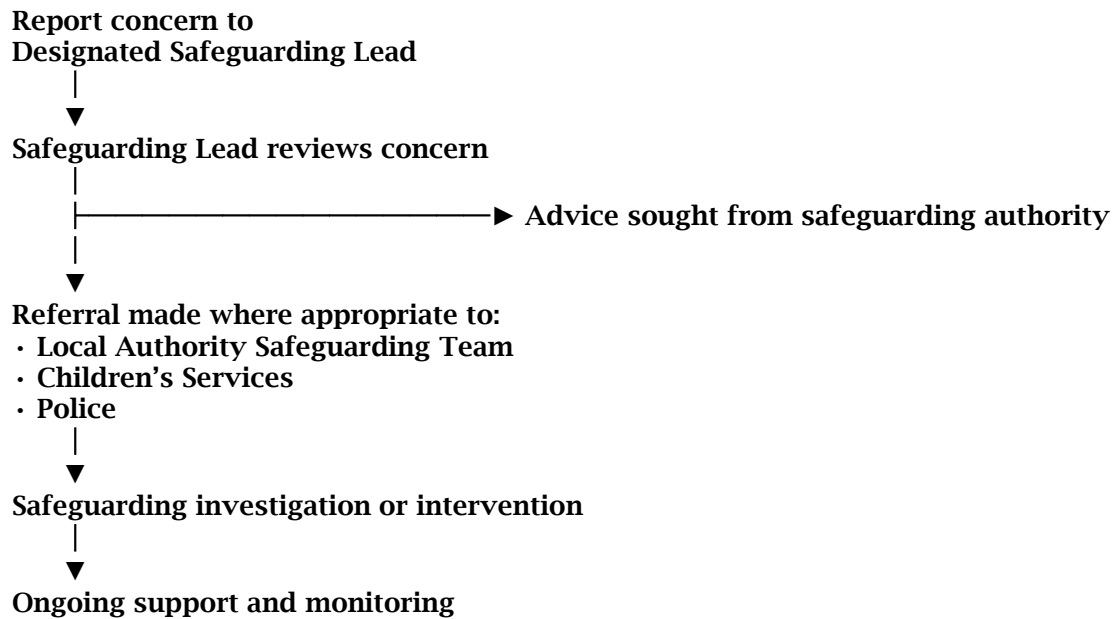
Safeguarding concerns must be reported to the Designated Safeguarding Lead, who will review the information and determine whether a referral should be made to the relevant safeguarding authority.

Where appropriate, the Safeguarding Lead may contact the local authority safeguarding team, children's services, or the police. The organisation will cooperate fully with any safeguarding investigation conducted by statutory authorities.

Where concerns relate to the conduct of staff or volunteers, the matter will be addressed through safeguarding procedures and may also involve disciplinary processes where appropriate.

Safeguarding Concern Reporting Process





Reporting timescales

All safeguarding concerns must be reported in line with the following timescales to ensure appropriate and timely action:

Immediate danger → immediately

- Safeguarding concern → within same working day
- Written record → within 24 hours

21.0 ACTION FOLLOWING INVESTIGATION

Where safeguarding concerns are substantiated, appropriate action will be taken to protect individuals and prevent further harm.

This may include referrals to statutory authorities, implementation of safeguarding measures, or disciplinary action where appropriate.

The organisation will cooperate fully with any safeguarding investigations and ensure that lessons learned are reflected in future safeguarding practices.

22.0 SUPPORT FOR INDIVIDUALS

Individuals affected by safeguarding concerns will be treated with dignity and sensitivity.

Where possible, individuals will be supported throughout the safeguarding process and kept informed of developments where appropriate.

Support may include signposting to relevant services, providing information about available support, or facilitating access to appropriate agencies.

23.0 CONSULTING WITH INDIVIDUALS

Where appropriate, individuals will be encouraged to participate in safeguarding decisions that affect them.

Safeguarding practice should take account of the views, wishes, and circumstances of the individual wherever possible.

Where individuals lack capacity to make decisions, appropriate legal frameworks such as the Mental Capacity Act 2005 will guide decision-making processes.

24.0 STAFF CHECKS

The organisation maintains robust recruitment procedures to ensure individuals working with the charity are suitable for their roles.

Safer recruitment practices include:

- clear role descriptions outlining safeguarding responsibilities
- obtaining at least two references prior to appointment
- appropriate Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checks based on role
- identity verification and right to work checks
- safeguarding-focused questions during recruitment processes

These measures help reduce the risk of individuals who may pose a safeguarding risk becoming involved with the organisation.

25.0 RECORD KEEPING

Accurate records of safeguarding concerns must be maintained. Safeguarding records will be stored separately from general organisational records.

Records should be factual, clear, and recorded promptly after concerns arise. Safeguarding records will be stored securely and handled in accordance with data protection requirements. Records should be stored securely (password-protected / locked). Access limited to DSL and trustees where appropriate, and retained in line with GDPR and safeguarding guidance.

Maintaining accurate records supports safeguarding investigations and ensures transparency and accountability.

26.0 LEARNING FROM INCIDENTS

Safeguarding incidents provide an opportunity to review organisational practices and identify areas for improvement.

Following safeguarding concerns or investigations, the organisation may review procedures, training arrangements, or operational practices to reduce the likelihood of similar incidents occurring in the future.

Learning from safeguarding incidents helps strengthen safeguarding systems and ensures that the organisation continues to improve its safeguarding approach.

27.0 STAFF TRAINING

Safeguarding training is an essential part of ensuring that staff and volunteers understand how to recognise and respond to safeguarding concerns.

All staff and volunteers will receive safeguarding training appropriate to their role, including:

- Basic safeguarding awareness training for all staff and volunteers (Level 1)
- Enhanced safeguarding training for those with additional responsibilities
- Advanced training for the Designated Safeguarding Lead (DSL)

Safeguarding training will be provided at induction and refreshed regularly (at least every two years, or sooner where required).

Training will cover:

- recognising signs of abuse
- responding to disclosures
- reporting procedures and timescales
- maintaining professional boundaries
- online safety and safeguarding risks

Training records will be maintained and reviewed to ensure compliance.

28.0 CONFIDENTIALITY AND INFORMATION SHARING

Safeguarding information must be handled sensitively and in accordance with data protection legislation.

Information should only be shared with individuals or organisations who need the information in order to protect someone from harm.

When deciding whether to share information, staff should consider the safety and wellbeing of the individual concerned. Where necessary, information may be shared without consent if there is a risk of serious harm.

29.0 CONTACT INFORMATION

Internal Safeguarding Contact

Perel Schwartz

Safeguarding Lead

Email: pschwartz@wecarelondon.org.uk

Telephone: 07579 059 693

Local Authority Safeguarding Contacts

Hackney Safeguarding

Adults – 020 8356 5782

Email: adultprotection@hackney.gov.uk

Children – 020 8356 5300

Email: chscp@hackney.gov.uk

Haringey Safeguarding

Adults – 020 8489 1400

Children – 020 8489 4470

Police (Emergency): 999

Safeguarding is reviewed annually by the Board of Trustees to ensure that policies and procedures remain consistent with current legislation, statutory guidance, and safeguarding best practice.

Any safeguarding incidents will be reviewed to identify lessons learned and to strengthen safeguarding arrangements within the organisation.

This safeguarding policy has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Trustees of We Care London.



Name: Alan Rothbart

Role: Chair of trustees

Signature:

Date: 24 January 2025