



THINK FAMILY

Familiarise yourself with the family, their unique culture and characteristics, strengths and vulnerabilities. Who are the significant people in their lives (including new

partners/adults in the home)? Who are the frequent visitors to the home?

Ask and be **curious** about everything especially where there is: impact of poverty, domestic abuse, mental ill health, use of drugs / alcohol, negative use of social media, disabilities, learning disabilities, or any other additional need that may impact on the family.

Make a plan of action to safeguard the adult or child. Give special consideration to people with additional vulnerabilities. Involve the person (s) when making an immediate/ longer term safety plan. Ensure all agencies supporting the individuals are involved.

Information sharing - Information should be necessary, proportionate, relevant, adequate, accurate, timely and secure. Do not assume others already know. Remember: safeguarding always overrides consent. Sharing information can save. (consider using the [SSAB MARM guidance](#))

Liase with partners to ensure good interagency collaboration, think who is involved. Is it Health Workers, Police, Probation Staff, Social Care Staff, Housing, Community Partners, Voluntary Sector, Faith Groups?

Your responsibility – Safeguarding is a shared responsibility which must be at the heart of practice across all partner agencies. Escalation of concerns to all levels of line management if not being listened to or heard (see [SSAB Resolving Professional Differences](#)).